Christian Recorder,

Vol. VII, New Series

No. 1, January to

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Elisha Weaver, editor

Weekly, 2 sheets cumulative paging.

N RECORDER.

...ates, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

...ANUARY 5, 1867. Vol. VII, No. 1. New Series, Whole No. 313

Poetry.

My Child

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

I cannot make him dead!
His fair memories haunt
Is ever bounding round my steady chair:
Yet when my eyes, now dim
With tears, I turn to him
The vision vanishes – he is not there!

I wait the perfect flower,
And, though he long delay,
I hear a footfall on the chamber stair;
I'm stopping toward the hall
To give the boy a call:
And then bethink me that – he is not there!

I thread the crowded street;
A satchell'd lad I meet,
With the same beaming eyes and entered hair;
And, as we're passing by,
Follow him with my eye,
Scarcely believing that – he is not there!

I know his face is fair,
I know his wit is bright,
I hoard are his eyes; cold his forehead fair;
My heart that mutters forth
All to its prayer I hold,
Yet my heart whispers that – he is not there!

I cannot make him dead!
When passing by the bed,
So long watched over with parental care,
My spirit and my eye
Seek it inquisitively,
Before the thought comes that – he is not there!

When in the still city sleeps,
Of day, from sleep I wake,
With my first breathing of the morning air
My soul goes up, with joy,
To Him who gave my boy,
Then comes the sad thought that – he is not there!

When at day's calm close
Before us meet in prayer,
I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer,
Whether I may be saying
I am in spirit, praying
For our boy's spirit, though – he is not there!

Not there! – Where, then, is he?
The form I used to see
Was but the casement that he used to wear.
The grave, that now did close
Upon that sunlit dress,
Is but his wardrobe lock'd – he is not there!

He lives! In all the past
He lives – nor, in the last,
Of strong him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now,
And, on his angel brow,
I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!"

Yes, we all live to God!
Father, my chastening rod
So help us, thee afflicted ones, to bear,
That in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
'Twill be our joy to find that he is there!

Communications.

...e insert the following communication by request of the author. – ED.

For the Christian Recorder.

...TER FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1866

...AN Recorder:—

Your issue of the 15th inst. ...ontains a communication from your Chicago correspondent, who writes over the name of *plane*, "Ruth," to which I find some observations regarding the delegation from this city to the State Convention held at Galesburg, in October last. A unit of that representation, and, therefore, a part, in interest, it is, perhaps, not ...dvancing it one to brush my habitual, and, as I think, not unwise reticence, by entering into a statement or two of your correspondent. With not my solicitation, not a particle of my desire, I was named a delegate to that body, to represent, in part, the Colony of Cook.

My correspondent of the 4th ...ust. ...ays that a Willoughby ...ere, in the enjoyment of the ...ames in which we live, that demand obviously, that all shall bear a part of the general burden, for the advancement of the public weal. In common with my colleagues, I am referred to in the remarks of Ruth upon the proceedings had in the old ...ate' notice, at which the delegates reported ...hey wound up by saying that they were going to work "for Ruth, and their adds, "There did not appear to be any moral firmness in all that was said, and it has proven so; for I have, not have, of any thing done or said since." ...Allow me to remark, Mr. Editor, that while Ruth's purpose may be good, Ruth's position does not seem one to be at all enviable. Ruth's ...ponent of the science of "moral firmness," ...resides in what is stated as a fact, that Ruth has "not heard of any thing being done or said since" – (

In not the conclusion inevitable, (according to the premises of Ruth,) that it Ruth *had* heard *of anything*" – no matter what – being said or done," there would have been "moral firmness in all that was said."

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The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

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All moneys or orders must be addressed to Rev Elisha Weaver, Box 2273, Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE EDITOR

Let us one in the West or South wait for the editor to visit the town or city where they reside, in order to renew their subscriptions to the Recorder and enclose their moneys to Rev. Elisha Weaver, *Box 2273, Philadelphia, Pa* The editor's course is very uncertain, and he may return home any week; ere is no certain which direction he will take, so subscribers one be obliged always to stay where.

Let our preachers urge the people to send their subscriptions to the General Book Steward immediately

Editor of *Christian Recorder*

Dec. 22—3t.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

The year 1866 has rolled into the past. As the clock struck twelve at midnight and the New Year smiled upon an eastern world, we hasten to weld into the fleeting whirlpool of time it sank in the ocean of eternity. Our sadness in parting with the old year is relieved by the bright hope of fairer weather which the new one and we can with joyful heart wish all of our readers a Happy New Year.

During the past year many bright hopes like the early buds in spring have been killed by the chilling blast of adversity, and many poor souls growing to encouraging high purposes, like the caged bird, have been beating themselves to death against impregnable obstacles. Many tim have been severed in death, and numerous are they who soon the old year with an aching heart and moistened eye. Dear reader, let the thoughts of your disappointments, opposition, and sore afflictions go with the old year, " Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee." Enter on the New Year with an unwavering moral and higher purposes. The old year came in darkened by the ominous frowns of Andrew Johnson upon the Congress and nearly every part of the nation, making the liberty-loving patriot tremble, and the black men to stand appalled! It went out with Andrew Johnson under the disciplien of the school of public opinion, incorrigible frowning and pouting, but so harmless as the child in which it took its last breath, and the comedie himself by saying, " I won't learn " The new year came in with the bond of the black man's freedom resting in the hands of the people. The New Year ushers in, finding its compatriots ratified en

What wonders hath God wrought among us, as a denomination, during the past year. The ministers of the A. M. E. Church have gone over every southern state, and in the name of our God, have flung to the breeze our banner, and gathered into our ranks nearly twenty-five thousand of our brethren. Two new Conferences have been organized Wilberforce University has arisen from its ashes, and bids fair to be a light of learning that shall bless the world Improvement in every where visible in the northern and western states, the educational and moral standard is being elevated. Church polity is being imported, and, best of all, the hallowed fire that burned in the days of primitive Methodism, has been seen in the ascension of sinners to Christ in all our Conferences during

About the commencement of the old year we were unexpectedly called in the editorial chair of this journal, and feel inexpressibly thankful that Divine Providence has steered us during dark and stormy nights, through narrow seas, roads, by frightful rocks and dangerous shrieds, and this we raise the New Year as gently as waves, with every sail unbosomed to the breeze and oakers flying from the mast head Our brethren, knowing the difficulties we have had to honorably in their support and encouragement, and their general accommodation has been greater than deserved.

We are expecting a Happy New Year for the *Christian Recorder* Its course must be upward and upward it must be a fair exponent of our intelligence and a faithful guide of our people And through we have rightfully dedicated ourselves to the great work, thinking had the assistance of God and the aid of our brethren will give success.

We wish for the world a New Year that shall witness the accelerated progress of the Redeemer's kingdom, that shall send up shout of praise from the midst of the universe. To the Arabs race—to the Pan friends—and the pagans of Asia and Africa—a New Year that shall witness a revival of science that will run new vicissitudes and the elements of nature and on improved morality, that will show forth the dignity of humanity in its grandest aspect

We wish for our beloved land a New Year that shall heal the wounds of civil war, stay passions and prejudice, and make the tainted fields of the south term with verdure and the golden harvest darting in rapidly born of agriculture, and light her borders with the sunshine of prosperity

We wish for our race ushered into freedom on a glorious New Year's day by God's chosen one who sleeps in Springfield Illinois, a Happy New Year, one that shall roll again from the lofty tongue of a great and mighty government, and give them the rights of all other citizens.

We wish our Bishops, Elders, Deacons and Preachers a Happy New Year exempt from disappointment and crowned with blessings

Let us be a united people bearing each other burdens stimulating and encouraging each other and God will be with us, and victory with God.

Communicated. Jan 1st, 1867.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Our readers and kind patrons of the *Christian Recorder* will see that it has entered upon the Seventh Volume with the commencement of the New Year and we are happy to say that the indications for its success for the present year is brave, are, at present, quite flattering If our ministers and friends will do their duty, we shall have the largest circulation this year that we have ever had Let all our old subscribers hold on to the *Recorder*, and pay their money, and we shall be happy to send the paper to them. When we send the $2.50 or $3.00 for a paper of such magnitude? Who would be without the *Recorder* a single year? We would really like to know who it is that is not able to take the paper

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To our Many Patrons, and Fellow-Citizens of America and elsewhere

We greet you, on entering upon the duties of the new year, with the fond hope that you may live to enjoy all its produced and afforded comforts.—that you may be useful to yourselves, to your country, and to both the present and coming generations

Continued as we are that God created men to be happy, and to make all happy around him, we could not say otherwise We wish you the great blessings of a Triune God, and that we may live life of duty May His bless you to all the tasks of your daily avocations, whether physical or mental! May your minds enjoy a healthful pace with the present, and all the newly invented sciences, which the grasping mind of men may invent!

We look upon the present crisis and the coming year, as the most interesting period of the world's history. On the American continent, *slavery*, the VILLAIN, has, through God, been abolished by the sword and cannon ball, and love for freedom in all men It is true, it still exists in some portions of the Southern States

of the old, accursed leaven, under a false and pumped parent, unwarranted by the sacred laws of the laws of the country, so they are there, still remain The colored race must, of necessity, hold a new relation to the country, different from that which they have long held The old must not and will not be held as "goods and chattels," but as men and women, made by the same God, who created all other races of men It is true, he was a class, in the history of this country, when free colored men walked up to the polls of America and voted, just the same as the white, but opinion of every thing that tended towards the moral and social elevation of the young and old —the present and coming generations" Then, so by our chaste conduct, prove ourselves amply fitted for any station in life, that may be assigned to us, whether in Church or State. In this, there is our more thing of which I wish to speak just while I am at this point

Let our young men and ladies, as well as the old, go into business for themselves, by starting groceries, mercantile stores, pork companies, and items of various kinds Don't be afraid to risk your money in business, but do as those do, who themselves had to make a beginning Don't think that pre-con's do any thing but share the lion of a white man, black his boots, war around table, bowing and scraping, and doing chamberwork; for, but be sure and have your just as independent so far as principle is concerned, as any one else upon God Almighty's earth.

But there is another very important subject, to which I wish now to call your attention, and the attention of all my fellow citizens, whether colored or white, as we are all enter upon the same arena of life, and that is the *Christian Recorder*

The *Christian Recorder* enters now upon the seventh year or seventh volume of its age, of course, took care of itself, and we want the present to take care of itself This paper ought to be kept steadily in the field. It is the child of the colored race, and will be more and more so. Every family of our colored people ought to take it, for two reasons. First, because it is the organ of communication to all our people for information, wherein they get the kind of information they should be in possession of. Second, I think there was no other lawful reason why they should take it, it should be because it has greatly assisted its friends and its foes, for no one has ever called in question the *Recorder* would have existed more than three months, or six months at the longest But, thanks to God, the brain and nerves has been enabled to bring it through six years, with our feeble ability, without having stopped one week Yes, you ought to have it for the good it has done, and the good it will do to the present and future generations Why, when it is $2.50 per annum, for a paper which gives you fifty times the worth of that amount. Are there to be a full coming up from all quarters, and swell the list of the *Christian Recorder* to ten thousand such subscribers That is all we need to give you a good paper in every sense of the word Remember, that if you fail to support it, it cannot live, but must meet the fate that all other papers have met, which have failed for want of support

We appeal to all classes to give us their aid The Rev. James Lynch will richly fuel you on many good things, which he has in store for you, when he comes home

Respectfully,

Elisha Weaver

EDITOR'S SUDDEN

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 29th, 1866.

Two months away from home and still in Cincinnati Already our readers have been announced that in this city the Recorder has appointing friends; for this is the second visit to editor in making in the short space of time It is indeed lamentable to say that no more chairmanship at the funeral of the *Colored Citizen*, a paper that is worthy of a speedy resurrection its death is attributed by the knowing ones to the unemployment, for the people related it, and were willing to support it. Nothing more clearly indicates the classic and public spirit of the people than the fact that the fathers of the *Colored Citizen* did not dampen their ornaments in support of a colored journal; for the entire community is always alive to interest in the Recorder ones before expelled

THE FAIR

which the ladies are holding for the purpose of raising money to liquidate the debt on the Recorder, opened on Monday evening last; and notwithstanding the very great attractions presented in the many pumping parties of the holidays, it has met with a reasonable share of patronage.—and had it been possible to present a full, it would be a grand pecuniary success Though the ladies have been inestimably informed by a few good friends that "Charity begins at home," they are laboring with a will and no doubt the result will be quite pleasing to our Book Committee

The Fair was opened by a brief speech from the Editor; and on Wednesday night last, Peter H Clark, who is one of the clearest headed men on the land, lectured to a full house, on "The Failure of Colored Men's Enterprises" Mr Clark acquitted himself, just as he always does, with great credit. His subject was,

Poetry.

DAISY

BY J. ROSE ANDERSON.

Blindfolds power,
Whose LOVE is immensity—
Whose rulers are the earth and sea,
The year and day hours,
On northern walls Thou minest Love,
Thou makest southern grass to store,
And spreadest out Thy heave as above
Arcturus, Orion, Pleiad Thine.

Incognito will
Whose stately steppings ingress swarm,
Thou speakest, and the waves and storm
Obedient are still
Thy garments more the ragged hills,
And sweep gray kingdoms from on high,
Thou edict trembling earth inhills
And chaste to distant spheres Thy might.

Eternal feast of truth,
Thou emotion where Thy desolate—
Those bringest to contempt the great,
And anointest age with youth
Thy regal majesty is seen,
Thy lightness, in creation's plan
The heavens before Thee are as clean
And warm in fallow man.

Mystical Sovereign—Lord,
How light Thy presence—not in veil,
Boarder than earth, more deep than hell—
In motion in Thy word
That art of world's sole architect.
Supreme from ever beyond all ken
Our reason fails as we reflect—
Pity us, Lord, Selah! Amen!

Philadelphia, Dec. 1866.

Kitty and the Horsehair

Susy and Jane called me one afternoon to see Kitty King, and what do you think they brought her? A long horsehair. Susy had one, and Jane had one. Kitty was very glad. She went immediately for a bowl of water, and put the horsehair in. Mother was curious to know what the little girls had got. She went, and looking over their heads, asked what it was.

"Why mamma, they say horsehairs will turn to water-snakes, and we want to see them turn," said Kitty. "Who says so?" asked mother. "They," answered Kitty; "Alice Sawyer, Tom, and sister Mary."

"Did Alice and Tom ever see them turn?" "I do not know as they ever saw one turn, but Alice says," but they do turn. Tom says horse-troughs are full of them." "Full of them!" said Mrs. King, in a cold and haughty tone. Kitty. "No, hairs," said Susy. "I looked into two troughs, maybe a dozen, and saw no drink, and I could not find either snakes or hairs, said Jane, "but I suppose they do."

"No, brother Tom turned into a water-snake, little ones," said Mrs. King; "it is not according to God's love," and she led the children to go into the garden.

"Mamma of courses does not know every thing," whispered Kitty, much vexed by her mother's opposite views. "She hasn't been to all the places where horses drink. I guess she left what their hairs do when they get into water."

"What makes holes," said Susy. "Yes, cried Kitty, "you indeed." Morning, noon, and night Kitty anxiously watched the horsehair in the water.

Some time after, as papa was sitting after tea, Little Imogene, he said to her, "your horsehair can never become a water-snake." "Why not, papa?" asked Kitty hastily. "Because it is a law of God in creating things, that life brings forth life, and like produces like," answered. "I am sorry I don't know what all that means, said Kitty, in a puzzled tone. "Papa just has hand in the seed-box, and took out a kernel of corn. "This kernel," he said, showing it to Kitty, "though hard and dry outside, has life inside. Plant it and the life bursts out, and sprouts appear and bears corn, not potatoes or carrots, but corn; and it is just so with a grain of the wheat, it produces its like, which is corn; so not think of planting an apple tree to produce children—little apple children growing on it like cherries and so on." Kitty was highly diverted by the picture. "Things have no power to change their nature; a horse cannot produce a snake." "No more could a horse hair," added Kitty, quickly, by this time beginning to see that it was possible for a little girl to be mistaken. "Then what did folks say so for?" asked she, looking a sidelong thing pointed look at the horse hair in the bowl. "Ignorance is apt to jump to wrong conclusions," said papa. "Three is sometimes found in our brooks a long, black, thread-like worm, and the horsehair worm, because it looks like a horsehair, not because it ever was one." Kitty felt secretly glad there was something.

"Professor — has one," added papa. "Would you like to see it?" That she should. The next day her papa took her to the professor's study, where the worm was in a bottle of water. It looked, Kitty thought, like a small tangle of black sewing silk. He poured it out into a basin of water, and began to get out the tangles, when he found it was twisted round and hugging up a bag of its eggs. It did not want to be straightened out, but it was, and proved to be half a yard long. While the worm lying in its bag of eggs floated away, and Kitty "Natural if the worm would come. Indeed it did. Almost immediately it moved towards the eggs, and tried to weave itself around them, as a mother protecting its young. The professor then unwound it again. In doing so the bag broke, and some of the eggs dropped out and floated off. It was curious to see the poor worm trying to find and bring them back to the nest. "So strong," thought Kitty. "Motherly instinct," said papa. The professor then opened the bag of eggs, or rather it was a roll of about the size of a white coffee bean. "I wonder how long do you think it will last?" was. Four years long. Cutting it across and putting a bit of it under the microscope, he counted from seventy to twenty-five eggs, and he thought the whole number of eggs must be less than one eight millions.

"Papa," asked Kitty, on their way home, "what do you think of a horsehair worm?" "What do you, Kitty?" asked papa. "O Large, how beautiful are Thy works! it seemed hast thou made them all." That Bible verse is what I thought," replied Kitty.

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.—A little other going down Broadway fell and bumped her head against the flagging. Rising and looking round, she saw a horse fall on the next pavement. In a moment the child forgot her pain, and through her tears said "Poor house! Did oo bump 'oo head

Grandma's Treasure.

Now, of all those sums gold pieces, wouldn't it make a laugh? said Susie Fay, as he counted out seventeen nickels pennies to and pointed on the table from his China cup. "Wouldn't it be nice if they were all half eagles, grandma?

It depends on the use you put them to, Freddie. Just to count, pennies are as good as eagles.

Oh! Mr. Burdock wouldn't think so, grandma. Jonas says he counts his bag of gold over twice a day. He would rather do it than eat, any time.

It is a very poor kind of pleasure that I never has, my child. I hope you may never have any thing of that sort.

I couldn't earn my money very well, if I walked to grandma. There are so many things that you and I want all the time."

Very well," said grandma, smiling. "It is quite as well as if you could save it. Now I have some treasures I love to count over and over more than twice a day, and they make me happier than all Mr. Burdock's gold.

What is it grandma? Those little rings and things you've got in the speckled bird box that State loves to look over so much?

No, not the dear little boy, Freddie, though there are many sweet associations clustering around all those fair, old-fashioned jewels. That treasure is worth far more than gold or diamonds. It is the treasury of love, unless given me by my precious Saviour. I love to take them up, one by one, as I sit here, busy with my knitting, and count them, and think gratefully to myself of the years of life, which Jesus opened when he died. There are fifty-two of them, and all this world can make you so happy even here—and nothing else can fit you for happiness hereafter."

The Little Outcast.

Mayn't I stay, ma am? I'll work; but wood, go for water, and do all your errands."

The trembled tone of the speaker was filled with tears. It was a lad that stood, cap in hand, in the outer door way of one of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the child's garments were cold and damp.

You may come in at any rate till my husband comes home," Mrs. Ross, as she left the fire, you look perishing with cold;" and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner, then, suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and a strong, coarse voice announced his day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He looked at the boy, but did not seem very well pleased: he nevertheless said, "You may come to the fire, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "until to-morrow," so day after day, after the same considerations, concluded that, as long as he was such a good boy, and worked so willingly, they would keep him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a pedlar, who often traded with the people in the moors, called at their cottage, and, after disposing of several of his goods, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman:

"You have a boy out there, splitting wood, I guess, running by the yard.

Yes, do you know him?

I have seen him," replied the pedlar.

Where? Who is he? What is he?"

A jail-bird," and the pedlar swung his pack over his shoulder, and left. "That boy, as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard the judge giving out six months. You'd do well to look carefully after him."

Oh there was something so dreadful in the word—jail! The poor woman trembled as she laid away the things she had been using, and thought; nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and scanned him that she knew that dark part of his history.

Ashamed and distressed, the boy hung down his head; his cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blush, and his lips quivered. "Well," he muttered, his whole frame shaking with fear, "I have been in jail, but no other; everybody hates and despises me; nobody cares about me.

"Tell me," said the woman, "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where is your mother?

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold. "Oh! I have no mother! I hadn't no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother, I'm sure, continued, while tears ran from his eyes, "I wouldn't have been bound out, and kicked, and cuffed and hornswhipped, and all anew been ungry, and put into prison, and run away, and then stole, because I was hungry. Oh! if I only had a mother!

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great sobbing sobs, and crying the hot tears away with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman, her self a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that hour she should feel in the place of a mother. She then put her arm around the neck of her forsaken, deserted child; she pressed him to her bosom, and sweet spoke to him words of counsel and tenderness. Oh! how happy was the boy, as he looked up into her pillow! She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead, and he cares now for his aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The poor outcast is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up. —The Standard of Bearer.

Speech of the Hon. Henry Wilson, at the New England Tuppermens Convention, at Boston, October 4, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come not into this convention of the sons and daughters of New England, unmindful in behalf of the sacred cause of temperance, to give counsel or speech —Reluctant, however, as I am to respond to your summons, I can hardly say no, when called upon as I have been by this appeal to resolve, and those enthusiastic and generous manifestations.

You and me are to settle the question of the cause of temperance in the National Capital. I say to you—and I take pleasure in saying it that and as in the present condition of the cause of temperance in the Capital of the Republic, it is better than ever before. [Applause.] There has been no House of Representatives during the past two years more with Congress, and I have been there twenty minutes that was more prepared to vote down drunkenness with the present House of Representatives. [Applause.] I am sorry to say that the members are temperate to the common temperance of the world, and are plodding along in abstinence men. I believe the next House will be more temperate than the present. [Great applause.]

Perhaps, sir, it does not become me to speak of the Senate of the United States, but it is a matter of the utmost moment to have every good temperance man in the body. I speak of it with pleasure and sorrow, for I can say that those Senators who have been with me upon the Senate and the house upon themselves, by the habitual and excessive use of intoxicating drinks, are not to be respected manifest gentlemen, and hair the quality and grace of gentlemen. Since the rebellion the ugly monster here often disturbed us, and upon one occasion, in one of the raising rebel Senators took out his knife and cut a piece of whisky. [Applause.] It is to be hoped that returning Senators from the rebel States will leave their whiskey rations behind them. [Applause.]

Sir, I derive from my experience on the rapid of the committee of which I am one to bring gin with drunkenness—who is in the progress of the cause of temperance. [Applause.] Our most and unmistakable progress. [Applause.] Public is unequivocally condemning the practice of the senate generally reflect the public sentiment. Within the past three weeks I have travelled three thousand miles in the North West, and addressed immense open public affairs, and I see but one drunkard, and he was a man that came from the city to those meetings. [Applause.]

I am glad, [ladies] to see an immense number at Rock Island, on the banks of the Mississippi. Thousands of men in the State of Illinois, Iowa, went there—hundreds of returned heroes with their families, who were there, and during that day and evening I saw not one case of drunkenness. [Applause.] So much for the West. Three years I addressed them for prayer and temperance, and I saw at all those gatherings of thousands with one intoxicated man. [Applause.] I have been my fortunes during the past twenty five years to be myself interested in many causes, and in political assemblages and one hundreds of thousands of people, and I say to you to-day—and I say it for more encouragement—that I have not reached improvement in the country in regard to temperance, that there is less drunkenness now than formerly. [Applause.]

The reconstruction men of New England is assembled to advance the cause of temperance and to encourage the people. I have not to be a living example by being a total abstinence man and woman. [Applause.] For nearly twenty years of age I took the total abstinence pledge, and I have kept it for more than a fourth of a century. I thought when a young man, that I could be fifty years of age, I might use my influence on liquors with safety to myself and without detriment to others. I have passed that age, and I clearly see now that I cannot use intoxicating liquors as a beverage with safety to myself, without detriment to others. Yes, sir, I have also more than ever before the necessity and the duty of maintaining the obligations of a total temperance man. [Loud applause.] I see young men in public life, and I see young men in the pride of manure manhood surmounting talents, fine, generous, noble, magnificent natures, and fortunes and the hopes of kindred and friends, and I would not have upon my soul the responsibility that will be resting upon the man who helped to make me drunkenness, for all the honors of the United States. [Applause.] The supreme burden in view of those great sorrows that rest upon us in the present and the future, is the cause of intemperance—if it be a sacrifice—to put aside the cup of temperance. I have no fear but it will be a success. [Applause.]

In 1861 I went to Washington to carry petitions, signed by sixty thousand men of the Commonwealth, against the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State. John Quincy Pennsylvania whose district I resided, made a dissent party for the Union and the constitution burden on my back, the member has seen been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I have been in the Senate, and two have been Foreign Ministers. I looked back upon that time with profound admiration and reverence. During this entertainment Mr Adams was presented with a glass of wine with him. I was embarrassed—knowing the moment of the true moral of my life; but I somehow embarrassing out—for, sir, never shall I be ashamed now." [Great applause] That answer settled the question with me, and I have never found it necessary since to utter those words, nor to fill my glass with wine or any other liquor. I have sat at the table of Governors, Senators, Foreign Ministers, Generals, Admirals and Presidents, but I have never found it necessary to decline proffered wine-cup. [Applause.] This real difficulty is with ourselves. In our social intercourse are ever around and about us. The only way to maintain temperance men is to stand inflexibly firm in his plighted faith. He who is true to his temperance pledges will receive the respect even of men who indulge in the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. [Applause.]

The holy cause of temperance must be carried into our schools, Sabbath-schools, churches, families, and wherever we are, we must be ready to defend it. [Applause.] We should have been bound out, and kicked, and cuffed and hornswhipped, and all anew been ungry, and put into prison, and run away, and then stole, because I was hungry. Oh! if I only had a mother."

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great sobbing sobs, and crying the hot tears away with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman, her self a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that hour she should feel in the place of a mother. She then put her arm around the neck of her forsaken, deserted child; she pressed him to her bosom, and sweet spoke to him words of counsel and tenderness. Oh! how happy was the boy, as he looked up into her pillow! She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead, and he cares now for his aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The poor outcast is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up. —The Standard of Bearer.

L. H. VOIGT. DANIEL SHUER

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 257 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania.

REFERS TO AND SOLICITS

Green Fruits, Dried Fruits, Beans, Peas, Seeds, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Grease, Beans, Wool, Potatoes, Onions, Vinegar, Hides, Furs, Feathers, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Produce in General. Purchases on account always ready. Highest cash price for Factory Butter, Goods and every description of merchandise. Sept. 13, 1866.—ly

WANTED!

THE

Great Union Intelligence Office,

Wants servants of all kinds.

COOKS,

WAITERS

NURSES,

CHAMBERMAIDS,

SEAMSTRESSES,

and COACHMEN

Also, men and women, just from the South, who wish to learn

FARMING.

Can procure good homes by calling at the Office, No. 320, Arch, above Fifth.

GOOD WAGES

Paid to Good Servants. From $8 up to $20 per month. To those persons wishing situations will improve this opportunity.

E. DEMUND & CO.,

No. 226 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apl 20, 1866

EASTERN AVENUE HOUSE.

John A. Mulligan, Proprietor.

Numbers 25 and 27 EASTERN AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

This house has been built for the sole accommodation of BOARDERS.

ALL STEAMBOAT

Hotel & Coal Yard—Retail

Free for the Beardens

Its situation is central; it has a large Sitting Room, good Parlors, and Chamber and Bath on each floor, with a constant supply of Hot and Cold Water.

The Table will be furnished with the best, and in a variety

Meals by the Day or Week.

JOSEPH BRISTER,

DENTIST.

No. 844 LOMBARD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Oct 20—1m

E. MATLACK & SON.

FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

now on hand

Ready Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material made for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

Full and Winter Goods

adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereon.

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold on a small advance for CASH.

Particular attention paid to orders, so as to insure satisfaction in the purchase.

E. MATLACK & SON,

904 Market Street.

Oct 7 ly

THOMAS CHARNOCK,

GENERAL PURCHASING UNDERTAKER

NO 437 SOUTH 8TH ST.,

Second Door Below Bethel Church.

J. H. MOORE'S

China, Glass, and Queensware

STORE,

No 716 Lombard Street,

(Cedar Liberty Hall.)

PHILADELPHIA

Orders received for COAL

Sept. 25—6mos.

WM. H. LONGFELLOW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 1126 RODMAN STREET,

Between 11th & 12th & Lombard & South Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

Every department of Dentistry attended to

Terms reduced so as to suit members, if desired.

mar—1yr

NEWSPAPER LAWS

As there are certain definite laws in relation to the rights of publishers of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood by many persons, we deem it necessary to give a brief and correct synopsis thereof.

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter (unless the paper is sent to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it on till payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the Post-office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

AYER'S

CATHARTIC

PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

THE BOOK DEPOSITORY

OF THE

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH,

No. 619 Pine Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where can be found, in connection with our other book business, a large assortment of Sunday School Books, Question Books, Lesson Leaves, Question Cards, Question Books, Question Books, Question Books

[illegible] M. E. Church, a hands[illegible] [illegible]ound gilt [illegible] Bible, for his Church He received it in behalf of his congregation, said that since Masonry is a charitable institution, [illegible] upon morality, and since [illegible] foundation is the Bible, he hoped that Masonry and religion would go together, or rather he hoped they would all be co-workers in [illegible] striving to benefit humanity

Addresses were delivered [illegible] [illegible] James Monroe and [illegible]

On Friday evening, the 26th [illegible] Church, the Odd Fellows of Annapolis [illegible] demonstration The choirs of both the colored churches were present on the occasion, and sang many of their choicest pieces The [illegible] marched through some of the streets [illegible] [illegible] emblems, &c and marched [illegible] to the ancient usages of the Order [illegible] Lodge entered the Church, the [illegible]

"My Country 'tis of Thee, [illegible] to the tune of America. J. N. F. [illegible] Watkins, Master of ceremonies, made the opening address, stating what were the principles of their Order Much did he talk of Friendship, [illegible] and Truth, the three links which bind them together

P N G L [illegible] Bayers, was next introduced (He may be an orator one of three days.) He beautifully applied the three links to the Triune God—the Father, Son and Holy Ghost Speaking of the utility of Odd Fellowship, he said, it was not like kissing, for kissing goes by favors

He was followed by P. N. F. James W Browe, of Philadelphia, who addressed the audience on the "Past, Present and Future of Odd Fellowship" He said, that Odd Fellowship was coeval with the creation He stated that Nimrod was an Odd Fellow. (Query: Who was Nimrod initiated into the Order of Odd Fellows?) After relating several legendary and fabulous accounts of the antiquity of Odd Fellowship, he came down to its establishment in the United States of America, which was in the year 1844 The second Lodge established in this country, was the Unity Lodge, No 611 of Philadelphia; and he believed possessed the greatest amount of literary ability, of any Lodge in the country. He also has the honor of being a very honorable member of that Lodge. In speaking of the beneficial character of Odd Fellowship, he thinks it becomes all the ladies whose husbands are not Odd Fellows, to try to have them become such And young girls who have lovers, should strive to induce them to join the Order For, said he, there is a Ruth degree, to which the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows are admitted. Again, an Odd Fellow dying, his wife becomes a member, by paying his dues, &c

Time and space bid me cease; and I fear too, I have trespassed too much upon your valuable space But accept my wishes for the prosperity of your paper. S. L. HAMMOND

Annapolis, Md., Dec 31st, 1866

For the Christian Recorder.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The undersigned Trustees and Pastor of the African M. E. Church, of Atchison, Kansas, would express their most grateful thanks for the assistance rendered said church, by the late Eastern Rail-road excursion party to this city,—who, feeling the importance of the maintenance of Christianity among a long oppressed people, not only encouraged us with kind words, but with money to the amount of $116,00, which has been paid on the plastering of our new church edifice While wishing to avoid the making of any invidious distinction, we would thus publicly acknowledge our indebtedness to Dr. Webb, Mr Huntington and M. Jackson, whose exertions aided in obtaining the above favor, have justly won for them the praise and heart-felt gratitude of the entire church

G. BORSELL,
J MILLS,
C. PARRIS,
WM MCKEE,
N HUNT,
A. HARLOCK,
N. JOHNSTON
J. MARRS,
H. M SMITH,
Trustees.

J M WILKERSON, *Pastor*

(New York Tribune please copy.
Atchison, Kansas, Dec 19, 1866

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A great National Convention of the men of color who served in the late Army and Navy of the United States will be held at National Hall, Market Street above Twelfth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1867. There will be three sessions daily—morning, afternoon, and evening. Able and eloquent men from all parts of the land will speak on the great questions of the day. Especially will they refer to those themes which so deeply interest colored men. Perhaps no more fitting season could have been chosen for this Convention. Submitted, as these questions are, for national judgment and decision, now is the proper time for the loyal and disfranchised men of the country to make a grand, united and strong appeal to the loyal and enfranchised for all their just and merited rights

Delegates will be present from all of the Southern as well as the Northern States, and a cordial welcome is extended to the citizens of our community to attend all the Sessions of the Convention

The Delegates will report in person or by letter to Headquarters Soldiers' and Sailors' League, Liberty Hall, Lombard Street, above Seventh.

Jan. 5—1t.

We publish this by request of brother Lynch for the ladies of Cleveland:—

GRAND BAZAAR

There will be a Grand Bazaar of the Union Freedmen's Educational Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, at Garrett's Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb 6th and 7th, 1867.

The undersigned committee of the Freedmen's Educational Society of Cleveland, Ohio, take this method of informing the friends of the Freedmen that the Society will hold a Grand Bazaar at the above place and time, and earnestly appeal to the benevolent in every locality, to co-operate with them by contributions and personal efforts in making the occasion a pecuniary success.

The object of the Society is to promote education among the Freedmen, thereby showing to the world that Colored Americans are awake to the importance of this great work

We feel that the work is ours, and will become much more so from time to time, and that we should now be preparing our young men and women for [illegible] future that may devolve upon them.

We appeal [illegible] [illegible] some large or small—also for [illegible] [illegible]ery kind, they desire [illegible] fancy or [illegible] or useful Products of every kind, all[illegible] [illegible] the form or good, anything that can [illegible] inserted [illegible] [illegible] promote the su[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Books [illegible] [illegible] pleasure to assign[illegible] [illegible] notice to [illegible] [illegible] abroad (where [illegible] [illegible] wish to assist in [illegible] enterprise

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] will be duly acknowledged

COMMITTEE

Mrs [illegible], Chairman, Miss Emma Lewis, Miss Jennie C Baker, Miss [illegible], Mrs Lucy E Parker, W C Lyons, [illegible] Gardner, J A Marrels, J E Sampson, B. S. Green

Persons receiving this circular are requested to acknowledge its receipt.

Miss E. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

ATTENTION! READ!

HORENBACK COLONIZING THE COLORED PEOPLE AT LINCOLNTOWN IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased a tract of land on the Haddonfield Turnpike and Atlantic Railroad, 14 miles from Camden, I propose to sell it to the colored people in lots of 20 by 100 feet. There is 368 lots in all. On the following conditions:

The price of a lot is $70, to be paid to weekly instalments of 1$ The purchaser has the privilege of putting up a house to please himself, there being no restrictions whatever Now is the time for colored men to become freeholders, as all such will be allowed to vote in a short time

Persons wishing more information can receive a circular at my office, 206 North Second street above Race; or at my country seat at Rowandtown, Camden Co., New Jersey. Those desirous of visiting these grounds can do so at a cost of 8 cents, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, taking the cars at Vine street wharf, six times daily, stopping at Dacosta Station, which adjoins the land I would further say, that this is no company concern, I being the sole proprietor, and it is entirely for the benefit of the colored people; and to show those so much opposed to them that it only requires opportunity and encouragement to make men of you as well as good citizens

DR L. N HORENBACK,
206 N. Second St above Race
Philadelphia

dec. 29 3t

NOTICE

The ladies of the A. M. E. Church of Borlington, N. J., presented to the trustees the sum of two hundred dollars, the proceeds of the Fair. The entire debt resting on the church is now $588 90 As this is the first time we know how we stand, we intend to make another grand rally, and liquidate the whole debt. May God bless those faithful ladies for their faithful labors

JACOB M. MITCHELL,
Pastor.

Jan. 5—1t.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The Quarterly Meetings of the West Philadelphia Circuit will be held as follows:—

West Philadelphia, Sunday, January 13th, 1867.

Norristown, Pa., Sunday, January 20th, 1867.

H. J. RHODES,
Minister in Charge

Jan. 5—2t.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The 3d Quarterly Meeting of Zion Mission A. M. E. church, 7th St., below Dickerson, Philadelphia, Pa., will take place on Sabbath, the 13th inst

Rev. J. H. Smith is expected to be with us all day. We hope to have a good time

T GOULD,
Pastor.

Jan 5—1t

SPECIAL NOTICE

BISHOP WAYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS

December

Sunday, December 30th, (special collection,) Wesley church, Phila

Monday night, Dec. 31st, Chester, Pa

January

Tuesday night, January 1st, Bohemia Manor, Maryland.

Wednesday night, January 2d, Port Deposit, Maryland

Sunday morning, January 6th, Union Bethel, Washington, D. C.

Sunday afternoon, Jan 6th, St Paul's Chapel, Washington, D. C

Sunday night, January 6th, Israel church, Washington, D. C

Having visited nearly all the circuits and stations within the bounds of the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Conferences, (which I found in the most prosperous condition) I shall now go into winter quarters for a few weeks; and then I wish to spend some time in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia

A W WAYMAN

INFORMATION WANTED

Information wanted, by Samuel Matthews, of his mother, Sally Matthews, formerly claimed as the property of Miss Susan Mason, in Lunenburgh Co., Va Please address,

MR EDWARD S WHELAN,
15 [illegible] St., Philadelphia

December 29 [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED

Of my daughter, Martha Chew, who was sold in 1856, in Annapolis, Md We have not heard from her since 1862; she was then in Macon, Ga. Her married name is Martha Johnson Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother and sister, at

No 237 West Hoffman St,
Baltimore, Md.

4t

INFORMATION WANTED

[illegible]mation is wanted of Silvey Lynch, wife [illegible] Lynch who was carried away from [illegible] county Virginia by her "master," Wm Goodman in 1862. Her maiden name is Silvey Wilkins She took with her three children The name of the eldest is Jane, the next eldest is Henrietta, and the youngest is a boy named Alexander.

When my wife was taken away I was in the army performing the duties of a servant My wi[illegible] [illegible] formerly claimed as the property of one Nic[illegible] Wilkins She is of the Baptist persuasion. Any information concerning her whereabouts [illegible] be thankfully received from any one who will please to address a letter to

SANDY LYNCH
Care of Rev J R V. Thomas,
Box No. 90 Portsmouth, Virginia

Novemb 12—10w

INFORMATION WANTED

Information wanted of my mother, Harriet Jones Who last heard of she was in Madison, Florida, living with Oscar Jones, her master; and also of my brothers, Squire and Joe, and my sister Edwine I was sold by Cy Robertson to Lewis Schofield, of Atlanta, Ga Any information will be respectfully received by

WILLIE SCHOFIELD,
Care of Mrs. Rachel Shorter,
Newark, Ohio.

Ministers in the South will please read this notice to their congregations.

Dec 15—2m.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of two girls, named Mary and Matilda Bowrell Mary was sold, from Mr Cane Freeman's estate, to John G. Paskey, and taken to some part of the South, and Matilda was sold to Maj Russell, of Williamson Co., Tenn Their mother, Mrs Lucy Bowrell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

JAMES J MAYS,
P O Box 1011 Richmond, Virginia

June 30—3mo

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Morristown, N J, Rev W H Winder, 5 00; Port Republic, N J, R A Smith, 1 25; Pennington, N J, H J Moore, 3 00; Burlington, N J, M L Davis, 2 50; St Joseph, Mo, Rev J M Wilkerson, 6 50; Pottsville, Pa, D Matthews, 2 50; Coxsackie, N Y, Samuel Egberts, 1 25; Millville, N J, Miss K Tillman, 1 25; Providence, R I, Jas F Waugh, 3 00; St Augustine, Md, Rev W H Hopkins, 5.25; Attleborough, Pa, Mrs L W Price, 2.50; Canonsburg, Pa, L T Gillespie, 3 00; Cleveland, O, H A Thompson, 2.50, Washington, D C, Mrs Herbert, 1.50; Buffalo, N Y, M Williams, 3.00; Vincennes, Ind, per Rev L W Bass, A W Dunlop, 5 00; Cincinnati, O, J P Alexander, 2 50; Mrs S A McEwen, 1 25

ALLOWED TO PASS.—During a trial which took place in the country, a respectable, though not very ostentatious-looking gentleman, occupied the witness box devotedly waiting a cross-examination "Pray, Mr. Ottiwell Wood," said the opposing counsel, "how do you spell your name?" "Oh, sir," replied Mr Wood, "very easily—a lesson in it is very much at your service." "Come, sir, don't be impertinent; let his lordship hear it" The witness proceeded thus trippingly—"O double T, I double U, E double L, double U double O D" The barrister looked confounded, the court and jury laughed, and Mr Ottiwell Wood's evidence was suffered to pass *unshackled.*

FONTENELLE had a brother at Paris, who was an abbé Being asked what his brother did, he answered: "In the morning he says mass, and in the evening he don't know what he says"

Married.

On Dec. 22d, 1866, at St. Thomas' Episcopal Parsonage, by Rev W. J. Alston, Mr. Samuel L. Young, of this city, to Miss Lucia A. Cline, of Salem, N. J.

On Dec 13th, 1866, by the Rev. Wm M Watson, Mr. James Biddle, to Mrs. Jemima Johnson, both of Philadelphia

On Thursday, Dec. 28th, 1866, by the Rev H J Rhodes, Mr Matthew Franklin Williams, of Hartford Co, Md., to Miss Sophia Louisa Martin, of Philadelphia.

On Dec. 20th, 1866, by the Rev J. M Mitchell, Mr. Thomas P. Small, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Peters, of New York city

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 15th of December, Mary E Boling, daughter of Henry and Gracy Boling, of Port Republic, N. J Mary was a faithful member at the Sunday School She was only 15 years, and 7 months old

Just like the rose in bloom,
Is withered by the sun
Now finished in the tomb.
The race that Mary ran.

R A. S

Advertisements.

Grand Attraction.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

At Union A M E Church, Coates Street, below Fifth.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, January 8th and 9th, J. S Levine & Son will exhibit their magnificent

CHEMICAL and MECHANICAL

DIORAMAS,

embracing

TWO HUNDRED VIEWS,

Illustrating Scriptural, Historical, Zoological, Pastoral and Amusing Subjects

ALSO,

BATTLE SCENES

OF THE

LATE REBELLION.

Admission 25 cents Children, 10 cents. This is the only Diorama now travelling in the United States Come early and secure your seats

Wm. T. Simpson,
Jno. H. Clewer,
Wm. H. Davis,
Com. of Trustees.
R. P. Gibbs,
Pastor

Jan 5—1t.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

THE

RECORDER,

THE PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPER ORGAN OF THE

COLORED PEOPLE

Of the United States, will enter on the SEVENTH YEAR of its existence at the close of this year To aid this Journal in getting printing material, the Ladies of Cincinnati propose to hold a

FAIR

At the Eastern District School House,

Commencing DECEMBER 24th, and Closing JANUARY 1st.

FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES and REFRESHMENTS of all kinds will be provided in abundance.

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN will be present, and on several evenings highly interesting LECTURES will be delivered.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THESE LADIES

The Birth Day of Liberty in the South—the Proclamation of Emancipation—will be Celebrated.

On the last day of the Fair there will be an ORATION delivered, and appropriate exercises

Let no one fail to attend.

ADMITTANCE 10c

MRS JAS CLARK, President.
MRS CHARLOTTE ALEXANDER, Sec'y

SINGER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machine.

No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the almost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantage of Singer's improvement will be plain at the first glance.

Jan 1 1867—1 yr

SHROUDING
AND
Laying out of the Dead.

MRS SARAH IRONS

(an old citizen of much experience)

Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is ensured in all who call upon her Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at

No. 820 Union Street,
Philadelphia.

novemb 12

Fairs, Festivals,
AND
Social Gatherings.

The undersigned calls the attention of the generous public to the fact that he is prepared to fill all orders left at his establishment for

Creams, Ices,
Jellies, Cakes,
and Confectionary

Of all kinds. Now that the season has commenced for all Gatherings, both PUBLIC and PRIVATE, we solicit a full share of patronage

Our Motto is, "Please Every body."

Thankful for all past favors, we would again ask our Patrons to give us a call.

A liberal reduction made to Committees of Fairs, &c., &c.,

A UPHAM,
630 Pine St., Phila.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
PAPER HANGERS

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

No. 902 Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A variety in both branches always on hand.

ALSO

LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS. &c.

Oct. 27, '66—1y.

EUREKA
Boarding House.
MRS L. C. CRAWFORD

Respectfully announces to the travelling public that she has opened a

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE

For their special accommodation, in Washington City, D C., at No 348 K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, being one of the most desirable locations in Washington city. The best accommodations on the most reasonable terms can be obtained here.

Oyster and Refreshment rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, are connected with the establishment.

No pains will be spared to accommodate the guests and make their stay pleasant. oct 6—3mo

Restore Your Sight!

USE

Dr. J. Stephens & Co.'s
PATENT
Cornea Restorers,
OR,
RESTORERS
OF THE
EYESIGHT.

They will restore impaired Sight, and preserve it to the latest period of life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS

The most eminent physicians, oculists, divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the Cornea Restorers for Presbyopia, or Far or Long Sightedness, or every person who wears Spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or weak eyes; Epiphora, or watery eyes; Pain in the Eye ball; Amaurosis, or obscurity of the vision; Photophobia, or intolerance of light; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or specks or moving bodies before the eyes; Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eye and eyelids, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of inflammation, &c.; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or partial blindness; Sinking of the eyeball.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions enclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a circular, sent gratis.

Principal Office, 840 Broadway, New York.

Dr. J. Stephens & Co. have invented and patented a Myopia or Cornea Flattener, for the cure of Near-sightedness, which has proved a great success. Write for a circular.

July 7—1y.

IMPORTANT
TO
MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of

Dr McLane's Celebrated

VERMIFUGE,

Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr McLane's Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South-west, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated

LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLane's.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr McLane's

Celebrated LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIC, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In offering to the public Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been, in every respect, favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection that exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exerts over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become a fit subject for a Lunatic Asylum, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one half of the complaints which occur in this country are to be considered as having their seats in a diseased state of the Liver. I will enumerate some of them: Indigestion, deranged state of the bowels, irritable and vindictive feelings and passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed,—that, but not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility. He is easily startled. His feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed; yet examination of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.

Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. But a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief to Sick Headache,—also in slight derangement of the stomach.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S
American WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.

No disease to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease be not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed to some other cause. [illegible] It ought to be particularly remarked that, although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails, in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, as that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, even handed and with success

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks, the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds, swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears, an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue, breath very foul, particularly in the morning, appetite variable,—sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone,—fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, violent pains throughout the abdomen, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, cough sometimes dry and convulsive, uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth, temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr. McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.

Prepared only by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of orders enclosing 12 3-cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 18 3-cent postage stamps.

Sold [illegible] *Every Where.*

B[illegible] [illegible]nterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

On and after Monday, December 26, 1864, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore

The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railways, connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the times of departure of each train, and allow about 35 minutes for a trip.

Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.

On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 7.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.25, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express will, hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.		
ERIE EXPRESS	at	7 30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8 00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10 00 "
FAST LINE	"	12.50 M
PARKESBURG	"	1 10 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2.30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4.00 "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	5.30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	8.30 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11.10 "
ARRIVE		
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	4.00 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	7.05 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8 20 "
PARKESBURG	"	9 00 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12.00 P. M.
FAST LINE	"	12.50 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4.40 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	5.45 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9.50 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	11.20 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, (except Saturday.) All other Trains daily, (except Sunday.)

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

JOHN P. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
At the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, (except Sunday.) For full information as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
137 Dock Street.

Jan '66

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 Market Street,
(Above Sixth.)

At JONES' Crescent One Price Clothing Store, the lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All buy alike, whether judges or not. The stock is gotten up to a superior manner, expressly for retail sales. Those wanting a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to

JONES',
604 *Market Street,*

One Price Store.

DR. JONATHAN DAVIS.

Successor to O. B. Lowber, M. D.,

No. 733 S 11th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Medicines for the Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases constantly on hand, and for Diseases peculiar to Females.

Office Hours—From 7 to 9 A. M.—from 4 to 8 P. M.

Agent for the Masonic Gavel. jan 1 y

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!	BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!	BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!	BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!	BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!

Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.

No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South east Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)

Messrs. Perry & Co. have undoubtedly the largest stock of ready-made clothing, and finest variety of styles now presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, got up to the best manner, and sold at

Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.

Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.

Attention is also called to

Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department.

In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand

All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles.

And can guaranty to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
Perry & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,

NO. 257 RASPBERRY STREET,
(Second door above Spruce,)

Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that she continues her old business of Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.

Having been engaged at the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed to her line, and at the very lowest rates.

The patronage of all is most respectfully requested.

Sept. 1—3m

BOWERS'

COAL DEPOT.

COAL!! COAL!!!

THOMAS J. BOWERS,

634 Lombard St.,

Has constantly on hand a full supply of the best

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

At the lowest market price.

Call and Try ——:—— *Call and Try*

7-tf.

Dry Goods!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

A. J. JONE'S

Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.

No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia

TERMS CASH!

July 28—3mo

COAL! COAL!

Coal delivered in any part of the city, by large or small measure by,

T. J BOWERS,

Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,

No 634 Lombard Street

April [illegible]

OLIVE BRANCH
BOARDING HO[illegible]
No. 814 Lombard Street, Phila

Mrs S. M. Cropper respectfully announces [illegible] that she has opened a first-class

BOARDING HOUSE

for their special accommodation, in a central (th[illegible] churches) part of the city, as above named, wh[illegible] spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M BENNETT.

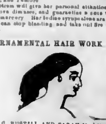
HERB DOCTRESS,

NO 403 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE,

Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Bilious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Convulsions, Colic, Cancer, Rheumatism, Mumps, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tumors

The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury Her Iodine syrup alone are used by her She can stop bleeding and take out fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.



JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SARAH M. BUSTILL.

WIG MAKERS,
HAIR JEWELLERS,
AND
LADIES' HEAD-DRESSERS,
No. 403 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,

STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED

Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.

BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.

BUSTILL'S CELEBRATED NEROLIAN HAIR TONIC.

A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair—removing Dandruff—Cleansing, Moistening, Softening, Odorizing, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Premature Baldness

Bustill's Compound Eradicator,

One of the most useful articles ever offered for shampooing the hair, removing dandruff, preventing premature baldness, restoring soiled garments, removing grease spots, and curing rheumatic pains, &c.

HAIR BOUGHT.

Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale. sep 24-tf

Cupping, Leeching &

BLEEDING

ATTENDED TO BY

NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,

911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,

Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."

Jan 7—no 5—1y

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where you will find skillful hands, who use superior instruments, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.

Pictures are made all sizes, from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices which can guarantee good work and at the same time be within the reach of everybody Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes. 1y

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.
(ECLECTIC,)

No. 318 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 to 9 A. M.
From 1 to 3 P. M. } PHILADELPHIA
From 6 to 8 P. M.

Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Ulcers recent or chronic. Treatment and care, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted

Jan 7—no 7—1y

Hudson's City Hotel.

"I see going to Hudson's City Hotel It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore,

You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.

You can get your Meals at All Hours in First-Class House

No Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in the Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel.

Jas 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts., (Near the Harrisburg Depot.)

BALTIMORE.

DR D HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application
FOR
COLORED PEOPLE.

MRS. MARIA BUTLER,

Has for five or six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at

NO. 1718 SANSOM ST[illegible]
Phila[illegible]

Jan 26 1y

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 12, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 2. New Series. Whole No. 314

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

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All letters pertaining to private matters, should be directed Box No. 2076, Philadelphia.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance, if not paid within three months from date of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. Clergymen, two dollars if paid in advance, or two dollars twenty-five cents if not paid in advance.) Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, will receive the Recorder one year gratis.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line. Obituaries, Notices, Acknowledgments, and all matters of a private nature, will be charged twelve and a half cents per line of nine words. Marriages, not exceeding four lines, thirty cents, and all over will be charged in proportion to stated regular.

All Advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

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Poetry.

THE ANSWERED PRAYER.

BY MISS C. C. EDGARTON.

I prayed for Beauty—for the magic spell
That binds the wisest with its potent thrall,
That I within fond human hearts might dwell,
And shine the fairest in the festive hall.
I would have seen the lordliest bend the knee,
The loveliest bow, w'erdazzled by my charms;
While he I long had vainly loved—ah *he*,
Subdued, should clasp me fondly in his arms.

But Beauty o'er my spirit waved her wing,
Yet shed no brightness on my form or face:
And passing years but darker shadows fling
Upon the cheek where care hath left its trace.
My prayer, if heard in heaven, hath been denied,
No heart bows humbly 'neath my beauty's sway;
And he I loved now seeks a fairer bride,
With brighter blushes and a smile more gay.

I prayed for Riches. Oh! for lavish wealth,
To pour in golden showers on those I loved:
I would have gladly spent my youth and health,
Could I, by gifts like these, my love have proved.
I prayed for riches, that before God's shrine
I might with gifts and costly tributes kneel,
And thought the treasures of Golconda's mine
Too poor to show the fervor of my zeal.

Alas! wealth came not; and the liberal deeds
My heart devised, my hand must fail to do;
And though n'er prostrate truth my spirit bleeds,
In vain the aid of magic gold I woo.
The poor may plead to me for daily food,
And those I love in daily want may pine;
I will pour out for them my heart's warm blood,
But other gifts than this can ne'er be mine.

I prayed for Genius—for the power to move
Hard hearts, and reckless minds, and stubborn wills,
To execute the deeds of holy love,
And light Truth's fire upon a thousand hills.
I prayed for Eloquence to plead the cause
Of human rights and God's eternal grace;
To cry aloud o'er Mercy's outraged laws,
And speed the great redemption of my race.

But all in vain. My feeble tongue can breathe
No portion of the fire that burns within,
In vain my fancy vivid thoughts may wreathe
In scorching flames to vanquish human sin.
Powerless my words upon the air float by,
And wrong and crime disdain the weak crusade;
While vice gleams on me its exultant eye,
And bids me show the conquests I have made.

I prayed for Peace—for strength to bear
The keen privations of my humble fate;
For patient faith to struggle with despair,
And shed a brightness o'er my low estate.
I prayed to be content with humble deeds,
With "widow's mites," and humble charities,
To follow meekly where my duty leads,
Though through the lowliest vale of life it lies.

This prayer was answered; for a peace divine
Spread through the inmost depths of all my heart;
I felt that that same blessed lot was mine
Which fell on her who chose the better part.
What though the world abroad ne'er hears my name!
What though no chains upon weak hearts I bind!
It is a happier lot than wealth or fame
To do my duty with a willing mind!

Communications.

For the Christian Recorder.

IMPRESSIONS OF BROOKLYN

NUMBER I.

BY T. W. C.

The above city is separated from New York by the East River—or, more properly speaking, an arm of the sea, Long Island Sound being the muscle—about a half mile wide.

New York boasts of its business men, but Brooklyn boasts of its church men; hence it is called the City of Churches. It is an excellent chamber for New York. High, dry and healthy, pure air dwells over it, and the only contamination it has of New York, is its filthy politics. Be it known to the shame of Brooklyn that it has sent a prize fighter and a faro gambler to Congress.

Brooklyn Heights are famous for being the habitation of its most wealthy citizens; so is Clinton Avenue, and First and Second Place. A person can have a magnificent view of the lower part of New York City and its harbor, from the Heights. The house which was presented to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, by his congregation, and in which he lives, is on the Heights.

The ferry boats, which ply between New York and Brooklyn, can be seen with a thousand passengers, any week day morning and evening—especially those of the Union Ferry Company. The Ferry houses of this company are of the most artistic style, and substantially built of iron.

Brooklyn has some of the best and truest clergymen in the country. Among them are Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, (minus his Cleveland letter,) Theo. L. Cuyler, R. S. Storrs, C. S. Robinson, A. M. Littlejohn, E. S. Canfield and Wm. Alvin Bartlett, all earnest and true friends of our race. They are pastors of the Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches. The vilest enemy we have here—and, perhaps, in the country—is *Rev.* (?) Henry J. Van Dyke, of the Old School Presbyterian Church his false bearer of the cross tried to prove, from his idea of the sacred Scriptures, that the Almighty has designed our race to be in perpetual bondage. Doubtless he thinks now, that the Lord has changed His mind as regards our condition in *this* world; but that our bondage is to be in the next, as he has been called to fill a professional chair in the Theological Seminary of South Carolina.

There are seven colored churches here, not including those in the Eastern District. Bridge and Fleet Streets are the largest. They are under the Methodist Conference of Bishop Wayman's diocese. The people of Bridge Street church are peculiar, and doubtless zealous of good works, though they will kick up a desperate row, if their famous James Morris Williams should *ever* be taken away from them. Rev. Mr. Williams is both the baby and father of Bridge Street church. The people love him, and nurse him affectionately with their milk; yet whatever he says *is law*. They may run around the ring for awhile, but they are sure to come to Williams' mark. Rev. Williams is as restless out of Bridge Street pulpit as the people are when he is absent.

Fleet Street church is of the same connection—a splinter from Bridge Street, but is growing to a log. Its people seem always to harmonize with Conference, and doubtless, get on smoothly. Revs. A. N. Freeman, W. T. Dixon, and —— Carter, are pastors of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregationalist churches. The other two churches are in the suburbs.

A prominent feature here, among benevolent societies, is the "African Civilization Society." It was organized in New York City in 1858, but now has its principal office here, a fine lot and building having been donated to it by Mr. J. C. Bravoort and other friends of our race. At its organization its object was to encourage emigration to the healthy portions of Africa. It failed totally in this respect, I think; but since the war it has turned its attention towards the Southern field, in common with other societies, having the education of the freedmen as its main object. It is doing a good work in this respect. A half dozen of schools are working under its auspices, and, doubtless, compare favorably with the schools of other associations. Instead of having simply a *half dozen* schools, it ought to have a *half hundred*; but it is simply impossible for it to have that number, unless the thousand colored churches in the country will give it *one* collection a year. Is not that little enough? I do not believe there is a white church in the land (not missionaries) but gives a collection *every* year for the education of the freedmen. Some of them give two or three. But is it not true that *not* one colored church makes it a rule to give this society an annual collection? (If I am wrong, I can safely say, not more than three or four out of one thousand.) Its present existence is due chiefly to the indefatigable energy of Rev. Henry M. Wilson, its Actuary. The great wonder is, that it lived through the war. Other societies of firmer bases have fallen through, but the African civilization still lives, and is stronger than ever. Of course many of us object to the adjective in its name, but what is that in comparison to its object? The *principle* is to be admired, let the name be what it may. If my mother gave me the name of Judas, that is no reason why I cannot be true to my Saviour; or if she gave me the name of Theophilus, that is no reason why I may not be a chum of Satan.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have not written about this society by request of any one connected with it. I felt called upon to do so from a knowledge of its manly struggle, yet with poor relief from our people. When I was living in this neighborhood, I did what I could to assist it, and hope still to render it a mite soon.

Our white friends do not call upon us to assist their association in educating the freedmen; and is that the reason why we are downcast about the success of a society of our own man, struggling to get means to sustain their schools in the South? Let the churches awake from their lethargy, and put on the garb of interest in the welfare of the *only colored* organization laboring for the education of our brethren in the South.

Brooklyn, Jan 3d, 1867.

COLORED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. Editor.—All eyes are turned to the great gathering of the Colored Heroes of the war, which takes place on the 8th and 9th of January ensuing. There are many reasons why this Convention should thus claim the attention of the public. It seeks not to benefit the soldier alone; but society at large. It seeks even to qualify the soldiers and sailors for higher duties and for greater service to the cause of Republican Liberty. Many persons have been led to believe that our colored soldiers who returned from the war crowned with the laurels of victory, and who, as the white soldiers did, turned their attention to the ordinary pursuits of life without the least manifestation of concern about matters of great importance still left to be settled by the legislature and judicial departments of our Government, were, therefore, content with their condition and status in the country. This, Sir, is a most fatal and grievous mistake. Our white soldiers were quiet and content because they possessed the means of righting their wrongs if any existed. Our soldiers remained as anxiously and as quietly waiting for those they had served to do them justice. They have a full appreciation of the difficulties under which their true friends have labored, owing to the great squabble between the legislative and executive departments of our Government. They have, therefore, been all the more patient and anxious. But it now appears to us really necessary that we should let our friends and foes understand, that we are not idle or disinterested spectators of the great revolution of sentiment going on in our country. Duty to our friends, as well as to ourselves demands this. The same old dogmas and prejudices of the now defunct institution of slavery meet us at every step; and with all the greater fierceness, because of the determined stand taken by the friends of impartial justice to all the defenders of our Government. This prejudice has made so impassable gulf between the black soldier or sailor and his rights as such. In consequence, his service is of no more importance than if he had stood idly by or in every respect refused his co-operation in suppressing the rebellion. No amount of effort, no considerations of qualification or security for the faithful performance of duty could procure a situation for a colored soldier under the auspices of the Soldiers' Messenger and Express Co. No considerations of service rendered the country, or of justice, to its defenders could unlock the doors of prejudice, and allow us the benefits of the Reading Rooms and extensive Libraries open to the white soldiers, and of which they are so earnestly entreated to avail themselves. The appropriations made by the State, by philanthropists, and the Government have not yet found a medium through which to reach the orphans of colored soldiers and sailors. But can we look for anything better than this while we are denied even the ordinary facilities of travel awarded to every person of the opposite complexion to ourselves. What is the use of talking of franchise, if our friends possess no power to put down this base injustice and ingratitude toward their allies in the late struggle against the favored of all other subjects of the Government, in the treasonable efforts to destroy it? But they do possess this power, the only reason we are not benefitted by it, is, because they have not directed their power against this wicked proscription. A case of the most shocking brutality occurred on the Spruce and Pine St. line, and was tried in our Supreme Court at its present term. One women was kicked out of the car, and the other in order that she might be subjected to even greater insult, was prevented from leaving the car by the driver and conductor, and driven to the horse-stable at the terminus of the road. All this was proved by white and colored witnesses of the transaction, and admitted to be clearly established by the *thing*, claiming to the Judge. And yet, because it could not be proven that the Company required this brutality (although admitted to be the direct result of such regulations as they did require), yet they were turned scott-free to perpetrate worse outrages (if judicial encouragement is any incentive to such degraded beings), than they have heretofore been guilty of. We feel that these outrages can no longer be borne passively, we have waited a reasonable time. We have privately plead with friends to us and to the public peace and welfare of our city and country. But what man when he is told in one of our high Courts that his wife and sister may be subjected to such insults and barbarity will not lay aside patience and forbearance and at the risk of his life defend himself and those dependent upon him for protection. Our Convention proposes to do something more by way of an appeal to those having the power to stop the inevitable tendency of such a state of affairs. We cannot stand it, we have only thus far been patient because we thought that once before the Supreme Court we would most certainly be assured our rights in this respect. We now propose to take hold of this question and with the aid of our friends, if possible, to peaceably secure our right to be treated as men who deserve well of their country, and if this fails, then we must avail ourselves of such other means as will secure the end or prove us worthy of it, though we fail in its attainment. The Convention is the medium through which, therefore, we hope to avoid the stern necessity of placing ourselves in direct opposition to such corporation regulations as conflict with law and order and the peaceful pursuit of happiness.

It is our hope that all well-wishers of our cause, and all who believe in justice, full justice, impartially administered to all men, will give us their hearty endorsement and co-operation. Particularly do we ask our Clergymen who have the ear of our fellow-citizens, to ask for us a careful and honest consideration of the injustice done us in this respect to the end that by the great Court of the nation a correct and highly cultivated public sentiment may frown upon and sweep into oblivion these base and cruel relics of the late monstrous system of chattel slavery in this country.

Respectfully yours, &c.
ALFRED M. GREEN.

For the Christian Recorder.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Young Man:—If there ever was a time in the history of this our government, in which we should both think and act it is now. And, that our thoughts and our actions should be guided by intelligent minds is a fact unquestionable.

It has been our fortune to witness one of the greatest events that ever transpired in the world's history. We have seen this great nation divide in sentiment and action. We have seen them dressed in the habiliments of war, armed with the missiles of death. We have seen them on the field of strife; we have seen them take their stands, one party on the side of slavery and wrong, the other on the side of justice and right. With this latter party we have stood, on its side we have fought, for its flag we have bled, *for our country and universal liberty we have died*. And may we not say we have not died in vain. Through our patriotism we have unlocked the doors of slavery's dark prison house and set the captives at liberty. Through the success of those armies in which we fought and to which we gave vital strength, the stolen liberties of four millions of human beings have been captured and restored to their proper owners, while some (but not enough) of the godless and "devilish" thieves have been made to pay the just penalty of human and divine law.

Ought we not to be proud and thankful that we lived to see the annihilation of American slavery. Our grandmothers and grandfathers prayed to see this glorious era, but died without the sight. The honor was reserved for us of immortalizing our names in the defence of bleeding humanity. Some of us have done it. Captain Calloun has done it. Though he is dead, and worms have crept into his silent abode, and devoured his mouldering clay, yet his name lives honored in the memory of every lover of liberty and loyalty. The name of Robert Small will never die! The name of Major Delaney will live forever! Reader, pardon me if your name is not placed among the immortals. Your deeds may have placed your name high on the roll of fame. Your actions may be worthy of being immortalized by others following in your footsteps; I hope this is the case; but should it be otherwise do not despair. Not all of the opportunities for performing great and good deeds have yet gone.

In the plains of the sunny south there are vast fields for our cultivation. There are the sick whom we have not visited, the naked whom we have not clothed, the hungry whom we have not fed, the thirsty whom we have not given drink. 'Tis true that slavery as an institution is destroyed but its effects are yet seen, its bitter fruits still cling to many of those minds, whose bodies have born the burden of its withering yoke. Many of them are illiterate, they are yet in the bondage of Ignorance. It is our privilege and our duty to deliver them from that bondage, to visit their sickly souls with the healing balm of truth, to clothe them with the garments of literary light, to feed their minds with the food of useful knowledge, and to cause them to drink of those pure streams which flow from the rich fountains of education. And, as a prerequisite, we ourselves should be educated. Let us begin to examine ourselves and see where we stand. Let us weigh ourselves in the balance, and if we are found wanting, as was the wicked king, let us begin now to make amends; *now is the time* to supply our literary wants; now is the time for us to show to the world that we love one another, that we love liberty and justice, that we hate slavery and injustice. Now is the time for us to show by our wise actions that we intend to be a people whom nations must and will respect. Now is the time for us to live down that prejudice, which has put us on a level with the beasts of the field. Now is the time for us to prove that we are not inferior to other races.

Boys, listen, a word to you. do not leave your school rooms and exchange your books for razors, hoes, etc., the time for such trifles is past. I do not mean to say that the occupation is not honorable, but, I think you have a higher calling. Your name should be written on a higher standard than the barber's pole. Barbers, you who are graduates in the shingling and shaving departments, don't think ill of me, I am your true friend.

Yet, I am sorry your *occupation* is not a more independent one. If it is your pleasure to continue in that capacity, I am willing, but please don't coax my fellow-students to quit their studying rooms and become your fellow-servants. Once again my fair young brethren, let me entreat you, as one that loves your very existence, you who are just beginning in life, do not let your first mark be made with a razor upon another's face, better to use the axe, the plow, or some other farming utensil, it matters not if your hands do get a little rough, *time will bring you your reward*.

J. M. MAXWELL.

Xenia, O., Dec. 31st, 1866.

For the Christian Recorder.

THE PAST YEAR.

The chronology of last year is of the utmost importance to note down, as it stands high in the pages of our American history. On the 18th of January last, the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill passed the House, and on the 14th of December it was again brought up in the House and repassed, and now it is a law, whether the President vetoes it or not. In Virginia, on the 9th of March, the Legislature passed an act to allow negroes to vote where their rights were involved. On the 27th of March, the President vetoed the Civil Right's bill, and on the 1st of April the Civil Right's bill passed over the President's veto, by a vote of 33 to 15. On the 14th of April last, one year, our ever remembered President was assassinated. On the 10th of May last Congress adopted the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 128 to 37, which amendment has been ratified by several states in the Union. On the 11th of June last, the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau two years, vetoed by the President, but passed over his veto. On the 23d of the same month Tennessee was admitted in the Union by Congress. Next day, the 24th, the President approves of the admission.

On the 30th of July, it will be remembered, that the great riot of New Orleans occurred, when the ever memorable Dostie was killed in defence of his rights, when the honored Horton was brutally murdered on the vestibule of the hall in which they were holding their meeting to claim their rights, but there they fell with numbers of union men by their sides, murdered, brutally murdered by the mayor and his infuriated secesh police, and what have been done to them? Has President Johnson arrested them? Do they not still hold their offices? They do, what Congress does with them will hereafter be determined. But that barbarious, hellish and traitorous design will ever be brought up as an instrument which all the policemen, including the mayor and Lieutenant Governor, be brought before a civil court, and tried for willful murder. That crime should alone impeach our acting president. That crime should alone hang Mayor Monroe and Lieutenant Governor Vorhees for murder, which they knowingly and willfully did.

On the first of December we received dispatches confirming the capture of John H. Surrat, one of the Lincoln conspirators at Alexandria, Egypt. Where is it the ever wakeful eye of this great Republic is not watching. A man that had fled from justice for nearly eighteen months, that had fled to almost unknown parts of the earth, and there disguised himself, changes his name, enlisted in the Catholic army, but at last is captured. What testimony he may bring to convict Jeff Davis, or even our acting president, we await anxiously to hear.

We see, by looking over the past year, that numerous events worth mentioning have taken place. During the past year, the awful scourge, cholera, has been in our midst, and played havoc in some of our cities—numbers have died. On the 28th of July last, the great Atlantic Cable was laid with success, and now we are in hourly receipts of what is being done in all parts of Europe and the Old World. By looking into foreign affairs, we see that Prussia now stands the leading power of Europe. Great Britain has been alarmed by numerous Fenian movements, in their strike for the liberation of Ireland, and emancipation from the despotic rule of England. And we also see during the past year, two colored men occupying the seats of Legislators in the State of Massachusetts. On! on! the wheel of progression goes, until we have colored Governors, Senators and President. Let us never be backward to the well doing of any good and useful thing, and the Lord will bless us.

C. F. G.

Xenia, O., January 4th, '67.

For the Christian Recorder.

CHRISTMAS PASTIME,

OR CARPENTER'S ADDRESS TO THE AFRICAN RACE.

It is a melancholy fact, that we are standing in a country that refuses to give us our rights as citizens. I your obedient soldier, have contemplated on writing something in our behalf.

Shall we who have fought and bled to save this once distracted country, be told we have no right to become citizens of the United States of America? We who have borne our trials and tribulations without a murmer! Before this cruel war broke out, we went through much more suffering, than any people living.

The spirit of the age impels an onward step. The people every where in the Old and New World, roused from the lethargy of ages, are demanding an extension of rights. The reconstruction of this Union is a broader, deeper work, than the restoration of the Rebel States. It is the lifting up of the entire nation into the practical realization of our republican idea. Let the lovers of liberty and freedom from every quarter, stand up for their rights, and add their voice and their influence on the side of Justice, and a light to the world. Massachusetts has nobly taken the lead in sending two black men to the Legislative halls. Let us hope that this State will take the lead in elevating the colored man and restoring to us our rights as citizens, for we have gained it, and it has been promised to us. Should we not get our rights, this country will be in more tears than she was when they called on the colored volunteers.

So it behooves every colored man to try and do something for his race, and endeavour to encourage every colored person who attempts to defend the African race.

Since peace has been restored, our President and the Copperheads have done all they can to keep us from our rights. The door has been opened, and we are bound to slip in. So fear not bold Africans, they can do us nothing. We must and shall have our rights. All we call for is, valiant-hearted men that are not afraid to die. Nor will let their colors fly. We helped to save this Union in the darkest hour of her distress, when the Rebels where about to invade this distracted country. Why then should we not be recognized as citizens? The white soldiers say they suffered a great deal for our liberty, that is all very good; but did we not suffer over a hundred years under the lash and whip, and gross insults of the white man North and South? And now all that we ask, is to be submitted to the restriction that other citizens are, and no other. This is what we demand as a right, not as a gift.

We shall anxiously look to see whether it will be the President or Congress who will take special care and pains to give the black man the rights so unjustly withheld from him.

We took a part in crushing this wicked rebellion, and shall we not now take a part as far as right is concerned?

All we have to do, is to stand firm as we did when we faced the Rebel hordes. It is the duty of every African to stand up and vindicate his cause in this great struggle for honor, fame, and right, which unquestionably belongs to us.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY DOYLE CARPENTER,
1st Sergt. Co. F. 43rd U. S. C. T.
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25th, 1866.

For the Christian Recorder.

THE LITTLE HOUSE KEEPERS;

OR,

GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE

"Little things—aye, little things,
Make up the sum of life."

"No young lady can be too well instructed in any thing which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs knowledge of the duties of a housekeeper. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking-stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought that it is more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

"Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents in every way in their power, and to consider it a privilege to do so.

"Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a 'troublesome help' which they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

"I know a little girl who, at nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast, and salt, and flour to use, and she became quite an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cakes or pies she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her her little housekeeper, and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical their jingling is to her ears. I think, before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

"Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

"Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant, accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing."

Thus far from Anna Hope; and who Anna Hope is we know not—but one thing we are sure of, she is not wise above what is written. Solomon speaks the praises and properties of a good wife, in Proverbs, chapter 31. Girls, will you read it? Begin at verse 10th.

Economy, taste, skill in cooking, and neatness in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. The charm of good housekeeping is in the order, economy, and taste displayed in attention to little things, and these little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness somewhere else. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen. Girls, will you go forward in this pleasant labor joyfully? Do what your little hands find to do with your might!

Whene'er a duty waits for thee,
With sober judgment view it,
And never idly *wish* it done.
Begin at once and *do it*.

For Sloth says falsely, "By and by
Is just as well to do it,"
But *present* strength is surest strength,
Begin at once and do it.

—*Author of "Home Thrusts."*

For the Christian Recorder.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to occupy a small space in the columns of your interesting journal, with the object, if possible, of calling the attention of our young men and young women of our city, and elsewhere, to that all-important institution,—marriage. In the first place, let me remind my young readers, that when man was banished from scenes of primeval bliss, he bore with him two divine institutions, as memorials of his first estate, as lights to cheer the gloom of his exile, and to awaken hopes of a better day; we speak of the Sabbath and marriage, for both are tokens of Divine favor. Our Saviour declared that the Sabbath was made for man, that it is adapted to his moral and physical wants, and we may justly conclude, that marriage was made for man by Him who said in the beginning from a regard to the social nature which He had created, "It is not good for man to be alone." And who stamped perpetual dignity on the institution, when, amidst the bowers and bloom of Eden, He presented the first bride to her husband. Hence, it is reasonable to presume, that it is not good for women to be alone, hence, a union of interests indicates a union of persons for their mutual benefit. By this union, a sort of seclusion takes place from the rest of our species; and as a garden is a retired apartment for culture and improvement, the married state may be compared with it in many respects. It is honorable for you prudently and cautiously to approach this delightful enclosure; but, before entering this enclosure, permit me to advise you to divest yourself of all fashionable follies, so prevalent in our day. Remember that this institution founded in the constitution of human nature, by Divine authority, cannot be approached as one coming from human hands.

The entrance to this garden, in general, is extremely gay and glittering, being strewed with flowers of every hue and fragrance, calculated to charm the eye and please the taste, but they are not all so; and, as there are many of you, no doubt, who may wish to enter this garden at some time, who are yet strangers to its various productions, we are desirous that your attention should be directed to the cultivation of those plants which are beneficial, and to the avoiding of those which are injurious.

And first, let me caution you never to dream of *permanent* happiness, if you should so dream, experience will soon make you wiser. Such happiness never existed but in visionary heads.

If you are desirous that this garden should give you all the bliss of which it is capable, you must take with you that excellent flower which, we will call *good humour*, which of all the flowers of nature, is the most delicate. Do not drop it, or lose it, as many do soon after they enter the garden; it is a treasure that nothing can supply the loss of.

And now, gentle reader, when you get to the end of the first walk, which contains about thirty steps, commonly called the "Honey-moon path," you will find the garden open into a vast variety of views, and it is necessary to caution you to avoid many of them which are noxious, and even fatal in their nature and tendency, especially to the inexperienced.

There is a low, small plant, which may be seen in almost every path, called *indifference*. You may not perceive it in the entrance, but you will always know where it grows, by a certain coldness in the air which surrounds it. Contrary to the nature of plants in general, this grows by cold and dies by warmth; whenever you perceive this change in the air, avoid the place as soon as you can. In the same path is often found that baneful flower called *jealousy*, which I advise you as a friend, never to look at, for it has the strange quality of smiting the eye that beholds it, with a pain that is seldom or never got rid of; jealousy is a deadly poison; it is the aconite of the garden, and has marred the happiness of thousands.

This, my young friends, you may think idle talk; if so, let me say, that hundreds if not thousands around you have thought so before you, who have experienced it may know only to transgressors. But, we are yet in the garden, and as you proceed, you will meet with many little crooked paths, and permit me to address you as a sincere friend, never to go into them, although at the entrance of each, it is written in large letters, *I am right*. If you do enter, and get to the end of them, you will find the true name to be *perverseness*.

These crooked paths occasion endless disputes, and as it is difficult to make the crooked straight, it is better to avoid them altogether, lest as it sometimes occurs, a total separation be the consequence, and you take different paths the rest of your lives. Near this spot, you will meet with a rough, sturdy plant called *obstinacy*, which bears a hard, knotty fruit that never digests and of course must injure the constitution. It becomes fatal when taken in large quantities. Turn from it, avoid it as you would the pestilence.

JOHNSON WOODLIN.

1110 *Rodman Street, Philadelphia.*

(*To be continued.*)

Spare moments are the gold dust of time.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM BINGHAMPTON

Mr. Editor:—Please permit me a small space in your paper, as this is the first time I have intruded this Conference year. I believe your many readers would be glad to hear from us in the North-West.

The Rev. Bishop A. W. Wayman paid us a friendly visit in October last, which we appreciated very highly, and which gave great satisfaction to my charge. I was sorry for one thing, and that was, that he did not stay longer.

In reference to our Circuit I can only say that it is in as good a condition as it has ever been, and I have known it for the last twenty-two years.

We have had several deaths in our churches this year. Sister Margaret Brown, a very distinguished member of the Binghampton church, after a long and painful illness of the consumption, departed this life in the full hope of endless bliss and immortality beyond the grave, on the 9th of November, 1866. She bore her afflictions without a murmur or a complaint. Her place in the church will not soon be filled. She will be missed at the prayer meeting and in the Sabbath School. She was a pattern to all in paying her pastor's salary. She useful in every department of life,—was universally beloved by the good, and feared by the wicked, on account of her great boldness in the good cause of Christianity.

Sister Brown sought the Lord when about fourteen years of age, and from that time until her death, proved herself to have been an earnest Christian.

Sister Lucy Vannese one of the oldest members of the Oswego A. M. E. Church, departed this life on the 1st of December. She enjoyed the privileges of the Church for over thirty years. She left no to mourn her loss in the hope that her loss is her gain.

Brother Prince Vannese, the husband of Sister Lucy Vannese, died on the 28th of December, 1865, of typhoid fever. He was a member of our Church for many years, and filled, at different periods, the offices of trustee, steward and sexton. Into God's hands I commit his soul.

I will now give you a short sketch of my visit to the South in November last. On the 28th, I left my home for Hagerstown, Md., in search of my oldest daughter, who had been left there, in slavery, for over 22 years, and of my sisters and brethren, whom I had not seen for 26 years. The Lord was with me during my visit there, and no tongue can describe the joy that filled the hearts of father and child, brothers and sister, after so long a separation.

I had been forced to leave my daughter, aged only eleven years and nine month, in slavery, and on returning I found her in very bad health. With some difficulty I found all my brothers and sisters, and other relatives. I then returned to the North, where I have resided for the last twenty-three years, and I am now engaged in the entire duties of my charge.

Yours in Christ,
W. A. JOHNSON.

SENATOR SAULSBURY AMONG THE DEAD LANGUAGES

Messrs. Editors:—It is laughable, at least to one of the proscribed children of Ham, to see what a figure Mr. Saulsbury cuts in attempting to promenade among the crooks and turns of the dead languages. He staggers, are falls, till one is led to inquire—"Is he drunk?"

I take it for granted that the telegraph speaks correctly, he says: "He would refer here to the original for the term, 'servant of servants.' He would find that it meant 'slave of slaves,' or a slave forever; and the same with the corresponding word in Greek," So speaks the *learned* Senator. Let us see.

1st. He says the term 'servant of servants," by the original means 'slave of slaves." The word translated, *servant*, is from a verb, which signifies "to labor, to work, to do work," so says Gesenius, but not "to sell, to whip, to be sold."

The noun then means "*one who labors, works, does work*;" and while all slaves are servants, all servants are not slaves.

The translation which this word always receives, and the one which the original demands, shall first be given, is servant, and not slave. It is the same word that is used in speaking of the court ministers of Pharoah and King Saul; in 2 Samuel c. 2–4, it refers to ambassadors; and in Isaiah, 36–39, it refers to military commanders.

In rendering the word servant, and not slave, King James' translators followed in the footsteps of earlier translators, as well as obeyed a necessity.

In the Septuagint we find used a mild and easy word in translating the Hebrew, of which Dr. Robinson says it signifies: 1st. *A child*, male or female, *a boy, youth; a girl, maiden*. 2d. Like Engl *boy*; Lat. *puer*; but for a *servant*, slave. Showing conclusively, that rare, indeed, is the connection where it would be lawful to translate it a *slave*.

So, too, Jerome in his Vulgate renders it, *Servus*, the word from which our word servant arises.

We only object to the Senator with such a show of wisdom declaring that the Hebrew noun should be translated a slave, to do which would be to commit violence on the plainest rules of criticism. It may have meant slave, for we are not much concerned, and in the modern American sense too, with all its horrors, but the original could not be so translated without a show of prejudice.

2d. The Senator next says, telling the significancy of the curse—" or a slave forever." Had the wise Senator referred to his grammar, not his, but Gesenius, p. 117, he could have learned such phrases as, "servant of servants," is a Hebraistic way of expressing the superlative qualities of nouns. The weight of the curse was *not in the duration of the servitude, but the nature of it* as the lexicon gives it, "servant of servants," the lowest, meanest servant.

3d. The Senator next says—" And the same with the corresponding word in Greek." To what Greek does the Senator refer? That of the Septuagint? If so, (and to make his allusion of it, it must be,) we hardly think the Senator would venture to translate the gentle Greek word, employed, a *slave*. As to the Senator, fixing the curse on Americans to the manor born, and that for five generations, when he proves, and with better ability, that we are Canaanites we will venture to reply. *Baltimore American.*

BETHEL.

War Expenses.—The new ways of war-making, such as rifled breech-loading guns and rifles, transporting whole armies by rail, &c., make terrible inroads into a nation's resources. The last of these, during our war, cost us $42,500,000 for the expenses of the Railroad Bureau alone—not including the work done by existing roads on contract.

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL moneys or orders must be addressed to Rev. Elisha Weaver, Box 2975, Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE EDITOR.

Let no one in the West or South wait for the editor to visit the town or city where they reside, in order to renew their subscriptions to the *Recorder*, but send on their moneys to REV. ELISHA WEAVER, *Box* 2975, *Philadelphia, Pa.* The editor's course is very uncertain, and he may return home any week; nor is he certain which direction he will take, as subscribers can be obtained almost any where.

***Let* our preachers urge the people to send their subscriptions to the General Book Steward immediately.** JAMES LYNCH,
Editor of *Christian Recorder*.

Dec. 22—3t.

HOW WE SPENT THE FIRST SABBATH IN THE NEW YEAR.

It was pretty pleasant over head, and the sun was shining, but apparently dimly. There was a slow thaw all the day long. We attended morning services at Union A. M. E. church, of which Rev. R. P. Gibbs is pastor, and we are glad to say that it was a very different meeting from what we had expected to see. Bro. Gibbs informed us that it was a speaking meeting, for special prayer for families, &c. We read a portion of God's Word, and gave a short exhortation. The meeting was then open for persons to speak and let their wants be known. Well, our readers may imagine the good time we all had. It was really a little heaven. God was there, in the midst of us.

In the afternoon we paid a visit to Wesley Sunday School, and Mr. Hookerson would have us address the school. We could not speak very long to the precious little folks, but we said something to them.

We had promised Mr. Jones, of the Presbyterian Sunday School, to be with them on the same day, therefore, we had to leave, and go up to that school. They also had a full house. We also attended worship there, and had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Mr. Reeves. We were much pleased with his effort on the occasion. Brother Reeves is an able reader, and is destined to become one of the ablest divines in Church.

At night we were with Rev. Mr. Hemer, of the A. M. E. Zion church, and heard Friend Harris give a short exhortation, after which we gave our exhortation to the people. There was a very good turn out.

So thus we spent our first Sabbath in the New Year. May the Lord bless and prosper the good cause, among the little folks as well as the adults.

THE FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Among the Benevolent Associations of our city, none is more worthy of notice than the Fraternal Association, organized June 17th, 1862. We find enrolled upon the books of the Association, the names of those whose worth in the community is sterling.

On the evening of Monday, the 7th inst., the members of the Fraternal repaired to the house of Mr. Julius Boisden, late Steward of the association, and surprised him with a beautiful testimonial in the shape of a silver pitcher, goblet, and salver, as a token of friendship and the high esteem in which they hold him.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. F. P. Moine, and eloquently responded to by the recipient, after which, his friends were invited to a sumptuous repast, provided by Mr. Boisden, and at a late hour his friends parted, with many wishes for his future success in life, and the return of many happy New Years.

THE METHODIST ADVOCATE.

We have just received the first number of the *Methodist Advocate*, a new paper, edited by Adam Wallace, and published for the Delaware and Washington Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is published at the office and made up of the matter of the new *Methodist Home Journal*, with an additional School Department for the enlightenment of Anglo-African Methodists.

It is a four page publication, one half the size of the *Journal*, of which it is the cold victuals served up. We rather think that those whom it proposes to furnish with intellectual and religious food will be often in the condition of poor Oliver Twist, "asking for more."

Why will not our brethren who propose the editing of newspapers rise to the dignity of the necessities of those whom they propose to serve.

The school column amuses us. A. B. C. D. and then monosyllables. Well, well, competition is the life of trade. Go it, Brother Wallace.

BETHEL SABBATH SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of the teachers of Bethel A. M. E. Sabbath school, held January 7th, the following officers were re-elected:

Wm. C. Bouton and Miss Esther Armstrong, Superintendents.
Daniel W. Perris, Secretary.
Henry Gordon, Treasurer.
Daniel T. Master, Librarian.

Our readers may find something of interest by reading the following.

M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. Y. M., FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. [A. L. 5866.]
Philadelphia, Dec. 17th, A. D., 1866.

At a yearly communication held at the Hall, South Seventh Street below Lombard, the following named Brethren were elected and installed to their respective offices.

Brother Jonathan Miller, M. W. G. Master.
" William Winters, D. G. Master.
" Isaiah Cropper, S. G. Warden.
" James A. Winters, J. G. Warden.
" Alexander Bernard, G. Treasurer.
" Daniel Johnson, G. R. Secretary.
" Jacob Jenkins, G. Cor. Secretary.
" Solomon Greene, G. Pursuivant.
" Samuel B. Saunders, G. Tyler.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Brother Ishmael White, G. S. B.
" Isaac Brown and John Ditch, Grand Stewards.
" Wm. D. Cooper, G. S. Deacon.
" Henry Bond, G. J. Warden.
" Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, Rev. William H. Bishop, Rev. Joseph J. Clinton, Rev. William Parker, Grand Chap.
" John Rhodes, G. M. C.
" Samson G. Conaway, G. L. M.

District Deputy Grand Masters:

Brother George L. Berry, for Chester co., Pa.
" Edward Bennett, for Dauphin and Cumberland counties.
" H. Gates, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co.
" David Creswell, of Lewistown, Mifflin and Juniata counties.

Committee on Landmarks—Bros. Emanuel Cohen, Sr., Isaac Webster and Thomas Vincent.

On By-laws—Bros. Jonathan Loneman, Jacob Jenkins, John Anderson, Daniel Johnson and John Brown.

Charity—Bros. David Warters, David Hall and Samuel J. B. Hall.

Finance—Bros. Benjamin F. Jackson, Isaac Philips and Daniel Murray.

Grievances—Bros. John Hitchens, Thomas Faucett, Henry Thomas, Moses Davis and Randall Pleasant, Sr. Attest: Daniel Johnson,
G. Secretary.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Mr. Johnson has seen proper to cater to the whims, notions and prejudices of a wicked people. Such a man is not fit to hold the office of President. But we can rejoice on account of the firmness of both houses of Congress, in passing the bill over his head.

The vote of the Senate stood 32 to 13, and that of the House, 113 to 38. So it has been passed triumphantly over his veto. Up he goes to Salt River.

The vote of the Senate stood as follows:—

YEAS.

Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—32.

NAYS.

Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—13.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired, as in the former vote.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye, Yates—7.

So the bill was passed. As it passed it is as follows:—

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, or who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote, three months next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

SEC. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District, to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of court next preceding the holding of any general city election in said District.

SEC. 5. That the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said mayors and aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SEC. 6. That on or before the first day of March the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall put up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

SEC. 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list and shall mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

COLORED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The convention of colored soldiers and sailors assembled in National Hall, Market street, on Tuesday the 8th. There was a pretty large attendance of delegates from Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and perhaps one or two other States.

The object of the convention was to make a formal demand for the colored soldiers and sailors who fought to subdue the rebellion, equality of rights with the white soldiers who also fought against the armed traitors to the American flag. This was the main object. Another was to secure the assistance and co-operation of influential colored men in different portions of the country in adopting measures for the proper prosecution of their claims and the assertion of their rights as freemen and citizens of the great Republic of America.

A band of musicians present performed the national airs. A large number of persons, most of whom were colored, were present.

The convention was called to order by A. W. Handy, of Maryland, who requested the secretary, Mr. Chas. B. Fisher, to read the call. It is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, '66.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' League, held in the city of Washington, D. C., September 1st, '66, we invite all soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army or navy during the war, and who believe that they have not received from the Government a due recognition for their services rendered in the hour of need, and who further believe that in sustaining the Union with the musket they have now a right to the ballot, to meet at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8th '67.

The Rev. Henry J. Garnett offered a prayer, in which he prayed for the President of the United States, that the Lord may open the eyes of his understanding, that he may see his way clear to do that which is right.

Mr. George M. Arnold, of Louisiana, was chosen temporary chairman.

Messrs. George Hart, Johnson Terry and Charles B. Fisher, were chosen as secretaries.

Messrs. J. B. Stratton, Pennsylvania; C. M. Fisher, District of Columbia; A. M. Green, Pennsylvania; R. H. J. Corman, New York, and J. H. Jenkins; Rhode Island, were appointed the Committee on Credentials.

Committee on permanent Organization—Messrs. James Underdue, Pennsylvania; A. W. Handy, Maryland; D. G. Rider, Pennsylvania; Guy Brinton, Pennsylvania; J. H. Richardson, Pennsylvania; Samuel Jones, Pennsylvania.

During the absence of the committee in attending to their official duties, the

Rev. Mr. Garnett delivered an address in substance as follows: In the history of the United States the 8th of January occupies an important page. A great battle was fought on that day in New Orleans, in which the black boys in blue took part. [Applause.] So well did they distinguish themselves that they received the approbation of Gen. Andrew Jackson. [Applause.] In January of last year the first assemblage of colored soldiers and sailors was held in National Hall, and now, on this very day, the Congress of the United States is passing over the head of Andrew Johnson a bill that he vetoed, and the modern Moses may as well make up his mind to take a trip up that peculiar river which, in the political world, bears the reputation of being decidedly salty. [Laughter and applause.] No one knows better how to navigate that memorable stream of brine better than he does.

In the deliberations of the convention he believed that an all-wise God would direct them in all that is right; for it is to him we must look; He is our shield and our refuge. The speaker was very glad to see so many soldiers and sailors present. General Hamilton was the friend of good old John Brown. Lieutenant Matthews, of Kansas, was the first colored soldier that received a commission. The speaker made a few more remarks and retired amid applause.

Col. Hinton was next introduced. He said that in Washington there is an organization known as the Democratic Association, who will witness this evening an assembly of people there who are more hated than any others on the earth. They are to assemble to celebrate the battle of New Orleans. The speaker gloried in the fact that he was the first man to recruit colored soldiers. This day Andrew Johnson, the accidental President, speaks in a manner as though he were addressing the fossils of the country. We are the children of one God, and the citizens of one country, and there should be no distinction simply on the account of color. The speaker congratulated the delegates as holding the first soldiers' and sailors' convention, and he hoped it would be the last, as a distinct body, and that the next would be held by the white and black soldiers.

Sergeant A. W. Handy, upon being introduced, said that he felt great pleasure in being present on this occasion. The delegates had come from the North and the South, the East and the West, to demand equal rights, irrespective of color. Our appeal is to the heart of the great American people for sympathy and for those rights which have been ours since the foundation of the Republic. The Hon. Charles Sumner is pleading for Kansas pleaded for every black man, woman and child in the country. He [the speaker] entertained the opinion that a black man who could tell a loyal man from a traitor was entitled to a vote. He is as fully competent to vote a traitor down as to shoot him down. The man who fought for the flag of America did not do so for pay, but because they could boast of American birth, and he thought they should enjoy the envied right to put a small piece of paper in a ballot-box. It is the duty of every black soldier who fought for the Union, to ask the people, in the name of sympathy and the battles they had fought in defence of the country, to grant them all their rights. If they put their feet upon our necks, then, indeed, have we fought in vain. He believed the spirit of Lincoln was with them this day, if it is possible for the spirit to leave the body. Our present political Moses has crooked the hinges of his knees, and bowed his head to gold. He has forgotten freedom, justice, and truth, but, notwithstanding this drawback he [the speaker] believed the time would come when they would be taken by the right hand of fellowship and enter into the enjoyment of all the rights of American born citizens.

The Speaker was frequently applauded.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following, which was adopted:

President—W. H. Matthews, of Kansas.

Vice Presidents—T. H. Hawkins, D. C.; J. Underdue, Pa.; A. Ward Handy, Md.; Chas. Wager, N. Y.; J. W. Walker, Ohio; S. F. Robinson, N. J.; J. B. Stratton, Pa.

Secretaries—J. H. Richardson, Ohio; G. R. Hart, Pa.; G. D. Johnson, D. C.

Business Committee—A. M. Green, Pennsylvania; G. M. Arnold, Louisiana; J. Underdue, Pennsylvania; Owen Dawson, Pennsylvania; G. E. Stephens, Pennsylvania; William Still, Pennsylvania.

The above report having been received, the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at four o'clock, by the President, William D. Matthews. A prayer was offered by J. M. Logan, of New York. The proceedings of the morning session were called for, but owing to the sudden illness of the secretary, George D. Johnson, the reading of the proceedings was dispensed with.

Comrade J. B. Stratton read resolutions for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, and citizens of Pennsylvania.

Comrade Underdue moved to refer them to the Business Committee.

Comrade Arnold read a letter from Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois, and an anonymous letter from New Orleans, name withheld for fear of assassination; also letters from General Louis Wagner, Rev. H. H. Garnett and ex-Governor John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, which were all referred to the Business Committee.

Comrade Underdue reported from the Committee on Credentials, the following names of honorary members:

L. T. Pelham, J. J. Spilman, W. Howard Day, J. W. Logan, Moses B. Cass, of New York, Professor G. B. Vashon, J. C. White, Sr., W. B. Fortan, J. C. Bestill, Octavius Catto, Rev. J. B. Reeves, of Pennsylvania; R. P. Hill, J. L. Lyons of Virginia; General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, Pa., D. H. Francisco, Rev. Elisha Weaver, Rev. James Holland, Rev. Thomas Gibbs, Rev. W. J. Alston, Rev. Theo. D. Miller, J. C. Ware, J. B. Hemer, Stephen Colwell, Wm. Nesby, President P. R. League, Pa.

On motion,

Resolved, That the persons named be admitted as honorary members.

Comrade G. Maner, read the letter of Hon. Geo. W. Julian. Referred.

Comrade Myres read the letter of E. C. Ingersoll; also a letter from colored soldiers at Vicksburg. Names withheld. Referred.

Comrade Green reported from the Business Committee the rules for the government of the convention, which was adopted; also, Finance Committee, and resolutions to Congress.

Comrade Major moved to receive the resolutions.

Amended by Comrade Hinton to lay the resolutions on the table until the evening session, which was carried.

Comrade Green reported a series of resolutions, (No. 2.) to Congress. Comrade Hinton moved the resolution be received in the same manner as the former, which was carried. Comrade Hinton moved that the Business Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress; the question being called the motion prevailed. Comrade Stephens called for the names of the Finance Committee. Comrade Green read them. On motion, by Comrade Myres, the convention adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening exercises were devoted to addresses by J. W. Logan, H. H. Garnett, Colonel J. Hinton, Wm. Howard Day, John Mercer Langston and others.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

For the Christian Recorder.

COMMITTING SCRIPTURE TO MEMORY.

THE WRITER'S EXPERIENCE.

> The Bible! 'tis a book divine
> Where heavenly truth and mercy shine
> And wisdom speaks in every line.

Soon after the Lord in mercy opened our eyes to behold spiritual things, we commenced committing to memory portions of the inspired volume, carefully, prayerfully, and exactly, word for word, without the slightest deviation from the written letter. First, we committed the Sermon on the Mount, the most practical part of the epistles of Paul, Peter, James and John, of the Psalms, Proverbs, and the holy prophets. We then resolved to commit the whole of Matthew's gospel, whole Psalms and whole chapters in the writings of Solomon, and of the prophets. Likewise whole chapters in Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, James and John, 1st and 2d of Peter, and the letters addressed to Timothy and Titus by Paul. This committing to memory portions of the blessed Bible, was made a daily business. On some days only one verse was committed, on others, two, three, four, six, eight, or ten. The passages committed in the morning were often repeated during the day, going out, and coming in; lying down and rising up. While occupied in our usual avocations, or business transactions these golden gems were turned over and over again, meditated upon, and brought home to the heart. The glorious results of this persevering in meditation, and treasuring up these, "apples of gold in pictures of silver," are immeasurable and inexpressible. We mention only a few of these blessings.

1. This hiding the word of God in our heart, by these daily committals, assisted us in prayer, not only in using scriptural language, in approaching the "GREAT I AM," but, as whole Psalms and other parts of the Bible were made up of prayer entirely, we could when in a state of spiritual aridity, and when the heavens were brass over us and our own words seemed to rise no higher than our head, then take the words of the Holy Spirit's dictation, and lift up holy hands without wrath and doubting, and soon feel our hearts kindle, with true spiritual devotion. Often when clouds and darkness were thus around us, the healing beams of the sun of righteousness would dawn.

2. This method of assimilating the Bible by careful and prayerful committal of its pages, assisted us very much in ordering our conversation, at home and abroad, in the social circle and around the table. A verse or two, taken from this pure fountain, was introduced on these occasions for elucidation and edifying conversation. Moreover, it aided us equally in giving a happy turn to social or family and social interviews when otherwise, precious, golden moments would have been occupied on things of a trifling nature, common-place things, or on things of little or no profit. Furthermore, when conversation was likely to flag, a passage from this light-house would be introduced for mutual edification and spiritual enlargement.

3. In our missionary trips from house to house in cities and villages, this familiarity with holy inspiration was of special advantage, also around sick-beds on occasions when the Bible could not easily be come at, we could then have recourse to this stock on hand, treasured in our memory, and repeat verbatim, such passages as would comfort the feeble minded, support the weak, administer the consolation to the sick and dying.

4. In teaching Sabbath schools, Bible classes; also in attending meetings for prayer, conference testimony, and on more public ministrations, this fund of holy "writ" stored for future use, we found invaluably beneficial. Thy word,

> Where'er it enters in,
> Is sharper than a two-edged sword
> To slay the man of sin.

5. In writing for the press, or otherwise, the same blessed results were experienced as when imparting oral instruction.

6. In severe temptation we could apply this "sword of the Spirit" skilfully in warding off the fiery darts of the enemy, from the fact of our having so many of the great and precious promises before our mind's eyes. Our blessed Lord set an example here when tempted by Satan, after his long fasting of forty days, what did he say? 'Get thee hence, Satan, for it is written thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.' Math iv 10. *Mark well* the purport, "it is written."

7. This hiding God's truth thus, effectually destroyed and killed out forever, the least and last tendency to silly, nonsensical chit-chat, foolish talking and jesting, and things of little or no profit, so common with many church members: this attempt at witticisms to excite vain laughter, eats out the life and essence of true piety. Whenever you see persons given to light, trifling or frivolous conversation, like the cracklings of thorns under a pot, take it for granted such individuals are very superficial in Bible theology, and know but little if any thing of the marrow and fatness of the Gospel.

8. Another exceedingly important item in thus bringing home the spirit of the Bible to our inmost soul, was, it killed or destroyed entirely and forever, all relish for insipid, frothy, ephemeral publications,—the popular periodicals of the day, the fashion-plate magazines and comicals, the multitudinous mixed up things of the bitter and sweet, God and Mammon, Christ and Belial, Godey's, Harper's, the Ledgers so frequently advertised and puffed by religious editors! When once the truths of the Bible have taken firm root in the heart, and become more precious than gold, sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb, these sugar-coated poisons, snakes in the grass, satanic transformations appear disgusting and heart-sickening, and are repudiated, as the froth and scum of the pot, fit neither for the land nor the dung-hill. Whenever you see persons poring over these "literary serpents" with evident delight, you know certainly, that they have not yet learned the first principles of true discipleship.

> "Fill first the bushel with the wheat,
> With wisdom—food for souls to eat;
> Then chaff, the fiction of the day
> Will find no place and blow away."

9. This investigating the writings of holy men inspired, opened our eyes to see vanity and sinfulness of worldly conformity in dress, equipage, church building, the pride of aristocracy, the uniting of Christ with Belial in matrimonial connections, religious festivals, and event, oath-bound societies. When you see the professed disciples of Jesus following in the wake of worldly popularity, receiving honor from one another, rest assured that God's word has not done its perfect work.

10. This method of searching the Scriptures with accompanying influences of the Holy Spirit, eradicated entirely and forever a sectarian spirit, and the spirit of caste. We were led also, to hate oppression in every form as God hates it, and every holy being must hate it. Every slaveholder has an abolition lecturer within himself, in his own soul, that says to him in the language of Cowper:

> "I would not have a slave to till my ground,
> To carry me—to fan me while I sleep,
> And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
> That sinews bought and sold, have ever earned."

11. Against this memorizing, treasuring up daily, the word of life, led us into the secret of higher Christian walks—'Holiness to the Lord,'—to embrace the doctrine of perfect love, that casteth out all fear. We saw clearly from the many passages committed on the assurance of faith, that here was hope, well grounded, immovable, for every one on the altar Christ Jesus consecrated, that it was his privilege and duty, to 'rise and shine,' put on the whole armor of God, be strong in the Lord, and the power of his might, to be filled with faith and the Holy Spirit, with all the fulness of God, able to comprehend with all saints, what is the breadth, length, depth and height of redeeming and sanctifying grace, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth all knowledge. "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

Beloved reader, are not the blessings here enumerated, resulting from treasuring up God's truth in the heart by committing portions of it daily, worthy of your immediate, prayerful consideration? Can you hesitate a moment from following on to know the Lord, in this way, till the day dawn and the day-star arise in your heart? "Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation; for the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." 2 Peter, i. 20, 21.

> "Say, wouldst thou live? this hallowed book shall tell
> Where life's best joys and purest pleasures dwell.
> Say, wouldst thou die? consult this sacred lore,
> And soar to worlds where sin can harm no more.
> Living or dying, this shall soothe each pain,
> Whispering—'To live is Christ, to die is gain.'"

Author of 'Home Truths.'

For the Christian Recorder.

LIFE.

Life is but death's vestibule, and our pilgrimage on earth is but a journey to the grave. The pulse that preserves our being, beats our death-march, and the blood which circulates our life is floating it onward to the depths of death.

To-day we see our friends in health, to-morrow we see their decease. We clasp the hand of the strong man but yesterday, and to-day we close his eyes in death.

We rode in a chariot of comfort but an hour ago, and in a few hours the last black chariot must convey us to the home of all the living.

Oh! how closely allied to life is death. The lamb that sporteth in the field must soon feel the knife. The ox that loweth in the pasture is fattening for the slaughter. Trees do but grow, that they may be felled. Yes, and greater things than these feel death's terrible strong grasp. Empires rise and flourish, they flourish but to decay, they rise but to fall.

How often do we take up the volume of history, and read the rise and fall of empires. We hear of the coronation and death of kings. Death is the black servant who rides behind the chariot of life. See life, and death is close behind it.

Death reacheth far throughout this world, and hath stamped all terrestrial things with the bow and arrow of the grave. Stars die mayhap. It is said that giant conflagrations have been seen far off in the either, and astronomers have marked the funerals of other worlds. The decay of those mighty orbs that we imagine set forever in the sockets of silver to glisten as the lamps of eternity.

But blessed be God there is one place where death is not life's brother—where life reigns alone to live—is not the first syllable which is to be followed by the next "to die." There is a land where the death knells are never tolled—where winding sheets are never woven—where graves are never dug. Blessed land beyond the skies! To reach it we all must die.

J. N. PORTER.

Xenia, O., Dec. 24*th*, '66.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

To the Editor of the Christian Recorder:—Since I wrote my last letter some of our working men have buckled on their armour and gone boldly at the work of political reformation.

As Ruth will make the nation of our western men public, some of them are determined that there shall be something done that will give us credit as a people.

Public opinion is fast becoming right. Now it is for us to put in our claims, and shew to our legislators that we are not satisfied. If we do not make a noise we will be forgotten. No class of people ever had a wrong lifted off them by legislation without asking.

The slaves in this country did not petition for their freedom. But the government could not be saved without freeing them, and of course they could not be forgotten. But it is very different with regard to the political rights of the colored people of the free states. We must keep ourselves before the legislators or they will never know that we are in the State. Having a knowledge of these facts, and the reading of Ruth's last letter, the state agent John Jones, who was elected by the State Convention last October, is now putting his machinery in working order throughout the State. I believe he intends to meet the legislature in person.

We have feared that what few earnest men we had would allow themselves to be beaten back from the path of duty by the false pretences; but I hope that our representative men will learn to know that where there is right there is might.

That your readers may understand what we are doing in Ill., I will send the following extracts from our leading Journals.

The following is from the *Chicago Post*.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The following petition is in the hands of Mr. John Jones, of this city for signature:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives.—The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the State of Illinois, would respectively, but urgently, pray your honorable bodies to agree upon an amendment of the Constitution of this state, under the provisions of the second section of the twelfth article thereof, whereby all distinction of political rights, on account of race or color shall be abolished.

Mr. Jones has lived in Illinois for thirty years, twenty-two of which were spent in Chicago, where he has accumulated a competency by honest industry. He has been an earnest advocate of the rights of his colored brethren, and is now circulating this petition for the purpose of giving them all the rights of citizens, including suffrage. Every one should help him in this work, and if any pressure is needed to induce Congress to do its duty, let it be brought to bear. We trust the petition will be numerously signed.

The following is from the *Evening Journal*:

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Our old friend John Jones, Esq., through whose persevering personal efforts the last Legislature of this State repealed the obnoxious "black laws," has now inaugurated a movement to secure to the colored men of Illinois an equality of political rights. The following is a petition which he is now circulating for the signature of our citizens:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

'The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the State of Illinois, would respectfully, but urgently, pray your honorable bodies to agree upon an amendment of the Constitution of this State, under the provisions of the 2d section of the 12th article thereof, whereby all distinction of political right, on account of race or color, shall be abolished."

While urging the South to allow the negroes to vote there, we would show ourselves more consistent first to allow them to vote here—and we doubt not that the above petition will be numerously signed.

The following is from the *Chicago Tribune*:

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Ballot to Colored Men.

A movement is on foot to bring prominently before the attention of the Legislature of our State during the coming session, the right of colored men to vote.

The following petition, addressed "To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives" of the State of Illinois, is now being circulated, and signatures are asked thereto:

"The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the State of Illinois, would respectfully, but urgently, pray your honorable bodies to agree upon an amendment of the Constitution of this State, under the provision of the 2d section of the 12th article thereof, whereby all distinction of political rights, on account of race or color, shall be abolished."

Blanks for signatures will be left at all the prominent places in the city, at the bookstores, shaving saloons, eating saloons, &c., at John Jones' on Dearborn street, and at Ambrose & Jackson's. It is probable that a number of canvassers will call on such of our citizens as reside or do business in the more central portions of the city. It is the intention to give everybody a chance to subscribe his name to the petition in time for presentation to the Legislature are the preliminary business of the session be finished.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM TRENTON, N. J.

DEAR EDITOR:—It appears that our people are about to gain their rights. In perusing the columns of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," I observed therein something which pleased me very much, viz: an account of the passage of the negro suffrage bill, over the head of our President, and in the capital of the United States. All this has transpired immediately under the proboscis of our loving friend, Andrew Johnson, Esq., of Tennessee. We are glad to know that, after having struggled manfully for two years in defence of the Union, we have not labored in vain. While amidst the many dangers, trials and tribulations of the present time, the people of Washington not only enjoy their freedom, but are accorded their rights and privileges as citizens and men.

As this is the first step towards doing full and entire justice to the colored man, I trust that the people of Washington will go on with the noble work of establishing and promulgating the best interests of an oppressed and down-trodden race of people. And may Ethiopia still go on, until her wings are wide-spread over the whole United States.

I hope that our brethren of Washington will not abuse the privileges thus granted them by the kindness and interposition of God. I am very glad that the colored people throughout the city had devotional exercises upon the occasion. It showed the Copperheads that we are not as ignorant as they represent us to be. We hope the day will come when we shall be enabled to tread the Copperhead faction under our feet like the vile and errant intellectual pigmies that they are. They are a kind of crawling and venomous species.

There are two kinds of Copperheads—the combatant and the non-combatant. One crawls on the open plain, (we have some respect for an enemy who shows his colors,) and the other crawls in the grass—a mere insignificent toad. Strange it is, but just show us some low groggery or brothel, and we will show you Copperheads. We know where to find them. We shall refer to this interesting class of patriotic patriarchs in our next.

I have tried to arouse the people of Trenton from their tortoise-like apathy, but it appears they will not be aroused to a proper sense of duty in regard to their just rights and privileges,—they are cowards. The people of both Trenton and Princeton say that they are afraid of the Copperheads raising a riot. I do not see why they should be afraid now, when they faced the Copperheads in front and rear, and conquered them. Shall we now stand back, when the hour calls us to action? No—let us press onward, to do or die. Let us have no cowards in our ranks, who will throw down their colors and fly at the first alarm.

Some are beginning to think that New Jersey will never give the colored man the right to vote; but all they have to do is to leave that to the Black Republican party. Are we always to remain blind? Can we not see that these days are like the days of Washington? These are the days of Abraham Lincoln, the liberator of the slave, and the saviour of his country,—he who has left a testimony long to be remembered, and "although dead, he yet liveth." He battled for the nation, and he saved it from anarchy and ruin, while rebellion held sway over the entire land.

Yes, my colored friends, you have fought for your freedom, and gained it. Fear nothing—fear no Copperhead living, or you will be kept scared and threatened all your life. Do not be discouraged. As you have waded through mud and water, up to your very thighs, be just as willing to wade up to your knees in blood for your rights. God was with us in our trials, and He will be with us in trials and dangers that are to come. He will not forsake us in the hour of affliction. The Sufferer on the rugged brow of Calvary died that we might live. Insult Him not with the canting and hypocritical semblance of "fashionable Christianity," but plead His aid to deliver us with an earnest desire. Be courageous and faithful, and let no silly Copperhead twaddle frighten you. "A barking dog never bites." Yours respectfully,

HENRY CARPENTER,
Sergt. Co. F, 43d Regt. U. S. C. T.

Dec. 22d, 1866.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE LITTLE ONES.

A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied, "Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was little."

> He who checks a child with terror,
> Stops its play and stills its song,
> Not alone commits an error,
> But a grievous moral wrong.
>
> Give it play and never fear it,
> Active life is no defect;
> Never, never break the spirit,
> Curb it only to direct.
>
> Would you stop the flowing river,
> Thinking it would cease to flow,
> Onward must it flow forever—
> Better teach it where it go.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

TO REV. ELISHA WEAVER:—According to promise, I will take a few leisure moments to let you know that I am still taking items for your valuable paper, the *Christian Recorder*.

I must commence by saying, that our worthy minister, the Rev. John N. Franklin, is still pouring forth his mighty spirit, trying to tell the sinners which way to go. I do not think that there is a minister in the Ohio Conference, that takes more pains to tell his people and preach the Gospel of God. I hope that the Lord may spare him to do much good in this community. But I will close on this subject, and turn to another.

I must say one thing they need very badly here, and that is a literary and debating society. For there is no enjoyment whatever for the young in this city. There are some very talented and nice young ladies and gentlemen in this city, that would deem it a great pleasure if there was something of the kind here, of whom I can mention some of their names: Miss Ella Fidler, Mrs. Ahram Fidler, Miss Mary A. Ragland, Mr. Joke Williams, Mr. Wyatt Stewart, Mr. Joseph D. Hecky, Esq., and several others too numerous to mention. But I must not dwell here, but let you hear something in regard to the sewing circle.

A meeting was opened at the A. M. E. Church by singing, and prayer by Rev. J. F. Sames, and the constitution was read. Capt. L. W. Turner was appointed Secretary pro tem, and Mr. Wm. E. Hill, Chairman. The Constitution was approved and adopted. The Constitution read as follows:

This Circle shall be known as the Leslie Sewing Circle of Chillicothe A. M. E. Church, for the purpose of assisting our ministers

The following officers were nominated and elected: President, Mrs. Emilius Hubbard; Vice President, Mrs Lucy Hill; Secretary, Mrs Hettie Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Wyett Stewart; Treasurer, J W Robinson After the election of officers, the meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. Emilius Hubbard's residence

The ladies are working with the greatest energy, hope to make up some generous and collerbage for the festival which is to take place on Christmas eve and night I wish them success and prosperity

I am full of business, as I have written enough I hope you will oblige me by inserting this small item in your valuable paper, and I will try and send you some subscribers.

Allow me to subscribe myself,

CAPT. LEVIN W. TILGMAN, U. S. A

Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec 15th, 1866

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM INDIANA

MR. EDITOR:—Please insert the following in your excellent paper

Soon after my appointment, I hastened to my charge, which I found in great confusion by the devices of this place. I saw that the dignity and usefulness of the church depended essentially upon a reconstruction, but I have found that this cannot be effected, as I have published, yet, I feel that my labors have not been altogether fruitless

The spiritual condition of the members of this charge is better than would be expected under the circumstances.

Owing to the expenses of our contemplated Church building, we found it a little difficult in most all our intentional expenses

I deem it but under all of the embarrassments the members and friends of the "old charge" manifest a disposition to do the best they can for their pastor; which the young ladies and gentlemen have actively shown by the concert given on last week in session of last month especially for my benefit. The net proceeds of which was presented to me, on behalf of the committee by Miss Sarah Hubbard as a "Christmas present" May the Lord bless them!

Rev. L. Evans,

Fallen-pole, Ind., Dec. 3d, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder

CORRECTION

MR. EDITOR:—You will please make the following corrections, and thereby oblige the undersigned:—

In the report from your very able correspondent at Annapolis, he states that I N F, J W Brown, addressed the audience. It was P. N. F. He also stated that I said that Nimrod was an Odd Fellow, and asks the question, "Was it so." Nimrod initiated a member of that order?" I stated this on the testimony of a Swedenian in 1860. He represented Odd Fellowship to have originated among the Roman soldiers during the days of D. D. Now, Mr. Corresponding hope, Mr. Editor, that this will be a sufficient hope, Mr. your correspondent.

He will perceive that Nimrod's name was not mentioned in my address to the Order at Annapolis on the evening of Dec. 28.

Yours respectfully,

JAMAN W. BROWN.

A STARLESS CROWN.

Some time upon dying sons made the sad confession that, though for many years a professor of religion, he could not recall a single soul led to Christ through his instrumentality. This thought spread unutterable gloom over his last hours. "I have," said he, "to be saved through the infinite grace of Christ, and I hope to see a crown, but it will be a starless crown."

Reader, as you enter the years that are past, what, in the respect, is the testimony of your pas life? If yourself a Christian, have you ever made a personal effort to lead some perishing sinner to Christ? In the beginning of your Christian when we are most to plan new ways of usefulness, and encourage others to higher and holier methods of living, let it be pre-eminently the great purpose of every Christian to make personal, spiritual effort for the salvation of the world.

The divine method of evangelizing the world is to deal with individuals. Be sure we shape our working by this principle. When Andrew found Christ the first impulse of his heart was to speak to Simon his brother, and bring him to Jesus. This was natural, spontaneous, practical working of every renewed soul. And following this new born impulse, where should you begin to work? Is not the step every instinct of natural affection? What and where is the healed demoniac of Gadara? "Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee." You, begin at home, speak to those about Christ who are nearest your heart, and those you can reach the last. God may be said to have parcelled out mankind into concentric circles, and our duty is to go round the inner circle, before we pass to the outer. First, speak to the dear ones at home of their souls and of God and then, following the natural laws of Christian philanthropy, seek to those in your circle of friends, next reaching the spirit of personal application, and apostolic zeal, your heart shall kindle with holy zeal, and enthusiasm for the salvation of the whole world.

Will you, Christian reader, form the holy purpose of saving to each soul that you pray for leading that soul to Christ? Will you, by personal effort, and special prayer, seek to accomplish a work so essential in its issues so grand and glorious? "Let him know that he who converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."

The Lord has most signally owned and blessed the personal prayer in the conversion of individual souls. Harlan Page once stopped a young man in the street on a winter night, and urged upon him to flee to Jesus. That young man is now a successful minister in the Presbyterian Church, and looks back to that memorable night as the crisis of his spiritual life. The pastor of one of the largest congregations in a neighboring city relates that when a careless young man a friend invited to the pew of his church, and with solemn tenderness uttered in his ear the word *Believe*, and then left him. That word was blessed to his salvation. The same minister says that a member of his church met an acquaintance on his way to New York and urged him to seek the Lord while He might be found. A short time after this interview the young man was in a religious meeting, and stated that those few earnest words had brought him to Christ But we need not multiply instances Most wonderfully has God recognized and blessed the method of doing good to Brother have you ever tried to lead a soul to Christ? Have you reason to believe there is one soul now in heaven through your instrumentality? Are you willing to have a Stephen Crown? Indeed impossible to reach every heart and conscience, and stimulate every Christian to the aim and effort of saving at least one soul this year. There are more than five millions of Christians in America, and if every individual believer should live and pray, and work on this plan, and in this way how vast would be the results! Three hundred and thirty-five millions of mankind now number the Christians of the world! They have all the resources of earth, every science, and nearly all the resources of strength in the world. Already they stoop the record north to their utmost southern limit. It only remains for them to lift it up and lay it upon the bosom of the Lord.

UNION AND PRAYER.

We are on in the midst of the consecrated week of prayer There is something expansive and morally sublime to the mere conception of such a world-wide union of all Christians, for the same end! We seem encompassed with a holy atmosphere We feel uplifted into higher spheres of thought, and mode of the things that we mingle with our Christian brethren of every name in these great union meetings of prayer for the conversion of the world, and find our hearts in sweet sympathy with the whole church of Christ on earth, 'tis like a little heaven below.'

As we stand on the better platform of Christian union, how puerile and almost contemptible seem the little jealousies and low ambitions of a narrow and exclusive denominationalism. How such a fiction of believing souls, such heart-throbs of Christian sympathy, such vital oceans among all the true disciples of the Saviour, have proclaimed so feel the gathering of that prayer of Jesus for Christians" that they all may be one; that the world may believe that the Father hath sent him" How intensely did his pure and loving heart yearn for the unity of believers! Behold him alone in his garden and the cross, and yet in the still night air, under the silent stars, this is the burden of his prayer! What a depth and fervency of human and yet divine affection breathe in his cry to the Father, that all his disciples might be one, that the world might believe and be saved. And surely there can be no greater consumption of the Christian mind, nor any dearer aspiration to the Christian heart, than that all true Christians may be one; one in spirit, one in heart, one in combination against sin, and one in active co-working for the renovation of the world. Then shall the truth of God prevail, and His kingdom come; that kingdom which is right economies and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Does the mind ought to say of our readers a vague anticipation—a grand but empty dream? No, reader, it is not. When we see the union of all Christians, in this week of prayer, when we see angels in those meetings, and feel in all the pulses of our hears, this spiritual unity, we have the earnest of the blessed time when all Christians shall be one, and Christ's kingdom shall come so power and great glory. Let us hold to this bright hope, for it requires but a small additional effort to realize. We know not when the Divine Spirit may come, or of old, in power, and fill all our churches with His blessing, and all our hearts with His strength Let us unite wah our Christian brethren, in prayer to God, that He may come and not carry—even so, come, Lord Jesus!

BAD LUCK.—There are many persons with whom fortune has dealt rather harshly, according to their account, and who constantly bemoan their unaspicious fate, attributing all their misfortunes to bad luck and unnecessary to their folly. To all such we commend the following advice from one of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lectures to Young Men

I say here, as well as any where, expect the secret of good and bad luck. There are many who supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan the power of their work-shed old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck, forever run against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away time in fishing when he should have been in his office. Another, with a good trade, persistently threw up his luck by his first temper, which provoked his employer to turn him. Another, with fortunate business, lost his luck by wasting influence in time and by his uneasiness. Another, who steadily followed his trade, so successfully followed his bottle, that he who honest and constant at his work, acted with perpetual negligence; he looked downcast. Bloodreds lose their luck endeavoring by unscrupulous speculation, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains A man never has good luck who has a bad will. I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man complain of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and good industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. He who is a tatterdemalion, creeping out of a grocery, late in the afternoon, with his head and with his pockets, the sun of his has turned up and the world has knocked in. I know he has bad luck, for the sum of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

BENEFITS OF PRINTING.—The Boston *Mercantile Journal* quotes the following from the *Georgia Review* for April, 1820, as one of the many instances in the whole range of English literature The subject treated of is the benefit of printing:

"When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramids of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle-axe on his shoulder, till Seven heads fled to a new world, and exemplify that pale-as-ladies might have finished that nature was to be destroyed, for his sword and despair had taken possession of the earth. All the race of mankind seemed retiring in one cry of blood. Yet it might be on that very pale-day of Damascus, a little boy was playing with the sand in the streets of Mecca, whose history was more important to the world than Tamerlane's. That Tartar Khan, with his savage demons of the still air, passed away like the whirlwind, to be forgotten forever; and the German student has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably extending itself, and will continue to do so, even through all centuries and all time What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporations of captains, from Walter Pannilon to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the moveable types of Johannes Faust!"

Let us not go sleeping, groaning,
Underneath our load of care.
There's a better way in heaven,
There's a better way in prayer
We are pilgrims travelling homeward,
Only pilgrims on our way.
Surely we should make one going
Just as righteous as we may.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

Quarterly Meeting will be held at Harrisonburg, Va., on Sunday, January the 27th, 1867

H J. Brooks,
Minister in charge

Jan. 12—1t.

NOTICE

The third Quarterly Meeting of the A M E Macedonia Church, Spruce street, South Camden, N. J., will be held next Sunday the 13th inst. Come One! Come All!

Geo. E. Bowen,
Pastor

Jan 12th, 1t

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Bethel A M E Church, south Sixth street, Philadelphia, will be held on the 27th inst.

The Quarterly Conference will have also on the 22nd, at 7 o'clock P M

James Holmes,
Pastor

NOTICE

A Quarterly meeting of the A. M. E. Church will be held on Sunday the 20th inst, at which time Rev. C. C. Hoge will preach at 3 o'clock, and Rev. R. Weaver, at 7 in the evening.

Wm M. Watkins,
Minister.

Jan. 12th—2t.

NOTICE

There will be a Bible presented to Covenant Lodge, No. 826 G. U. O. of O. F., on Thursday evening, January 17th, 1867, at Union Baptist Church, Minister street; The Order in General are invited to attend to regalia. The Rev James Catherbon will deliver an address, and preached the Bible in behalf of the ladies, and it will be received by the Rev. Stephen Smith for the Lodge. The public are invited

P S There will be a table of choice refreshments in the basement. The members of the Order are requested to meet in the basement at 7 o'clock Admission free

Jan. 12th—1t

NOTICE.

A Quarterly meeting will be held at the Union A. M. E. Church, Canal street below Pine, on the third Sabbath in January (20th) 1867.

Richard P. Gibbs
Pastor.

Jan. 12th—2t.

ATTENTION! HEAD!

HORSEBACK COLORING THE COLORED PEOPLE AT LAUGHTOWN, IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Having purchased a tract of land on the Hollowdaid Turnpike and Atlantic Railroad, 13 miles from Camden, I propose to sell it to the colored people in lots of 20 by 100 feet. There is 568 lots in all. On the following conditions:—The price of a lot is $75, to be paid in weekly instalments of $1. The purchaser has the privilege of putting up a house to please himself, there being no restrictions whatever Now is the time for colored men to become freeholders as all such will be allowed to vote in a short time

Persons wishing more information can receive a circular at my office, 206 North Second street above Race; or at my country seat at Rowandtown, Camden Co., New Jersey. Those desirous of visiting these grounds can do so at a cost of 5 cents, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, taking the train at Market street, every day, stopping at Daroota Station, which is within the land. I would further say, that this is no company business, I being the sole proprietor, and it is entirely for the benefit of the colored people; and to show them so much opposed in them that is only requires industry and economy management to make man of you as well as good citizens

De L. N Hobbsbach,
206 N Second St. above Race
Dec. 29 2t Philadelphia

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The Quarterly Meetings of the West Philadelphia Circuit will be held as follows —

West Philadelphia, Sunday, January 13th, 1867.

Norristown, Pa., Sunday, January 20th, 1867

H. J. Brooks,
Minister in Charge.

Jan. 5—2t.

SPECIAL NOTICE

BISHOP WAYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS

December

Sunday, December 30th, (special collection,) Wesley church, Phila.

Monday night, Dec. 31st, Chester, Pa

January

Tuesday night, January 1st, Bohemia Manor, Maryland

Wednesday night, January 2d, Port Deposit, Maryland

Sunday morning, January 6th, Union Bethel, Washington, D C

Sunday afternoon, Jan 6th, St Paul's Chapel, Washington, D C

Sunday night, January 6th, Israel church, Washington, D C

Monday night, January 7th, Ebenezer church, Washington, D C

Having visited nearly all the circuits and stations within the bounds of the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Conferences, (which I found on the most prosperous condition,) I shall now go into some quarters for a few weeks, and then I shall spend some time in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia

As notice will be spared to accommodate the grocers and make their way pleasant.

dec 8—3m

Restore Your Sight!

USE

Dr. J. Stephens & Co.'s

PATENT

Cornea Restorers,

OR,

RESTORERS

OF THE

EYESIGHT.

They will restore impaired sight, and preserve it to the latest period of life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

They will assist and preserve, sensitive, defective, and the most prominent nose of our supply, recommend to the various Restorers for Cornea, or Cat or Long Sight, nervous, Amaurosis, or specter of moving bodies before the eyes, Opthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes, Cataracts, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of influenza Scrofula and Gout, Cataracts, Specks, or partial incapacitating of the eyesight.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. We have 4,000 testimonies of cures established at our office. Cures guaranteed in every place when applied according to the directions Forwarded to each, free, on the money will be returned. Write for a circular, and guide

Principal Office, 840 Broadway, New York

Sold by J. Stephens & Co. bankers of the American Optic Institute, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dealers in medicines. Price only one dollar (eight shillings), which has printed a guide and use. Write for a circular.

July 7—1y.

INFORMATION WANTED

Information wanted of my mother, Harriet Jones When last heard of she was in Madison, Florida, living with Oscar Jones, her master; and also of two brothers, Squire and Joe, and my sister Edwin Lynn sold by Cy Robertson to Lewis Schofield, of Atlanta, Ga Any information may be respectfully received by

William Schofield,
Care of Mrs. Rachel Shorter,
Newark, Ohio.

Ministers in the South will please read this notice to their congregations

Dec 15—2m

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the girls, named Mary and Matilda Russell Mary was sold from Mrs Freeman's estate, to John G. Parkey, and taken to some part of the South; and Matilda was sold to Maj Russell, of Williamson Co., Tenn. Their mother, Mrs Lucy Haswell, will be thankful for any information concerning them Address

James J Mays,
P O Box 1071 Richmond, Virginia
jans 3d—6mo

Married,

On the 25th of December, 1866, by Rev. W H W Winder, Mr James Kingsford to Miss Ellen Hall, both of Morrisiowe, N. J.

By the same, January 3d, 1867, Mr Wm. J Cumberlang, to Mrs Caroline Furman, both of Morrisiowe, N. J.

Obituary.

On December 29th, 1866, Br Benjamin Quash, aged 42 years, 8 months and 18 days.

For seven years he suffered affliction calmly, and finally departed this life, in the triumphant faith of his hope of Heaven, and invitibg his friends to meet him there

---

Advertisements.

SINGER'S FAMILY

Sewing Machine.

No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The simplicity of its construction and operation is expressed by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines the advantage of Singer's improvement will be plain to the first glance.

Jan 1 1867—1y

Fairs, Festivals,

AND

Social Gatherings.

The undersigned calls the attention of the generous public to the fact that he is prepared to fill all orders left at his establishment for

Creams, Ices,
Jellies, Cakes,
and Confectionary

Of all kinds. Now that the season has commenced for all Gatherings, both PUBLIC and PRIVATE, we solicit a full share of patronage.

Our Motto is, "Please Every body."

Thankful for all past favors, we would again ask one more trial, and we promise

A liberal reduction made to Committees of Fairs, &c., &c.,

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Oct. 27, '66—1y.

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Boarding House.

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Respectfully announces to the travelling public that she has opened

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For their special accommodation, in Washington City, D. C., at No. 238 L street, between thirteenth and fourteenth, being one of the most desirable locations in Washington city. The best and most modern in the most reasonable manner can be obtained here.

Parlors and Bedchambers neatly furnished, and Refreshment rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Stabling and attendance for horses.

No pains will be spared to accommodate the guests and make their stay pleasant.

oct 6—3m

Dr. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE,

Has been in supply write or order Vermifuge. The combination is the best remedy of the present Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, they may frequently get one or either of the many worthless preparations that are imposed upon them by persons who have no knowledge here to rely upon the genuine the propriety and merits of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge are Liver Preparations, and will be found to be the best remedies for Dyspepsia. This is truly a liver complaint.

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Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Liver Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA OR BILIOUS HEADACHE.

In offering to the public Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we promise no specious humbug to the afflicted, but a medicine universally acknowledged by those who have used them throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the Southern and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that a medicine should be at hand, which can be relied on, and one that will not injure the system when taken according to the directions. Such is the true character of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, and such we claim for them. That we have a remedy which other disease, and more effectually attended their use, will be the verdict of those who use them. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, they may be taken by the most delicate female or child without producing salivation, or any injurious effect whatever. They have been used in all climates, and in every quarter of the United States, and in Canada, and the result has been, in every respect, invariable, as well themselves as to the many certificates of cures performed that have reached them.

Dr McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended as a cure all, but as a remedy for diseases of the liver, and for such they are safe, but simply for Liver Complaints, and Bilious Diseases, for which they are a reliable cure of their organs.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The liver is the largest organ in the system, and on the regular performance of which depends the health, both of body and mind. More than one fifth part of the blood, both of body and mind. More than one fifth part of the blood which circulates through the whole system, passes through the liver to cleanse it from certain elements which are unfit for the purposes of life, and which, if left in the blood, would cause disease and death. The liver is the great laboratory of the body, but so serious a portion, that any other organ may become deranged, and yet the health not materially affected, but if the liver is deranged, the whole system suffers. Hence arises the importance of keeping the liver in a healthy condition, and this is the great object for which Dr McLane's Liver Pills were compounded. They are purely vegetable, containing no mercury, or any other injurious drug whatever, and may be taken by the most delicate female or child without producing salivation, or any injurious effect whatever. They have been used in all climates, and in every quarter of the United States, and in Canada, and the result has been, in every respect, invariable, as well themselves as to the many certificates of cures performed that have reached them.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and sometimes extends to the top of the shoulder, and sometimes acute pain in the extremities in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with slight looseness; the head is affected with pain, accompanied with dizziness, and in the back part. There is frequently a dull, heavy sensation in the back part, sometimes amounting to pain. A dull, heavy pain between the shoulders, which ought to have been mentioned as a symptom of the disease, but which is one of the most frequent complaints of weariness and debility. It is nearly exercised, sometimes the patient will complain of cold feet, a prickly sensation over the whole surface of the skin, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, he does not feel like taking it. Sometimes the patient is troubled with a dry cough, which is often mistaken for that of consumption. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease of DORUM'S PILLS, but not always. In fact, it rarely occurs that all of them are exercised.

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Agne and Fever.

Dr McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Agne and Fever, are a valuable remedy. Prepared from it is the most powerful vegetable tonic now known to the world, possessing in an eminent degree all the virtues of Quinine, and who are afflicted with this disease to give them a trial.

Directions.

Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night, as the case requires, and take a dose of salts the next morning, take one or two more. Get a slight breakfast about 2 hours after taking the salts. Dr McLane Pills may be used always keeping supply is necessary. As an aid to them in the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr McLane's Liver Pills have also given an excellent relief in Rush Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Jaundice, &c.

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American WORM SPECIFIC,

OR

VERMIFUGE

No disease to which the human body is liable are better worthy the attention of the philanthropist than worms. The commonest is the irritation produced by WORMS in the system, as the blood passes through the heart. It is then by very frequently overlooked, and consequently the cause remains. Dr McLane's Vermifuge will be found an effectual remedy for worms. Parents should not be imposed upon by worthless remedies in which great promises are made, but which never fulfil. Dr McLane's Vermifuge is a safe, sure and effectual remedy for worms in a child, and however persistent they may be in the system, they will be sure to yield to the powerful influence of this vermifuge. Parents, guardians and others are hereby warned against the use of nostrums in which they are imposed upon, and which never fulfil. Dr McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon as

POETRY

THE OTHER WORLD.

BY MRS HARRIET BRECHER STOWA

It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see.
Yet the same closing of an eye
May bring us there to be

Its gentle heavens are not clouds
And our worldly eyes
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And quell all our prayers

Its sad hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And pulsing at the wrist are seen
With breathings almost heard

The silences, as dal, sweet and calm,
They bless us even in book
For to our souls we are for them
To utter or partake

So this, so soft, so sweet, this gift,
So near to pass from seen—
They seem in left as in our rest,
And walk into our dream.

And up the hush of rest they bring,
The easy now to see,
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be

To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapped in a cream of bliss,
And gently drawn in loving arms
To sa—on in that—from this.

Scarce knowing of we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are;
To feel all will shall away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us! watch us still,
From nearer to our side.
Into our thoughts, into our prayers
With gentle helpings glide

Let clouds between us be as nought,
A divided and vanished scream!
Your joy to the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

The Family.

NEVER CAST SHADOWS, CHILDREN.

Memory carries me back to the days of my schoolhood, when, without one thought of to-morrow I swung in life's pathway in happiness —"The memory bells of these by-gone days now strike a golden chord, and my heart beats in unison with their music.

The recollection of one particular passage in my childhood's home lingers in my heart to this day: In 1857 my father moved his family to a beautiful village; it would prove a pleasant location.

Happy days were passed there until my eldest brother was stricken down by the hand of disease; a few days of pain and suffering, and he left us for heaven. On second Sunday after his death we laid him to rest, we were all gathered in my mother's room, for my father read, "The shadows we cast." I was standing near my mother, and he had just finished reading this sentence:

"A word, a look, a tone, as act, will cast a shadow and awaken a spirit for heaven and days Speak kindly be forgotten of self, and mindful of others, and you will cast but few shadows along the paths of life."

My mother stretched out her arms and drew me to her breast, saying: "My son, you will never cast a shadow across thy mother's heart?"—Shall these words be forgotten? No; never. They shall be a chord connecting the wearisome days of sunshine with the past, the sweet forgotten, time of happy childhood.

And, oh! years, you have separated from each other, I received a letter which said:

"Right years to-day, my dear son, your little heart was weary with anguish at my death, while you was the sustenance of my younger brother's death; and you, too, who tried to comfort me in sorrow and affliction. You were always a good boy, and even then you had a heart to grieve at my pain. was always a source of anguish to you. God bless and keep you, my dear son."

When grey hairs shall have warned me that age is creeping over my now young and active frame, then shall your letter make manner to my heart.

And when death shall find me within the family around me, the thought of her who entered them, shall make the heart warm, until the "golden chord is snapped," and we meet in heaven.

Children, cherish towards your parents a pure love and respect, and never do any thing which you can avoid that would give them pain; and of the years are passed, and perhaps your mother or father's voice is heard no more, and their tender smile of love is gone, you can look back and say, I tried to require their love and care by my obedience and tenderness.

A PRECIOUS HYMN.

Some time in the year 1736, Edward, the child of many prayers—now a youth of 18—had been brought by God to a saving knowledge of himself was led to trust in Christ. The exuberance of his conversion had been made by the pastor and elders of the church, who were all satisfied. The Sabbath was coming when that youth was to stand before a large congregation and avow his faith in Christ. His soul was much agitated, and Satan was busy with suggestions. The young man betook himself to earnest prayer that the God of Jacob would strengthen him. Before he had steadily hear his testimony for that dear Friend who had borne him with his blood.

Just before the services began, while the pastor was looking for a hymn, an aged servant of Christ arose and gave out that well known hymn of Dr. Watts:

"When sinners cities I resign,
Lord, 'tis enough that thou art mine.
I shall be by Heaven have,
And shout forever in right ousness."

This was sung by the whole congregation; the young man's fears all left him, he was filled with unutterable joy, and that he could bear his testimony for Christ before *all the world*.

That hymn has been precious to him during the past 30 years, and it is now sung in heaven by constantly bearing his testimony for Jesus His heirs all the time that he has testified for him is borne in the Sunday-school. During the late war he commenced a large and labored work in the ranks of the Christian Commission.

A lad of fourteen, curse of a hymn, or a sweet song of Zion, often proves to the weary and timid Christian, like the spring of noon in the desert which animated and inspired Meagar Park. Let Christians often speak in psalms and hymn, and spiritual songs, on the pilgrimage of life

HOW WE ACT, NOT HOW WE LOOK.

"O Tommy what a funny little woman! come and see!" cried Sally. Bobby, as he stood at the window of his father's house, in a quiet village in town. Tommy ran to the window and looked out, and there saw his mother's new bonnet. It was indeed a figure sight to see. In the midst of a pelting rain, through mud and running water, there waddled along the quietest, quaintest little redpolly figure you can imagine. It was a dowdy woman, who, though no taller than a child of seven or eight years, wore an enormous bonnet, and carried an overgrown umbrella. Her clothes were tucked up about her in a queer way, and altogether she was a very laugh at-able creature.

As she passed, she looked up, and such an odd face as she had! The nose was large and long, as though it had kept on growing after the other features gave out. Indeed it was so long that the eyes had got into it way—looking, as it constantly did, which did not improve their appearance. Its hair was bushy, and at a hasty and first the on-lift was quite sweet and good-humored and the little eyes looked a merry, kindly twinkle in them.

"Well," said Harry, "I did were such an absurd looking boy as that I wouldn't do so myself. I'd hide by day, and only come out by night, like an owl," warded Uncle Tom.

Yes "said the little boy and thus added: "And I could make her Harry."

Why, too, he finds what there is and how I suppose but it was such the whole to go on with her."

Harry Harry. said the mother of the little boy, "you must not talk so of your mother. That poor little simpleton has—if nobody else in the world, and she is a good deal of good, for has a kind heart, and she looks as though she had."

I should like to know of what use such a poor wee thing can be," said Harry, shrugging his shoulders.

"God knows," said Mrs Wilde and he did not make her in vain."

The next day was Christmas The rain was over, and it was cold and bleak.

"Hurrah!" said Harry from the window, "here's our new bonnet woman, and I hear her as fiery as ever. I wonder the sun didn't put it out. She might warm herself by it, if it were not for carrying that big basket."

Mrs Wilde, hearing Harry for his thoughts into speech, looked out. The dwarf was trudging slowly along bearing a heavy basket. The good lady was seized with a strong desire to know more about the strange little creature: so she hurried to her room, put on a bonnet and cloak, went out and followed after her quietly. She had to go on a long way before the dwarf was satisfied, but at last she saw the dwarf enter a miserable house. In this house the dwarf lived. It was a poor, ugly in a window, and ventured to look in.

She saw the dwarf surrounded by a crowd of shouting children, who were clapping their hands, as new cake, toys, and clothes from her basket. She saw her give them to the children, and saw the joy on who lay on a bed in a corner She heard her say, Have the cake now?" and the woman answered, "Yes, and the blankets. God bless you!" She saw her take up the baby, feed it, and play with it—so long a baby that Mrs. Wilde thought it ought to take turns in tending with the good little dwarf.

Then the lady turned away in tears, and went home. When she had told Harry what she had seen, he blushed deeply, and Tommy said: "God knew better than he did that the little ugly little woman was good for, didn't He?"—*Grace Greenwood's Stories of Many Lands.*

NIGHTFALL.

Now and twilight round the sea,
Lo, another day is gone.
Now while the night-winds soft,
Rise and grey's shadows fall,
Then the sun's last beam
Flurry the mountains vast and dim
In the embrace of watching thou
And the silent stars come.

Now the shadows fall for us.
Lone my rose and mother be
And no fitful sunset glow
Narrowly nourishes slumber dim
Peace, dearest, peace to you
Faith in Jesus is perfect rest
Faith in Jesus is on thine,
Till the eternal morning—*Aiken Dean Procter*

REMEMBRANCE OF DR. WATLAND.

I was a freethinker. I read Rousseau and Lord Byron, and believed in them. Religion I judged of by the long, sermonized prayers and service books of some illiberal bigots, whom I hated orthodoxy as I now and heard it from the consistent and humble, but simple-minded. I read and I came to consider every one professing it as either a knave or a fool.

In this mental status I took my seat in the house room of Dr. Wayland. He was then the young questions and the functions of the mental sense. His course of argumentation was so lucid and clear that I soon began to listen. I began to question, to argue, to present objections in order to draw him from his position. In the like discussing up the waters of the Nile with labrador. He, with his skiff, kept with the general current, while, quite contrabanded, I was compelled to row against the stream. He like discussed; I was that I was a miserable sneer, and nothing but a miserable sneer, in the sight of an Infinite God.

I want to my room to pray; my knees were bowed before the throne of grace, and my heart was one. When must I do to escape the wrath of the almighty? His response to my heart was the everlasting Light.

I arose and went into the presence of Dr. Wayland. He was in his study, reading his old, well-worn copy of the Sacred Word. He received me kindly, and I at once made known to him the anguish of my soul. I felt and said: "My sins are more and greater than can be forgiven me—my guilty, the eloquence of the tears. "When he was not a great view of his father saw him, and had compassion on him, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him

I felt that the one was mine, and Hope, reviving Hope arose winging then her joyous flight to me, to gild my clouding through the obscurity of transitory state

Dr. Wayland then knelt down and prayed with me and for me, and on leaving him he lent me a New Testament and Bishop Watson's work on *Private*, saying me to read that and Edwards' Life of Brainerd," instead of Byron, and

I left the house of my friend with an in my heart.

I never know till that moment to be forgotten night, the full meaning of that great Scottish word,—*Providence*. I never knew Jesus Christ before.

MEMORIZING IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The Bible ought to be the great text-book in our Sunday-schools. It is the great source of all. It had no more rising the very language of scripture, and a great deal of the work ought to be done. If words are the families by which we and hold ideas where will we find the right words more surely than in the Bible language itself? The language of Scripture is clearer and better than any other, because it is inspired and the manner which them to embody the same truth. Take, therefore, it has an authority over them in that it comes with authority.—Thus saith the Lord." With all the Bible memorized we have a general subject of creeds and catechisms we prepared. And the *conduct of the Lesson* will agree in the following conclusions:

1. Every scholar in our Sunday-schools ought to have a Bible of his own.

The Decalogue is God's idea of the pure, the just and the right. It will never be obsolete its all justice and holiness cease to be of value in his sight. The Bible Christian will love and honor the law and seek to conform his inner and outer life to its standard. These ten commandments make a complete code of morals, and they should be very familiar to our ears and our lips. In the hours of temptation they will be a light to the feet and a staff to lean upon. Every child ought to learn it and it should speak from the heart and mind, as if God spoke from the mount. Every Sunday-school should have it said in Sunday-school instructions, that schools can be found where not one in ten of the scholars is able to repeat the Decalogue correctly. Surely these things ought not to be so.

2. Every child ought to learn the Lord's Prayer.

How often it ought to be embodied in our devotions may be a matter in regard to which one differ in opinion, but we doubt not that one recitation will serve upon its value as a model of prayer in giving it to his disciples, Christ said, After this manner pray ye," and we enter the lecture-room with the pattern which we are commanded to copy. If we take the language at least in the general tenor and spirit of it

Let every scholar learn the Sermon on the Mount

Which is one to find, in the same space, so much that it behoves us to know and practice, as in these three chapters of Matthew's Gospel. Every scholar should be familiar with every precept, every address every parable contained in it that we may study them together and which Christ spoke and the beginning and not build upon the same as did the foolish man of whom He speaks at the end of His discourse.—*Mrs. D. Avery.*

"ONLY A LITTLE BROOK."

A simple but very touching incident has been told me as says the writer, and it is here presented with the less moments of a beautiful girl in Bath, whose light died at the early age of 18. A little while before she died, as the sorrowing friends stood around her watching the last moments of the gentle sufferer, she said to her mother, "Mother, I am quite glad the brooms swam over from broken words, but the dearest with unstained dread from the sin known was that was opening for her.

She had reached the borders of the mysterious river which separates us from the dim hereafter, and her feet first seemed to hesitate and fear to stem the flood. But after a time her fears subsided, she grew calm and seemed to talk about the long dark way, till at the very last she bright and very suddenly, a smile of confidence and gladness overspread her countenance, and she said in a little brook!" and so passed over to the heavenly home.

THE FOUNDERS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Seated on a throne which was already shaking beneath him, and which he was endeavoring to overthrow, and reanime, like a warm guessing at his side, King Charles the Second, surrounded by his lascivious bishops." "I made me great works—houses whose ruins even dead I kept not from them—so we have great books that the world will not let die." He looked on all the watchful my hands had wrought, and on the labor that I had labored for. They behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit. There was no profit under the sun." While other feelings the founders of Sunday-schools bend from heaven to look on the result of their hands. As they look down from their thrones on the millions of little children gathered, bright and happy, every Sunday, into these schools, and as they listen to catch the hymns of their young voices floating up to heaven, the sister with the angels of the earth, and as they see many an opening flower bathed with the dews of love, and tenderly plucked from these nurseries of a stormy world to bloom out in the presence of God, how, even in right to envy any, might the greatest of earth's great ones envy them.

A NEW GEOLOGICAL THEORY.

We are occasionally reminded, when some new geological theory is confidently proposed, that every old hypothesis abandoned, that the questions at issue between science and revelation cannot now reach a final settlement. Before such a result can be obtained, science must be more fully known, and establish as claims and belief beyond all reasonable doubt. At present, geology is prepared to set aside the teachings of Moses, and to declare from the fact that a new theory of the structure of the earth has been published by an English geologist, which, if accepted, must lead to a reconstruction of the whole fifteen pages of geological science.

A Mr. Evan Hopkins has published a volume on Geology and Terrestrial Magnetism, in which he combines supposed facts in electricity and igneous theories of Werner and Hutton, and denies that the strata in the earth's crust have been formed one after the other by aqueous deposition, and slowly melting and hardening through the agency of internal heat. He believes in a succession of cataclysms, by which sudden and great changes have been effected in the earth's surface.

The theory which he maintains to be more consistent with known facts is, that chemical and magnetic forces have been the great agencies in all terrestrial changes; that by ordered, not by convulsive forces, the crystalline and other stratified rocks and the mineral veins have been formed. The agents which have effected the primary fusion of the rocks must be due to magnetic instead of chemical forces. For they are formed in great fluid beds which are vertical instead of horizontal. This density of the rocks are impulsion and complicated. Great changes are now in progress in the earth's bosom through an electro-magnetic process, and these are the causes of earthquake and volcanic action. The earth he regards as a great magnetic globe, in which the ocean serves as a primary momentum, keeping the crust in a constant state of electro-magnetic tension. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are ever active in a history which has proved pulsations between its poles, so these currents are ever working with prodigious power through the crust of the earth, between the north and south poles. The north pole is the great absorbing basin, in which the process of decomposition is carried on while at the south pole the process of reproduction goes on with equal regularity and energy.

Upon these theories, briefly stated, is to conflict with the prevailing views on the method of formation of the earth's crust. It is yet more radical in its denial of the truth of the history that the successive formations were made Geologists have long been accustomed to look on the strata as deposited in an age too remote for human arithmetic to reach. But Mr. Hopkins does not admit a question of time at all but simply of locomotion. He believes that the whole globe was in succession put into the south pole, as the reproducing source of action. In other words, he declares that the present vegetable and animal forms are going on eternally, and the character of the fossils depends on the relation of any part of the earth's surface He asserts that in the antarctic regions the tropical vegetation is now in progress itself, in the south temperate zone the carboniferous vegetation, to the south limits of the tropics and in the north tropical the cretaceous, and in the north temperate the tertiary.

We are not competent to try the science, and do not assume to give judgment on a theory which, if true, would be revolutionary in the highest degree by great and honored name. We only allude to it because it is a fact that scholars that a rule is modestly will not be embarrassing on their part, in the intelligence of the teachings of Moses until the fundamental positions of geology are tested and proved, and in the mean time our text-book schools, teaching both the method and the time of formation of the earth's crust are adjusted to the Mosaic account in spite of all the theories of revelation. God's Word and God's works will not contradict each other, but the interpretations of the latter may need amendation even more than the former.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION.

Archbishop Usher computed that the earth was called into being on Sunday, the 23d of the month, 4,004 years ago, and was completed in its organization on the Friday following. Mr. Phillips, the Professor of Geology at Oxford, informs us that the rocks which compose the earth's crust are in different states, that the beds of coal, sandstone of magnesian limestone, of the Welds, occupied five hundred thousand years in their accumulation, and that the granite rocks must have been at least in Sunday's bed instruments, that schools can be found where not one in ten of the scholars is able to repeat the Decalogue correctly. Surely these things ought not to be so.

2. Every child ought to learn the Lord's Prayer

How often it ought to be embodied in our devotions may be a matter in regard to which one differ in opinion, but we doubt not that one recitation will serve upon its value as a model of prayer in giving it to his disciples, Christ said, After this manner pray ye," and we enter the lecture-room with the pattern which we are commanded to copy. If

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

As there are seems definite laws in relation to the rights of publishers of state papers, which do not seem to be understood by some of the publishers may continue to send it on, and refuse to take it from the office or not. There can be no legal distinctions until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper can be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it or one of the Post-offices. The law proceeds on the ground that a man may pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take home papers and periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them on called for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1865
July 7, 6m—ly

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS,

Are you sick, sore, and weak, and do you suffer from Dyspepsia? Your symptoms are Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Fullness after meals, Dullness, Drowsiness, Chilliness, Restlessness at night, Horrible dreams, Hot flashes, Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant desire, Sudden depression of spirits, and Blues. Are you troubled with Eruptions on the skin, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples on the face, Pain and Weariness in the back and limbs, Frequent headache, Dizziness, Sour stomach, Bad breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the skin, Disturbed sleep, and all manner of horrible feelings? These are the symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and Liver Complaint, or Biliousness, and Piles, which are the general results of the derangement of the digestive organs. No medicine has ever been discovered which will cure these complaints, so completely as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar coating preserves them in any climate, and renders them pleasant to take, while their power over the disease is certain. They purify the blood, and stimulate the vital powers into healthful action, and remove the obstructions which cause pain and sickness. Cures more than all other cathartics. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Pimples on the face, Ulcers, Tumors, Worms, Female complaints, Kidney complaints, and Urinary disorders. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

From a Presbyterian Minister of St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1866.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the cause of all that is good in my family. For years I was afflicted with Dyspepsia in its worst form, and your Cathartic Pills have cured me entirely. Their virtues are known to my parishioners for years. Like myself, they have found them the best remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Many of them have used your Pills. It seems to give them a new strength, and they never fail to cure.

Yours, truly, REV. D. PARKER,
Pastor of Second Church.

Hitherto Unknown Fact.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Mr. Ayer: Your Cathartic Pills are the best cathartic we have ever used in our practice. We have used them in the Lying-in Hospital, and have found them the best remedy we have ever used. Their mild operation makes them a favorite with the women and children. We have no hesitation in recommending them to the profession.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Jno. F. Dana, Esq., Postmaster, Montreal, Canada.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and in my practice. I have found them the best remedy for Dyspepsia and Impurity of the blood that I have ever known, and I am confident that they have saved my life. I have no hesitation in saying that they are the best cathartic with which I am acquainted.

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Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, &c.

From Rev. D. F. Dana, Montreal, Canada.

The much sweetness and of your Pills for the cure of Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Piles, &c., has led to their general use in this community, and I have had the benefit of the experience who suffer from these complaints. Your Pills have done wonders in the cure of many of these cases, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are the best cathartic we have ever known, and that they are the best cathartic we have ever known, and that they are the best cathartic we have ever known, and

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 19, 1867. Vol. VII No. 3. New Series. Whole No. 315

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

BY

REV. ELISHA WEAVER,

General Book Steward,

No. 821 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum strictly in advance; if any subscription is sent up from the end of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will invariably be charged. Ten cents will be charged for the name, or the dollars twenty-five cents if not paid in advance. Any money, or valuable papers which may send to the mail subscribers, will receive the Recorder one year gratis.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line for the first insertion, and ten cents per line for each subsequent term of a private nature. Notices will be charged twelve and a half cents per line of nine words. Marriages notices preceding four lines, thirty cents, and all over will be charged in proportion to space required.

All Advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

CORRESPONDING AGENTS OF CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

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Poetry.

For the Christian Recorder.

A PETITION

Oh! thou most holy and holy one,
I ask of thee,
Direct me in the narrow path
And from what to flee.

Be thou my guide where'er I be,
Unto my request give heed,
That I may be thy follower,
And in paths tread.

Teach me to shun all wickedness,
And from temptations flee,
That I can boast my bosom's ease,
In reverence in thee.

Thus Oh, I ask of thee—save more,
Draw nearer my heart.
Assimilate me unto thee—
In all things that thou art.

Oh! do then cleanse my sin-sick soul,
From vile corruption's stain,
So, when mortality shall cease,
A home in heaven I'll gain.

PETER GERARD.

Communications.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM HANNIBAL.

Mr. Editor.—Again we have recourse to epistolary correspondence, hoping much that you thought as we have come to hand during the holiday season, which has just concluded with an amazing round of festivities, gloriously substituting to morbid sentimentalists.

We bid adieu to the old year with a feeling of sadness, though we recollect the many pleasures we have made toward that standard we as earnestly long to reach; but as work, and not talk, is the motto for the coming year, we will bank those our thoughts, and wish you a happy New Year, with a large accession to your subscription list. Now for some items.

The Fall Term of Avery College closed on the 21st ult., with the usual literary exercises. Among the pupils were Misses Anna Gibbs, Nellie Mattie Owens, Magnis Cohn, Linnie Gibson, and Mollie Tarpin, and Mr. Murray S. Barker. The former acquitted herself in a creditable manner, and a movement has been set on foot, which will, if carried into execution, result in something of material value to the uneducated classes of this community.

The Allegheny League, in compliment to the Iron City papers, gave a Musical Entertainment on a few evenings ago. The chief points of attraction were the musical talent, artistically displayed by our grand pianist, Professor Hollis Brady, Mattie Owens, Magnis Cohn, Linnie Gibson, and Mollie Tarpin, and Mr. Murray S. Barker. The former acquitted herself in a creditable manner, and a movement has been set on foot, which will, if carried into execution, result in something of material value to the uneducated classes of this community.

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The invitation of the Wylie Street Sabbath School were agreeably entertained with an address from the Rev. J. P. Underwood, on the "Benefits of Sabbath Schools." The record of re-union on the 1st inst. A large number of teachers were present, and constituted much to the enjoyment of the little folks. The record of the school for the past year is a bright one, and continued successes are anticipated.

The Anniversary of the Union of Jerusha was celebrated on the 1st inst., in a pleasant re union of members and friends. It was greatly successful, under the management of our able and talent indies as Sister Williams, Woods, Clark, Davis, Campbell and Hall.

Brother Lloyd's pulpit is paid a flying visit to this city a few weeks ago, in quest of catechisers for the *Christian Recorder*. He was partially successful. Now, why is this, that Brother Lynch is compelled to leave his editorial chair, and, in person, solicit means to support our church organ, the common property of the clergy and laity, and in the success of which, each alone should be personally interested. Here our dear brother has the interest and success of the Church so little at heart? Are all our professions of attachment and love for Methodism instantiations, merely theoretical and self deceptive, —having no real existence, no living, active, working element exemplified in action? or is the enemy right? If so, how shamefully are we suppressing such an interest! Our very natures are dormant in this respect, and we no longer possess the vitality of a healthful being. We are ready to help forward every seem less interest, with willing hands; but the cause of Christ may suffer detention, while we sit by with folded hands, lamenting over the dispensations of Providence, and the unequal distribution of its favors.

Many of our clergymen look on the *Christian Recorder* as an isolated thing, having no connection with the Church, and sustaining no relation to themselves, and regard its introduction among their congregations, as no uncertain upon for

mal customs. This assertion is true, and it is confirmed by, at least three-fourths of our ministers.

Now brethren do we go to work and wish our own hundred thousand membership on the Church, at least one hundred thousand subscribers can be secured for the coming year, and what grand results will eventually follow with such an impetus imparted to the publishing interest in the connexion.

Look at the facts, brethren, and, instead of unnecessarily spatting out a bogus controversy between Book Concern and the *Christian Recorder*, given you entire heart to the work. This is just what is needed—a part of your hearts, and then we are just as much bound to perform it, as you are to preach the gospel and until you do this, your work will be only half completed. From personal observation, I know that many ministers regard the visits of the General Book Steward and the *Recorder* with fear, as they generally bring some financial prospects, and, in many instances, prefer to transact such movements, instead of performing their ecclesiastical duties, as long as this continues to be the state of affairs, we may expect but little progress, either in literature or in spiritual knowledge.

The mass in charge being eaten in regard to Wilberforce University I ask would it be necessary to send agents abroad, and if so, could they performed her duty? And where lies the fault? Surely not with the laity, for they are always ready to support the Church. But it evidently lies in that dormant, inactive spirit, which, in regard to matters of public welfare, characterizes certain clergymen. Put on the false, shall of piety, the throppy of such men, who are continually talking of progression, and praising for the dissemination of knowledge every where, and yet so little so much as their *means*, in behalf of two of the grand instrumentalities for accomplishing the end. Such bold inconsistency is one to bring him disloyalty to the cause of truth, not to our profession.

May God, for Christ's sake, pardon our sinful negligence in this great matter, and stir us up to intense activity in behalf of the educational interests of the Church.

HANNIBAL.

Bonny Hall, Jan. 8th, '67

For the Christian Recorder.

IMPEACHMENT

BY W. C

While the country is agitated concerning the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, perhaps it would not be out of place for me to give the true opinion of our people so far as I have learned

A greater reprobate, and, consequently, more unworthy being, never filled the presidential chair than the present incumbent. John C. Calhoun, nor Jefferson Davis, could not have disgraced it more than Andrew Johnson does. If they were rebels, they had conscience enough to let the country know it before accepting any official position. Neither would they have disgraced the second position in the gift of the people by *appearing* up to take the oath of office under the influence of rotten whiskey.

We consider Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, to be the foulest thing that ever disgraced the earth, in the shape of—language we believe, for the following reasons, that he ought to be immediately impeached and dethroned.

1st. As the perty which elevated him to the Vice Presidency is still in power, it is in duty bound to the country to impeach him, for in so doing he accidentally got the presidential chair, but, because, since getting there he has become a greater traitor.

President Lincoln, (we love to apply the full title to him without the "Ex,") said in reply to a number of friends who were congratulating something him to be more careful in taking his life by walking out without a body guard, after the assassination of Caesar, who was murdered in his life,—"Now don't you know, if the rebels wish to kill me, they would find a chance to do it whether I had a body guard or not." Such was Lincoln, they do not wish the out of the way, because they know if Hannibal Hamlin gets here he is in greater favor with the party of the north than he is. Consequently, I might look out for myself, but no long as a Hamlin is with the people, I do not fear.

I was to Charleston when Mr Lincoln was assassinated. A few days after a meeting was called up by the white citizens to express their sympathy with Mrs Lincoln, and the country. I behold always latter they meant to express. Colored persons were not admitted, but Mr. Joe Redpath, insisted upon the colored people assembling the hall. He and his motley crew were at the appointed time, but it is said to Redpath's credit to yield when he thinks he is right; and he succeeded. Gov. Aiken was appointed chairman of the meeting, and he called upon Judge Mackey, that while he deeply regretted the untimely end of Mr. Lincoln, he could assure the people of the South, from his knowledge of Andrew Johnson, while he, (Gov A.) was a senator from South Carolina, and from his present knowledge of him, as President, that the South had in Andrew Johnson they would find a friend. This, if nothing else, shows that there is something yet unrevealed in the case of Johnson, should love and rebels hanging around him, he ought not to be allowed to disgrace the White House, and consequently the country including the gobled lovers of our beloved Lincoln

2nd. He ought to be impeached and *deposed*, for his frequent and abundant use of intoxicating liquors. Of course the country has nothing to do with the habits of the private citizens, but it has something to do with the habits of our public servants, especially when those habits are indulged in as President of the United States, or South, Governor, Mayor, or Judge of the Peace. Throw a reflection upon us and utterly nullify the drinker of these intoxicating stimulants for the latter to be sentenced to the penitentiary, and if liquor has caused all the brute propensities of Andrew Johnson's nature to burst forth in full blast, so that they now control all his actions.

The occasion of his taking the oath of office as Vice President, that of his harangue to them in the White House on the 22d of last February, and of his entire swing around the circle" exhibit sufficient evidence of his wallowing in whiskey.

3rd. He ought to be impeached for his insolence, foolish, and deliberate resistance to the

will of the people. He seems to delight to show ing to the world his traitorous actions.

Since the adjournment of the last session he repeatedly to every speech, (rather in the speech, as he could only get up one,) that he had confidence in the people, and that he would have the enumerations in their hands, &c. Now, when the people tell him, through their ballots, how they love, he declares to set them at naught, and subvert every opportunity to resist them through their representatives. (Perhaps we ought not to hold him to account for this, as he signed spirit, when speaking, and not that of Andrew Johnson.) A President that so tramples with Congress ought not only to be impeached, but

4th. He ought to be impeached, so that he will forever be ineligible to any office within the gift of this government. This, if no other, would pay for any length of time through which the process may last.

In short, I would suppose honest men as much of the politics of the country as any other man, and he says, 'Andrew Johnson ought not to be impeached, as he has nothing behind him.' Now it seems to me that this is the very reason why he ought to be impeached, if it be so. I always thought better qualified for the office, would pay for any length of time through which the process may last.

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table struggle which will surely come, and God you unprepared

Then why do you hesitate? Will you use common sense, and try and make yourselves men, your own men? *Then commence now*

And that God bless you, continue to be the prayer

C. F. CHRISTY

Xenia, O., Jan 11th, 1867

For the Christian Recorder

LETTER FROM M. M. CLARK.

Brothers Lenox:—It is my fortune to give your readers a sense of communication about the state of matters and things here in the Mississippi valley, and I will give this caption to my first communication

A CAT IN THE CABIN

A week ago (Dec 25th), we were favored with a visit from Bishop Gaudaur, who had come from visiting his work at Mobile, Alabama, Vicksburg &c. &c. in which servile places, the Bishop reports a good work going on, and the harvest ripe for the labors of the laborer, to whom it belonged, and went on board the steamer in request as it was understood, on the short notice that the Bishop was a passenger. Many of distinction, educated and intelligent The emphatic reply was, "a cat in the cabin."

Do you, said the clerk, with an air which was intended to terrify, and intimidate, "a cat for him a free saloon fare? Our reply was, we came merely, or, to inquire what accommodation you can give, and not to ask any favors.

"A cat in the cabin," the same that we give to other negroes, said the starchy clerk, seeing no reason for the passage to be refused.

Did Bishop Campbell accept the "cat in the cabin," might be inquired? Shame, indeed, if he did. No, he was not the man to accept of a favor, that he could not be witnessed in business connexion

It is a shame to say that any desire to know what "a cat in the cabin" really implies, we state:

1. It implies that a colored man takes a passage on a steamer, and is therefore set as a white man, site night and day on the guards outside of the cabin, and sold to all sorts of weather

2. He eats in the pantry, and has to sit up on or under a table, all the while he has gone to their state-room, and this seems the "cat in the cabin," for the negro, we must sleep faster than every body else, for the seat in the cabin must be removed by three or four o'clock in the morning, so that the cabin can be prepared by day-light. Such is the nature of "a cat in the cabin."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is our intention to show in the forth-coming communication, how we are to remove and keep the "cat" out of all the cabins in the south.

A few hours after the steamer Lizzie Gill left Natchez for New Orleans, the steamer Pavilion passed this place, in which Bishop Campbell and not take passage on her, because she had drowned a colored woman and her child some time before, and four hours after she had left the city, she was consumed by fire, burning one hundred souls alive A few hours after, Bishop Campbell took passage on the Louisville steamer, which is a providential escape.

M M CLARK

(To be continued)

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM DANVILLE, KY

Danville, Ky., Jan 1st, 1867.

Mr Editor:—I think it is time we were hearing from you. Our silence has been caused by our friends in Danville, in sending a delegate to the Convention, which met in Louisville, to confer together with a National Convention of the colored men of the country; therefore, I insert the names of the Danville delegates, and the object of the same. I must admit, there was quite a large number who favored the session who were not present, but I do not blame them for not attending, for as in all communities, three or four individuals, who did all in their power to defeat the desired object, but we know that the Lord is on our side, it hath something in it so genuine, so native, so heavenly, that it must succeed. We have had many good earnest with us; we think he regards us and believes himself, and therefore we are anchored both to regard and believe him When we look at the darkness of the world, and then steadily raise each sympathetic bosom, and can not help but be moved, and therefore we are to believe that every thing will be for the best.

We are all strangely delighted and moved with what is natural. Let what you say be but natural, and we are all ears. Nothing is more evasive But men only speak naturally when they speak as they think and feel. Take care to think and feel what things you would inspire; you shall then, and then only be truly eloquent. Eloquence will then flow from an inward source; that will of living water springing up within us, which alone can well be transparent; every word, look, and motion will then be natural, graceful, and true. The measures of manner, tone and gesture, will then be your own, and not another's. Nothing has so much nerve ornaments as living graces the invisible clothing of a handsome soul. *From the Language of Real Passion. London, 1750.*

THE STORY OF FAITH

Some time ago I went for the benefit of much labor and ill health to a small village. Here I had but one book to three weeks, and the children of the neighborhood had no access to books. I was weeping while we sung a precious song of Zion, when a little girl came to me to trouble me with the thought of parting from her and children? He looked at me steadfastly almost reproachfully, and said:

Does not Jesus say with them, But are the Lord—God like the Father of the fatherless and pleaded the widow? No, then are not cared for. I have prayed the Lord that He would be the guardian Isn't he so?" You are not troubled, you are not afraid, you believe in Jesus.

"Surely," he replied. I believe in Jesus and that he loves me as he does all his children. I will talk with the children in His own time Jesus will help me not to worry my children's thoughts He kept upon

Why did you weep then?" I asked

For joy, for I thought the voyage is as beautiful now. It is how beautiful will it be when the angels help in it!" I wept for joy that this blessedness was mine.

Then he motioned to his wife. She understood him, brought the shell, and brought down little sunset in which her husband kept his money. There were no gleaming, silver-mixed pieces in it, all that remained of the store. He took three to with smiling fingers, and laid them on my hand, and said

The brethren must see how these that they not how to do to poor.

I turned to his wife who nodded assent, and said

We have talked it over already. When every thing has been reckoned for the funeral there are nineteen cents."

And what remains for you?"

The Lord Jesus" she replied

And what do you have for your wife and children?"

The Lord Jesus," he said, and whispered to my ear "He is a great master in all things."

So I took the ten groschen, and and then in the manner how as a great treasure and at last been a struggle for me to pay them away But, when I got home I found that I had not enough with would not have been fulfilled.

That night he left asleep And neither he wife wept nor his three eldest children—neither in the house nor at the funeral there was groschen remain

his well thumbed copy of Bishop Wi[illegible] *Pr[illegible]*, asking me to read that and Edwards' "Life of Brainerd" instead of Byron and [illegible]

If I met with trials and tr[illegible] on t[illegible] way
To cast myself on Jesus, an[illegible]

I never knew till that never to be forgotten night, the full meaning of that [illegible] word.—*Friendliness.* I never knew Jesus [illegible] till then.

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

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NOTICES.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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FOURTH PAGE.

POETRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL moneys or orders must be addressed to Rev. Elisha Weaver, Box 2975, Philadelphia Pa

DON'T WAIT FOR THE EDITOR

Let no one in the West or South wait for the editor to visit the town or city where they reside, in order to renew their subscriptions to the *Recorder*, but send on their moneys to REV. ELISHA WEAVER, *Box 2975, Philadelphia, Pa.* The editor's course is very uncertain, and he may return home any week; nor is he certain which direction he will take, as subscribers can be obtained almost any where.

Let our preachers urge the people to send their subscriptions to the General Book Steward immediately.

JAMES LYNCH,
Editor of *Christian Recorder.*

THE FAIR AT CINCINNATI.

The fair at Cincinnati for the purpose of raising moneys to aid in purchasing printing material for the *Christian Recorder*, closed some days since. Mrs. Charlotte Alexander presented to the editor, for that purpose, as the proceeds of the fair, the sum of one-hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-two cents.

The editor has been lying quite ill at Galena, Ill., but is recovering, and expects in a few days to be in Philadelphia.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1867.

This work comes to us full of interesting matter. A valued hand-book for reference, we commend it to popular favor.

The Astronomical Department is so well prepared, as to secure the attention of the purchaser.

The Political Department contains a valuable summary of the laws passed at the first session of the present Congress.

The Civil Rights Bill is given entire, with the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the messages of the President vetoing those measures.

Tables are given of the returns of important elections, with a statistical table showing the area, population, etc., of the various States.

The work has been well prepared by Mr Schem, and gives evidence on its pages of his ability.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

We will say to our readers, that if the paper fails to be as interesting as usual, it is on account of our having been away, attending the Washington Convention. We thought that Rev. James Lynch would have been home before this time, to attend to that part of duty.

WASHINGTON

We spent our last Sabbath in Washington, D C. At 11 o'clock we attended Israel Church of which Rev. William H. Hunter is pastor. We had given our word to Brother Hunter to preach for him. Brother Hunter is getting along nicely. His congregation has greatly increased, and he has taken in a large number of young people May the Lord bless him and them!

At 3 o'clock, P. M., we preached at 5th Street church, on the Island, of which Rev. Brother Hall is pastor, and were pleased with the appearance of the church. Formerly they had only a small frame building in which to hold their meetings; but now, to the great credit of Brother Hall and his people, they have a very nice brick church. They have been struggling for several years. We are sorry that Brother Hall was so much indisposed that he could not be out on Sabbath. It is that which caused us to give our consent to preach. May the good Lord go with them in all efforts to do good.

At eight we were at Union Bethel, of which Rev. J. A. Handy is pastor. Here also we consented to preach on account of the illness of Brother Handy, who has been prostrated with chills for some time. Thus we had to preach three times in the city, and each appointment was over a mile apart. The churches were well filled, and the choirs sang beautifully. We hope that the Lord may ever bless these good brethren.

We had the pleasure of being in company with that able preacher of the gospel, Rev. M. [illegible] by several times. We are always glad to be in his company, for we have always found him to be a gentleman and a Christian. We are sorry that we could not [illegible] Conversation [illegible] next.

OUR TRIP TO THE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE CONVENTION

In company with Rev. J. W. [illegible] Prof. Bassett, Mr. M[illegible] the 9 [illegible] rived in Washington [illegible] next morning.

[illegible]

At [illegible]

On motion of Rev. Elisha Weaver, [illegible]

[illegible] to order.

Rev. Elisha W[illegible] man, addressed [illegible] prayer.

On motion Professor V[illegible] was appointed Secretary and R. W. A[illegible] Assistant Secretary.

A motion of William Nesbit, of Pennsylvania that the League upon [illegible] itself into a committee of the whole was carried and a motion that the League adjourn until today at 12 M was lost, but was subsequently renewed and adopted, whereupon the members went into a committee of the whole.

The committee organized with J. M. Langston in the chair, B. W. Arnett of Pennsylvania and William E. Matthews of Maryland, Secretaries.

Rev. Elisha Weaver moved that Bishop Wayman and Rev. Mr. [illegible] be added to the committee on credentials. Carried.

A resolution, resolving the committee of the whole into a national convention was adopted.

A motion that a business committee be appointed was made, but after considerable discussion the motion was laid on the table for the time being.

On motion of Mr Matthews of Maryland, C. H. Langston, of Kansas was invited to address the meeting. The speaker said that he had no disposition to make a speech, especially at the capital of the United States. Having been beyond the pale of civilization for many years, and knowing little of what had transpired, he felt less disposed to speak, especially in the presence of his brethren in the East. In meeting at this place the members present intended to do much for the benefit of their race and to do it well. Lengthy discussions upon unimportant subjects were both unnecessary and improper, consuming the time of the convention, when discussions did occur they should be for vital purposes. The colored people of this District have had conferred upon them the right of suffrage, and [illegible] Congressional [illegible] to the former. He said that a certain bill he had seen was passed, [illegible] have an opportunity to exercise their right. In Kansas the colored people had held conventions and discussed this subject of the elective franchise. At one meeting held but a short time ago, the speakers had been stoned and the assemblage broken up, but the colored people were determined to persevere, and subsequently held a meeting, at which speeches were made and the proceedings were conducted without opposition.

The speaker hoped that the time would come when men of all colors and nationalities would have equal rights guaranteed them. He did not believe that any qualification for voting was essential except unsuspected loyalty. The Government is always safe in the hands of all the people, and should be in the hands of all the people. Some say that the white man alone is capable of voting with discretion. In England this distinction of classes exists, and as we go further into Europe we find the one man power as the government. The speaker referred to the efforts to procure the admission of Nebraska as a State while the word "white" occurred in its constitution. He was opposed to the admission of any new State with any such word in its constitution as tending to retard the equal rights movement. He proposed that the convention pass a resolution requesting the Committee on Reconstruction to hold a meeting while the convention was in session, and that members go before it, and give their views on the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States. Since the colored race had furnished about 200,000 soldiers to aid in the suppression of the rebellion its voice should be heard in the matter.

The subject of the appointment of a business committee was then taken up, Capt. Wall desiring that all business be laid before the committee before being presented to the convention. The question of the method of forming the committee gave rise to a lively discussion, some members advocating the appointment of a person from each State, and others the appointment by the Chair of a committee consisting of five, seven, or nine members.

A motion that a committee of nine members be appointed was carried, and Professor E. D. Bassett was appointed chairman, and Mr B F Tanner, of Maryland; Mr. J. T. Rapier of Alabama, Captain Wall of Ohio; C. H. Langston, of Kansas; J. H. Harris, of Indiana; W. A. Hodges, of Virginia; G. B. Vashon, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Sumner, of Tennessee, and J. W. Loguen, of New York were appointed members.

The convention then proceeded to the election of four vice presidents with the following results: First vice president Bishop Wayman of Maryland; second vice president W. H. Matthews, of Kansas; third vice president, William Nesbit, of Pennsylvania, fourth vice president Rev. R. J. Robinson, of Ohio.

On motion a committee on finances was appointed, consisting of Mr Pulpress of Pennsylvania, chairman, and Messrs Yancy of Indiana, Logett, of North Carolina; Doram, of Kentucky, and Malony, of Indiana.

A motion that a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to Congress, and that the chairman of the convention act as chairman of the committee and prepare the address and present it to the convention for adoption before laying it before Congress, was adopted. Mr. S. J. Brown of Maryland and R. B. Johns, of New Jersey, were appointed on the committee.

It was, on motion, resolved that two sessions be held daily, one from ten A. M. to four P. M., and the other from seven to eleven P. M., and that the first hour of the evening session be devoted solely to business, and the remaining time to addresses, &c.

On motion, a committee on rules was ap[illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That "taxation without representation is tyranny," especially is [illegible] true in a Government whose foundation principle is the equality of its people; and especially also is this true when those are compelled to pay taxes and yet denied representation who have proved their loyalty and devotion to the Government by heroic and manly deeds in hotly-contested, but victorious battle. This is indeed tyranny intensified, and not unmingled with dastardly meanness, and cold-hearted ingratitude. We claim, therefore,

First, The right to wield the ballot, because we are American citizens, and as such entitled to it.

Secondly, Because we are tax-payers and as such justly entitled to full representation in the State and Federal Governments.

Thirdly, Because we are patriots and as such have proved our loyalty to the country by our self sacrificing behavior in the hour of her severest trial.

Fourthly, Because it is a natural and inherent right pertaining to every native born American citizen whether white or black, who has reached his majority.

Resolved, That we believe in the constitutional [illegible] that "in all prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed," and "in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." [illegible] we claim for the colored American throughout the country a fair and impartial jury trial by his legal equals, and this is only attainable by his complete enfranchisement.

Resolved, That we believe in the sentiment of the Constitution that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and that this doctrine may be made practical in our case we ask the establishment of a national standard of qualification of electors which shall be uniform and universal.

Resolved, That we approve of no reconstruction of the seceded States which is not founded in equal justice and impartial suffrage, [illegible] are opposed thereto in the constitutional amendment now pending for adoption by the several States as the basis of reconstruction, [illegible] so far forth as it permits our disfranchisement as it is undemocratic, illegitimate, and unjust.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of Nebraska or any other Territory to the position of a State in the Federal Union upon a constitution which, by the use of the word "white," discriminates against persons of African descent [illegible] "white man's" Government" any more than it is a black man's Government, nor was it ordained to establish the policy implied in such phraseology, but it is the Government of the American people, and was adopted by them to secure to all the inhabitants of our common country and their posterity the blessings of equal freedom and justice.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to our tried and true friends in Congress for the untiring and uncompromising efforts which they have made to carry out the principles embodied in the above resolutions in the congressional enactments pertaining to the freedmen and especially do we thank them for the [illegible] in the removal of certain illegal and unconstitutional obstructions, [illegible] colored fellow citizens of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to the American Missionary Association and kindred organizations for the [illegible] and disinterested efforts which they are carrying forward at great expense [illegible] and means for the education and elevation of the freedmen of the country.

Resolved, That this is our home, [illegible] dear to us by reason of our past labors [illegible] the development of [illegible] land and sea to the army and navy in these struggles through which [illegible] independence and [illegible] the nations of the earth, and here we [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Weaver, publisher of the *Christian Recorder*, moved that [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee [illegible]

After some time, Mr. Tanner, [illegible]

The resolutions were [illegible] time, was [illegible]

At [illegible] Mr Caleb Pepper, a white lawyer [illegible] colored [illegible] dress on the subject of the resolutions, when he was interrupted by Mr Tanner, who asked the chair whether Mr. Pepper was a member.

The individual in question [illegible] not, neither had he [illegible] but he was a delegate from an equal suffrage [illegible]

[illegible]

was called for, and on motion the address was adopted.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of John S. Rock, of Boston, Mass., Rev. W. P. Newman, of Cincinnati and Rev. Reuben Harris, of Nashville, Tennessee, were offered and adopted. The Secretary was instructed to transmit copies of the same to the families of the deceased.

A motion that the convention then adjourn was offered and carried.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEAGUE.

The League then proceeded to business, J. M. Langston, of Ohio, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved. A motion to appoint a committee to amend the constitution of the League was carried, and Professor Vashon, W. B. Ferry and Rev. E. Weaver were appointed on the committee.

A discussion ensued relative to the expediency of appointing the latter on the committee, one member holding that an article detrimental to the interests of the League had appeared in a paper which he published. Other members, however, vindicated the character of Mr. Weaver, and, on motion, the committee was appointed as originally named.

After the transaction of other important business, Professor Vashon reported and recommended the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, so as to permit all persons whether in an individual or representative capacity, to become members of the League upon the payment of one dollar. Adopted.

The Secretary of the League being absent, Mr A. M. Green, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr Yancey, of Indiana, offered a resolution to the effect that the convention endorsed the liberal principles of the National Reform Educational Association which has been incorporated in the State of Indiana. Adopted.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs J. H. Harris, C. A. Yancey, O. S. B. Wall, E. D. Bassett, Cox, Ripper, and C. H. Langston, were appointed to nominate officers of the League for the ensuing year.

J. M. Langston, President, arose and stated that he did not desire his re-election to the presidency, but favored that of Frederick Douglass.

The annual report to the Treasurer, J. W. Loguen, of New York, was presented and approved.

The committee on the revision of the constitution reported a number of amendments, which were adopted after considerable discussion.

Other business was transacted, after which the League adjourned.

We take pleasure in giving the following address of the Convention to our people. Let every one read it.

Address to the colored people of the United States.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:—Your representatives assembled in convention at the national capital, would respectfully make a few brief suggestions to you [illegible] which we occupy in the land of our birth, and the duties which necessarily devolve upon us in consequence.

[illegible]

There is another matter also to which we would call your attention, a matter which, no doubt, without any absolute [illegible] of its weight in the [illegible]

[illegible]

And what should be the directions of this industry? Permit us to suggest to you:

First. The abandonment, as far as possible, of menial occupations and the turning of your attention to mechanical, mercantile and agricultural pursuits, [illegible] honored, these branches of industry are respected. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as a harbor of refuge to the fugitive fleeing from bondage &c. He also spoke in [illegible] complimentary terms, of Miss [illegible] He [illegible] Charles Sumner, [illegible] Smith, and others in response to invitations to deliver addresses before the convention.

J. H. Harris of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the convention approves the [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] that [illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] appointed at [illegible] President, J. M. Langston, of Ohio [illegible] J. W. [illegible] New York [illegible] Corresponding Secretary [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Wilson, of New York and John F. Cook of the District [illegible] Committee, S. C. [illegible] E. Weaver [illegible] J. T. Rapier, Alabama [illegible] J. A. H. Schuman, [illegible] and Bishop Wayman.

The president of the League, who by the report of the committee has been nominated for re-election took the floor and made a few remarks in regard to his nomination, stating that he did not desire it, but favored the election of Fred Douglass. If, however, he was re-elected he would spare no efforts to advance the interests of the organization.

Mr Fitmer, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he had voted [illegible] in office, and that the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association, from which he was a delegate, had instructed him to protest against the election of a three-term [illegible] He concluded by nominating William Nesbit, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, for the office.

A lively debate ensued, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the report by a majority of 24, securing the election of the parties nominated.

Mr. E. D. Bassett, of Pennsylvania, moved that the publication committee be increased by the addition of the secretaries of the convention, and that Mr. John F. Cook, of this District, be chairman thereof. Carried.

On motion, the League tendered a vote of thanks to the officers of the convention for their faithful performance of their respective duties; to the people of Washington for their courtesy and hospitality, and to the Washington *Chronicle* for its faithful reports of the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Boston, offered a resolution recommending the formation of a national association whose object should be the erection of a monument in this city to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted.

The League then adjourned, the doxology being sung and a benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Grimes.

JOHN W PRICE.

This gentleman keeps a large restaurant on the corner of 4th and Chestnut Streets, and we, having had so much to attend to, have failed, until now, to speak of what took place at his very magnificent dwelling on Broad Street, on the night Frederick Douglass, Esq., was in the city. And what was that? Why, our very highly esteemed friend and brother, after the lecture, gave an entertainment for Mr. Douglass, and invited about eighty or ninety persons, white and colored, composed of the most refined and cultivated society in our city. It was really the finest affair we ever attended, and must have cost not less than three or four hundred dollars. We are free to say that we think he has the finest finished residence in his square,—a credit alike to himself and the city.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CAMERON

The following remarks were made by our new Senator elect, Simon Cameron at Harrisburg, on the occasion of his election as Senator for Pennsylvania. It has the true ring of patriotism.

Your greeting is very kind and cordial, and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years my fellow citizens, who have seen my life from day to day, have always stood by my side and helped to repel them. This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me, and to forget alike the liars who concocted them and the fact that good men, in some cases, by the repetition of them were induced to believe and repeat them. Of the eighty two Republican members of the Legislature my friends assure me that sixty three of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have voted for me rather than have witnessed my defeat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers. Any one who knows any thing of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me, will find names as pure and honorable as that of the purest Christian moralist among my rivals and quite as unlikely to descend to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter, putting all party feuds and animosities, and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the honorable duty to which my native State has called me for the third time.

Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all the black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him also with the rights of an American citizen, and I am always sorry to see a black soldier and then reflect that even Pennsylvania withholds from the ballot—the only weapon by which he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed.

The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation with loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard the children against another treasonable rebellion. The constitutional amend-

ment and ... [illegible] ... they have ... [illegible] ... way ... [illegible] ... Republican majorities ... [illegible] ... Democratic majorities ... [illegible] ... Republican majorities ... [illegible] ... right; pure throughout, but he has no wish to step out of the administration to work from Republican ranks. The Democratic party is a open ring fight with no interest in any more favorable to the Executive position than it is now. Democratic success in November will be without effect, either direct or indirect, in this respect, while the success of the whole country will materially tend to lower the value of our securities abroad, and to increase the rate of interest at home. We hope the Lord will overrule all these things to the good of his cause and people.

Yours truly,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

New York, Jan. 8th, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Amos Gee, Mt. Meridian, Pa., $2.00; W. Hughes, Bristol, Pa., $2.00; H. H. Hall, Jr., Jamestown, N. Y., $2.00; Wm. Wood, Madison, N. Y., $2.00; Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Lewisburg, Pa

Poetry.

LATTER DAY HYMN.

We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.
Hark, the waking up of nations,
Gog and Magog in the fray
Hark! what meaneth the Creation,
Groaning for the latter day!

II.

Will ye play, then, will ye dally,
With your means and your souls' estate?
Up, ye Jehovah's rally,
God's ye arm hath said of thine
Hark! the omen! will ye fold
Your arms in listless sloth?
Up! up! thou drowsy soldier,
Watcher, are thou clinging to the stock?

III.

Worlds are changing, heaven trembling
Then hast not an hour to fight!
Now the bloom cross unfolding,
Oh, right onward for the right.
On, the end nor wish for,
For the truth's sake go abroad.
Strike, but every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages—tell for God

BISHOP COXE.

A HYMN OF UNITY.

Author of all, one glorious Lord,
Extended in present time,
Forever equally adored,
Mysterious Deity.—

I.

Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost,
Inactive, yet all the same,
In promises ave, unrestrained and free,
We know Thy triune Name

II.

Unlike ineffable Unknown!
One essence, being, soul!
One life, one glory, power and throne
One rule, the boundless whole!

III.

Thee Thou—and Thine, through worlds shews,
Their Author's impress bear,
One will, one work, one joy, one love,
Unnumbered nowhere share

IV.

And shall not Thine, through worlds below,
The self-same union prove,
If in their souls Thy presence glow
Thy Spirit in them move?

V.

Yes, Lord, Amen! for all to be.
—Then they may all be one,
As Thou in me, and I in Thee:
So prayed on earth Thy Son.

VI.

So pray Thy saints, weary eaten,
So pray Thy servants min.
O let Thy voice all waiting frame!
Fall on us, while we love!

VII.

Then, though with tongues diverse we speak,
One heavenly tale we'll spread,
One Lord we own, one kingdom seek,
All equal in one Head.

VIII.

One sacramental cup we'll taste,
One hour resolution saves,—
With songs through time victorious haste,
And join the above.

IX.

Then let Thy children, Lord, agree,
Till time shall be no more,
And still Thy triune Deity
Eternally adore!

Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1866.

The Family.

COALS OF FIRE ON THE HEAD.

Joe's small feet clattered vigorously down to the little cave where his boat was hidden. But as he neared the place an exclamation of anger escaped him, for there were signs of some intruder, and the big stone before the cave had been rolled away. Hastily drawing forth his treasure, he looked into load crew of damage, for there was the beautiful little boat which cousin Herbert had given him, with its gay sails quite in a hundred shreds, and a large hole beside in the bottom.

Joe stood for a moment motionless with grief and surprise; then, with a face as red as a poppy, he burst forth:

"I know who did it—the mean young! It was Frits Brown; and he was mad because I would not ask him to come to the launch. But I'll pay him for this very well, and little Joe brought his set teeth; and hastily pushing back the ruined boat, he hurried a little farther down the road, and fastening a piece of string across the footpath, a few inches from the ground, he carefully hid himself in the bushes.

Presently a step was heard, and Joe eagerly peeped out. How provoking! instead of Frits it was Cousin Herbert, the very last person he cared to see, for considering his recent conduct, Joe tried to be very quiet, but it was all in vain, for Cousin Herbert's sharp eyes caught a curious moving in the string, and stooping down high and left, he soon came upon little Joe.

"How d'ye do?" he said, looking straight into the boy's blazing face; but Joe answered not a word. "You're ashamed to tell me what you were doing?"

"No, I am not," said little Joe, stoutly, after a short pause, "I'll just tell you the whole story." and out it came down to the closing thesis, "and I mean to make Frits smart for it."

"What do you mean to do?"

"Why, you see, Frits carries a basket of eggs to market every morning, and I mean to trip him over the string, and smash 'em all!"

Now Joe knew well enough that he was not showing the right spirit, and ashamed to himself—"Now for a good scolding." But to his great surprise, Cousin Herbert said quietly—Well, I think Frits does need some punishment; but that string is an old trick I can tell you something better than that."

"What?" cried Joe, eagerly

"How would you like to go a few yards of fire on his head?"

"What, real burn him?" said Joe, doubtfully. Cousin Herbert nodded with a queer smile. Joe clapped his hands. "Oh, I should like that thing, Cousin Herbert! You see his hair is so thick he wouldn't get burned much before he'd have time to shake me off. But how can we get him just where we want him to be it—quick?"

"I'll tell you exactly how to do it," said Herbert to me; and if he be thirsty give him water to drink; for that will keep coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee." said Cousin Herbert, gravely, and I think that's the best kind of punishment little Frits could have."

Joe's face lengthened terribly. "Now I declare," said Herbert, that's a real take in. That's just punishment of a very different kind."

"Try it now," said Cousin Herbert. "Treat Frits kindly, and I am much mistaken if you are ashamed and unhappy that he would far rather have you kick or beat him."

Joe was not really such a bad boy at heart, but he was now in a very ill-temper, and he said, sullenly, "But you have told me a story, Cousin Herbert. You said this kind of coals would burn, and they can't at all."

"You're mistaken about that" said his cousin, cheerily. "You known such coals to burn up a great amount of rubbish—smaller ones, I allow, reverser, and I don't know how much more—and then these same very cold hearts feeling as warm and pleasant as possible

Joe drew a long sigh. "Well still me a good coal to put on Frits' head and I'll see about it."

You know, said Cousin Herbert, turning, that Frits is very poor and can seldom buy himself a book although he is extravagantly fond of reading; but you have quite a library. Now suppose—still, well I won't suppose anything about it. I'll just leave you to think over the matter, and find your own coal—and be sure and handle it with love, for no other fire burns so brightly and so long," and with a cheery whistle Cousin Herbert sprang up on the fence and was gone.

Before Joe had time to collect his thoughts, he saw Frits coming down the lane carrying a basket of eggs on his hand and a pail of milk in the other.

For one minute the thought crossed Joe's mind. "What a grand smash it would have been to have set the string across the wing;" and then again he blushed to the very roots, and hoped that the string was safe in his pocket.

Frits passed and looked very unconcerned while Joe stood with bright eyes of Joe but the boy began abruptly. Frits, do you have much time to read now?"

Sometimes," said Frits, when I've driven the cows home and done all my work, I have a little peep at daylight left, but the trouble is, I'm tired everything I could get hold of."

How would you like to read my new book of travels?"

Frits eyes danced. Oh! may I—may I? I'd be so careful of it."

"I so," answered Joe, "and perhaps I've seen others you'd like to read. And Frits' face shone a little shyly, "I would ask you to come and help me sail my boat to-day, but some one has torn to the sails and made a great hole in the bottom. Who do you suppose did it?"

Frits's head dropped upon his breast; but after a moment he looked up with a great effort, and said, "I did it, Joe, but I can't begin to tell you how sorry I am. You didn't know I was so mean when you pressed me the books."

Well, I rather thought you did it," said Joe slowly.

And yet you didn't." Frits couldn't get any further, for his voice was on a perfect blaze, and he rushed off without another word.

Cousin Herbert was right," said Joe to himself, that coal was a burner. I'll bet Frits would rather I had mended every egg in his basket than offered to lend him that book. But I feel like it. And little Joe took three more somersaults and went home with a light heart, and a grand appetite for breakfast.

When the repairs and even of the little boat were at the appointed hour, they found Frits there before them, eagerly trying to repair the rigging, and as soon as he saw it he hurried to present him with a beautiful little flag which he had bought for the best part of his week's pocket money that very morning. The boat was repaired, and made a grand trip, and every thing turned out as Cousin Herbert had said; for Joe's heart was so warm and full of kindness that he was never more happy on his life.—*Helps over Hard Places.*

SPEAK TO HIM ABOUT HIS SOUL.

At a meeting for prayer and fasting last Tuesday, a brother who was, I think, the best man amongst us, made a confession, a sad confession, and he looked at his and could not understand how he could be so unfaithful to his master. I do not know He told us that there was a man in his congregation who was a wealthy man, but he had a large family man, he would have spoken to him about his soul; but, being a wealthy man, he thought it would be taking too much liberty. At last one of the members happened to speak to him. "So-and-so, have you found a Saviour?" and burning coal from the man said, Thank you for speaking to me, I have been in darkness for months, and thought the minister might have spoken to me. Oh, I wish he had; I might have found peace." I am afraid that often and often you good people have chanced mentioned of an affair by the side of you, and when in the place of worship, and when the sermon is over, you don't go to get a word with them,—you might be the means of their comfort, but you forget it, and you go your way. Now, is this a thing to be forgotten, as if it were no matter of grace? Let me give you a picture when may not it forth. See yonder poor wretches whose dog has gone down at the sea, they have encountered the sea, tottering raft, and have been exposed to it for days; their supply of bread and water is exhausted, and they are famishing; they have bound a handkerchief to a pole and hoisted it, and so are said in its sight. The captain of the ship takes his telescope, looks at the object, and knows that it is a shipwrecked crew "Ho!" says he to his mate, "we are in a hurry with our cargo, we must not stop to look after no unknown object; it may be somebody praying, and if may not be, but moreover, it is not our business" and he keeps on his course. His neglect has murdered those souls died on the raft. Yours is much the same case—only it is worse, because you deal with immortal souls, and not with dogs. You have a work which duties to do. Oh, my brother, I do implore you to look after souls, and if you do not, I do not hesitate to say that the blood of those souls will be required at your hands.—*Spurgeon*

BABY HANDS.

Those baby hands—those precious baby hands,
So full of beauty and of mischief too,
So dear also in the coming years,
And wonder what those hands will find to do.

Their perfect symmetry will labor not,
Their purity be untried by hard toil;
Those fingers will be fashioned for genuine skills,
As they for daily bread are forced to moil.

Many hapless will if they should idle prove,
And their appointed tasks on others throw;
Or, making only pleasure, fail to find
The truest, holiest, heavenest end to know.

My darling child, I will not thus forsake
Those tiny hands yet shall walk a power,
And learn to nurture years a sacrifice
For heritage of manhood and the hour.

Seven summers, may find thy heart impure
To noble deeds and thee, when life is over,
A blessing unto all who know thee give
A wreath of unfading beauty on thy brow.

COLCR OF THE STARS.

Prof Kaiser of Philadelphia, the author of several work is. The Dragon of the stars." Writes in the Press and Times:

"I have no doubt but that the entire cosmos with which we are surrounded is as variously and prettily and fanciful how the stars organized, that what appear to us as they now are, and what unless them shine. The appearance of the star is thus described by the Rev My. Mills the-rising out in successive red, blue, and white lights in succession, atmospheric effect, and called a-intillation. It is seen when the star is overfully elevated to all the larger stars, especially when they are approaching the horizon. It is a refraction and decomposition of the exceedingly minute rays of light which reach us from the remote stars of air of different densities. Hence the star appears to change its color, and colors as the dew drops, or as the rain drops when they form the rainbow. All the stars flicker, but some naturally of various colors—some red some blue, some green and some orange, with many different shades of these as may be seen by any one with good vision and careful observation. In the Pleiades, for instance, there are five people generally to note and record these colors and their changes, and I have myself seen them, and their several prominent colors. Some things are not to be seen by every one, and Solomon recorded by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and by the Chaldeans, and I have had access to my volume

A STREET INCIDENT.

One Sabbath evening our friend was distributing tracts on Seven Dials, when he saw a dirty, looking fellow with a pipe in his mouth, and a dog under his arm, and having his boots blacked. His following words were:

Good evening, my friend, will you have a little book."

The stranger, stretching out his hand with a look of surprise, cried out "Hallos!"

From some reason or other—known to no one—he never himself—our friend cried out "Hallos!"

How long have you been up to this dodge" asked the dirty looking man with the dog under his arm?

"About three years," was the answer of the man with the tracts in his hand

Does it pay?" shrewdly asked the inquisitive stranger.

Very well indeed."

I am looking for an honest living, you may as well do this as anything else."

Well, rather," replied the other, for Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

"You used to read well?"

First rate."

"If it's a fair question to put, what do they pay you?"

A crown."

A crown!" throwing up his breath with surprise: "Notes bad either," thinking that a crown a day was more than enough for any of mortus."

"Certainly."

"Does it want any introduction to get into it?"

No, simply apply at the fountain head, and if you suit, you'll be taken on directly."

I suppose no penalty."

For life, if you are faithful!"

Then there's a go for me! for getting the sack!"

If you are ever so old, they'll never turn you off Even then there's a bonus to live on in peace."

Well, it's a first rate affair, and I should like to have a turn at it myself Do you think I would suit?"

Yes I never knew a man yet whom you recommended to apply that was not hired but better apply to the fountain head."

Of course, I should go to the gov'ner Where do you apply?"

To the Lord."

The spell was broken, and the man took his pipe out of his mouth, and gave a significant whistle "He's no connection of mine," was the patter said, "look here, my boy, I've served the devil for thirty years, and he's the worst of masters. Now I am serving Jesus Christ. He gives me good wages, just enough to live on, and leaves me a crown of glory a robe of righteousness, and a home in heaven. If that isn't worth working for, I don't know what is Good-by"—*English paper*

A STRAY REMINISCENCE.

I once heard Dr. Lewis Pierce in the midst of one of his unparalleled appeals on the subject of the promises of God, suddenly break off his audience through an ordeal like this: "Go out," said he, "and look among those I am not sent to. God's new year is beginning; we must rain, and wind, and thunder, and lightning, and the falling snow, the fertility of the soil, the germinating quality of the seed, and all those in that harmonious influences which God has put forth, will ensure us a rich harvest, and multiplied heaps of wheat. If I had not been sent to you, and commissioned, for we intend to read upon the good things of Thy Providence." Then he *turned his audience and stood* that we do not intend to yield a *shadow* to the enemy." "Amen," said the Doctor; and then lowbrowed our seats to our own liking. At length they'd go "no more," and the Doctor and you will feel like shouting that I am sent to you before you get through with your petition And I do. No conviction of sin—no faith—no English of what you are doing."

"The words of the wise are as goads."

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem is perhaps, saddest city other city in the world... The midnight slumber is suddenly broken by the call to prayer. The silence is broken by the sweet, plaintive, lonely chant, and the long watches of the night, is unbroken by the wailing of wolves. The devotion of Judaism, the midnight wail of the Moslem, and the holy repose of chance, and quaffed that cup which at last bubbles like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder—has no cause to curse the firmness a trumpet which has sounded from the Christian church. The tone of utterance, who has labored long and sadly, and the night has far waned, to bring forth his from the creations of his fancy, this his loved son may be preserved from starvation, will not have to endure the cruelties of exile, or the horrors of civil war, who has been called back from the holy land of dreams by the cry of the dying, who has watched by the bed of more than lightning speed, and implores the strong and sun entertains views of the noble dramas to rescue some loved one from the consequences of from the suffocating flames. The weary mother bending over the cradle of her babe, who has been pained by the hilarity of the theatre going crowd. There are also the mentally exhausted students, who ought to be seen without save the fitful glimmer of a paper become sacred by the touch of the hallow ing mule-walker. No policeman stands sentinel The with light at the moon causes peculiar tissue shadows narrow, dark alleys, which by day are more have been brought low. There is a quiet pervading these streets, to which the mind even seems fixed, and nothing finds utterance save the lark or a dog, the sighing of the wind, the moan or cry of the land of Iliel—the children of Abraham. Jacob and Israel—the fulfillment of the prophecy! See them settled out, peeled and trodden down by the worst of nations—by the very dregs of the pomp of the strong has ceased and their holy places are defiled. Yet there is at that magnificent temple erected by King Solomon, which for one hour has been left upon another that has not been thrown down. Well might the Jews weep, daughter of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children."

Yet, behold there has been left a remnant that shall be brought back to their own land, Jerusalem For the Lord shall comfort Zion; he will comfort all her waste places; he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody.

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped, and the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing. Then shall the wilderness and the solitary place be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. Then shall they build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands. They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble; for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them. And it shall come to pass that before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear. The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock, and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord."

WANTED!

THE
Great Union Intelligence Office

Wants servants of all kinds,

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, SEAMSTRESSES, and COACHMEN.

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Apl 26, 1866

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John A. Mulligan, Proprietor.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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Hot and Cold Water Baths

Free for the Boarders

The situation is unsurpassed. Reading Room, good Bath and Rooms, a good Bath and Washing Room, with constant supply of Hot and Cold Water.

Provisions of the best quality, and in a variety

Meals by the Day or Week.

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Oct 26—1y

E MATLACK & SON,

FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

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We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of

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Ready-Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereto.

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Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

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THOMAS CHARNOCK,

GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER

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Second Door Below Bethel Church,

PHILADELPHIA

J. H. MOORE'S

China, Glass, and Queensware

STORE,

No. 716 Lombard Street,

(Under Liberty Hall)

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COAL!! COAL!!!

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Also constantly on hand a full supply of the best

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

At the lowest market price.

Coal and Ivy ——— *Coal and Ivy*

SEE ★SPADER LAWS.

As there are certain statutes laws in relation to the rights and liabilities of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood, we give a few of the decisions of the courts, for the information of publishers and subscribers, as follows:

1. A Publisher is required to give notice by letter, (or stopping a paper) does not answer the law where a subscriber has run up a bill and refuses or neglects to pay for it, and the publisher continues to send the paper until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether he takes from the office or not. There can be no legal distinction made with the payment is made.

2. If the subscriber refuses his paper or is charged at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for the whole time, as he has a right to refuse his paper and notify him from the Post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take away papers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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CATHARTIC
PILLS,

Are now used by all who know their virtues wherever civilization extends. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, they are the most perfect remedy that can be employed. Their sugar coating renders them pleasant to take, and they are the cheapest pill in the market, as they are the most effectual, in proportion to their price. Every one knows when he needs a cathartic, and what one he should take. These Pills are adapted to all such cases. Being purely vegetable, they operate with the least disturbance to the system, and may be taken by those in delicate health without inconvenience. Their sugar coating preserves them in any climate, and renders them always fresh and reliable. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

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As a Family Physic,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Your Pills are the purest of purges. Their combination of vegetable aperients is perfect. I have used them and had the most perfect success with them in my own family, which makes them invaluable to me in the daily practice of my profession.

Prof. C. Lyon, Jr. Pittsfield, Pa., May 1, 1866.

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best aperient we have ever used in our practice, and we have found them to produce the most satisfactory results.

Drs. Hall & Hall, Clerk of Boone County, Illinois Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best remedy I have ever used in my practice for Liver Complaint. In small doses they are admirable remedy for derangements of the Stomach, and as a cathartic they are the best I have ever used. Theodore Bell, M. D.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bilious, Worms.

From Rev. Father Vignon, Ste. Anne, Mich.

Your Pills have been a great blessing to me. I was attacked with a severe bilious fever, and was reduced to the last extremity. I have also used your Pills in my family for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and found them to be a most excellent remedy. I shall never be without them as long as I live. Rev. J. L. Vignon.

Sick Headache, Worms, &c.

Dr. Ayer, I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family for Sick Headache, Worms, &c., and believe them to be the best cathartic medicine for children that is now in use. Mrs. Sarah Tuck, Lowell, Mass.

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Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Paralytic, Pile, &c.

From Dr. P. Fenelon, Burnside, Ky.

Dr. Ayer, I have used your Pills for the cure of Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Piles, &c., and can say I find the benefit of the use of them in all these complaints. I have used Cathartic Pills for many years, and have found them to be the best of any I have ever used. P. Fenelon, M. D.

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From Dr. P. Fenelon, Burnside, Ky.

Dr. Ayer, I have been severely afflicted with

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 26, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 4. New Series. Whole No. 316

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Poetry.

THE SABBATH.

BY BENJAMIN ELLOTT.

Sabbath holy!
To the lowly
Still thou art a welcome day
Thou dost senses, earth and ocean,
Shade and brightness, rest and motion,
Help the aching heart to pray

Sun-wished forest,
Bird, that warest
O'er the azure fields of ether,
Throstle's song, and stream like flowers,
Wind that o'er dew-drop goest,
Welcome are the ye were prose!

Little river,
Young forever!
Cloud, gold-bright with thankful glint,
Happy woodman, gladly weeping,
Heart, which the still voice hearing,
Oh, that they were blessed as thee!

Sabbath holy!
For the lowly
Paint with flowers thy glittering sod,
For afflicted's sun's and daughters,
Rich in memories, words and wisdom,
Pray to God, the poor sons's God!

From the forest,
Little service,
Where no hope. Want there be none!
From the glooms of sickness, sighing,
Lead thou to green hills and valleys,
Weary hearted's tranquiled pone.

Fulg pung mother,
Gasping brother,
Sister toiling in despair,
Grief-laid sister, that lifts long dirst,
White-lipped child, that sleeping sighest,
Come and rest this light and air.

Tyrants curse ye,
While they curse ye,
Life for deathless wrong to pay,
Yet, O Sabbath! bringing gladness
Unto hearts of weary sadness,
Built art then the "Poor Man's Day."

UNION IN HEAVEN.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT

If you bright stars, which gem the night,
Were such a blissful dwelling-place,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Where death no more can rend apart,
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mix soul and e'en with the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh, how dark, how drear and lone,
Would earth appear, should all unite,
If wandering through such radiant sea,
We failed to find the loved in bliss,
If there no more the tear shall twine
That dank's cold hand no more can sever,
Ah! then what more to mortal's pine
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be—hush hope, such fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
There is a world that holds no sorrow
There is a voice which sorrow hears
Whose heavinst sceptre lifts a gaiting chain,
The Heaven is open to the sky tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again.

Communications.

For the Christian Recorder.

ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS.

DEAR RECORDER:—Ere I leave the noise and bustle of this great city for other active scenes, I will try to fulfil my promise to you, and offer a few more "items," for your columns, and now, first of all, shall be the

PARTIES

These are among the social elements of social enjoyments, and especially so during the holidays! I shall not soon forget the pleasure I experienced in attending a party, that was given by Mrs. Susan Robinson, on the 26th, and also the womanly grace and dignity with which she presided. Quite a number of guests were present. Among the most conspicuous were she witty Mrs. Roberts, of Columbus, Ohio, the quiet, unassuming, and intelligent Mrs. Bershe, of St. Louis, the pretty Mrs. Hancock, of New Orleans, the merry Mr. Taggart, of Keokuk, Iowa, and the learned Dr. Hamilton, of Washington, not to say that the table was laden with the rarest viands of the season, which, we can assure you, were duly appreciated by all.

The next was a surprise party. At an early hour, in the evening of the 31st, a large company met at Mr. Brother's, and, with well-filled baskets, wended their way to the residence of Mr. William Robinson. It was very amusing to witness the sense almost with which they were received by Mrs. Robinson, and the still greater surprise depicted on the faces of the male portion of the family, who, on their return from business, found the parlor filled with visitors, whom they did not expect to see.

After partaking of refreshments and speeches a few hours in social pleasure, the party prepared to disperse, but before doing so, Mr. Brent was called upon to return their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, for their kindness and hospitality, which he did in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

I have this subject abruptly, in order to give a passing notice to

PETTIS & LEATH'S ART GALLERY.

Hearing of their exhibition of European paintings, I wended my way to the Arch Gallery, on Saturday the 26th ult., where I found a large collection of beautiful paintings from each of the most celebrated masters of the present age. Among the finest were a Landscape near Castellamare, by Flamm; Lake of Geneva, from the Savoy side, by Lutw; the Children, by Lindlar, and a Mexico View, by Morin, all of which are very rare pictures

THE CHURCHES.

These editions, both Catholic and Protestant, are so enormous, that they may be seen in all parts of the city, rearing their steeples as if they would reach the sky. Of these, there are eight colored churches, four Methodist and four Baptist. St. Paul's Chapel is the principal one of the former denomination, and the Second Baptist of the latter. These churches are entirely too small to accommodate their congregations, but efforts are being made for the purpose of erecting a very large Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Revels is pastor, and is duly appreciated. He is one of the able ministers belonging to the A. M. E. Conference. Rev. H. H. White is pastor of the Second Baptist church. He is also a very intelligent, and, we hope, a very able and useful minister. Hundreds of persons, I am informed, who come to this church on Sabbath, are forced to go away, there being no room to the audience room. There is surely an extensive field of labor here, for the ministers of the gospel. Much good has been done, and much more remains to be accomplished among the colored people of this city.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

tenght in the colored churches referred to, are large and flourishing. That of the Second Baptist church numbers four hundred people, seated in three departments, under the superintendent and Bible classes. The Superintendent, and nearly all the teachers are white, which, to me, seemed strange. But Rev. Christian's Superintendent informed me that the white teachers are anxious to engage in another mission, and want colored men to come and take their places.

We found a very interesting Sunday School in St. Paul's Church, under the care of colored teachers. Of this school Mr. Pitts is Superintendent, with Mr. Harod for his assistant. He has conducted the school for a number of years, and it is a pleasure to witness the degree of reverence and assent which are to him by teachers and pupils. The lesson was faithfully learned and in this school. The singing was excellent, and far better than that heard in most schools. The pupils were led by Mr. Harod and showed by their efforts, that they had been carefully trained.

THE DAY SCHOOLS.

Having a desire to make my visit both profitable and pleasant, I concluded to visit some of the Day Schools, while the former is closed. On Wednesday morning, accompanied by the Misses Robinson, I went to the Washington School, where I was kindly received by the Principal and his assistants.

This is one of the best schools in St. Louis, and consists of twelve departments with more that five hundred pupils In this school the monitor system of government is carried out more successfully than any I have ever visited. The order to the halls, and on the playgrounds, almost excelled that to the rooms during study hours.

Being urged upon by the Principal to call again the next morning, in order that I might hear some recitations, as the pupils had particularly interested, I returned accordingly, and was cordially received as before.

The Principal took pleasure in explaining his methods of discipline and imparting instruction, which interested me very much While I was there, his class in Arithmetic had a lesson in Written Arithmatic; but I was not surprised, because they were examples which required much thought thus young pupils generally bemow on them.

On Friday morning, the 4th instant, I visited Mr. Cummings, and Miss Dooley's School, which is taught in the Second Baptist church. Mr Cummings is a fine scholar, an experienced teacher, and a graduate of one of the best colleges in the East. Miss Stanley is a young lady whose profound scholarship, brilliant talents, and long experience in the art of teaching are widely known The people of St Louis are very fortunate in securing the services of such efficient teachers. Their school has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty pupils and is one of peculiar interest. Their lessons that morning were, for the most part, reviews. The children were seen with which they gave solutions, performed examples, and answered questions in geography, showed that the lessons had not only been carefully prepared, but they had, in addition, bright minds and skillful teachers

The next piece of interest was

THE COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

This Institution was established by the Sunday Commission, for the benefit of the colored people. It consists of three buildings, one for training school, sitting, dining, and play rooms; also a considerable number of out, sing and store house. It consists of three buildings, one for training school, sitting, dining, and play rooms; also a considerable number of out, sing and store house.

There are forty-three children in the Home at present, below twelve years of age, under the care of Mrs. West. The children are taught by the Matron dorotse part of each day to their instruction. She is an excellent woman and one of the few that feels that she is doing an important life while laboring for the good of little children. I had the pleasure of seeing the orphans in their school room, where I found the boys and several beautiful hymns, among which was "Nearer Home." While their little voices rang loud and clear with the words of this soul-stirring hymn, it seemed to me that their souls were inspired with it and their little hearts felt and realized every word of it.

After singing, they answered a number of miscellaneous questions with a promptness that created a good share of general information

I left the Home musing on the vast amount of good done in the world by kind, generous hearts.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst., I attended a meeting of the

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY

The society is quite young in age, but strong in intellectual power, being composed of some of the most enlightened minds in the city. In this fact, are long, to make his intellectual power strongly felt in St. Louis.

Owing to the absence of some members, to whom tasks had been assigned, there were but two exercises, viz: Select Reading, by Mrs. Lucy Robinson, and The Critique, by Miss Stanley. The former did ample justice to the selection, which that of the latter was a brilliant and masterly effort.

A discussion arose concerning the new election of officers, in which Mr. Cummings, Mr. Brent, Mrs. Lucy Robinson and Miss Stanley took an active part Mr. Cummings, although strongly opposed to the election of officers on that evening, gave way to the heavy arguments of his opponents, and the members proceeded to cast their votes, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Lucy Robinson, President; Mr. Hard, Vice President; Mrs Susan Robinson, Secretary, and Miss Stanley, Critic.

After the business of the evening was over, on motion of Mr. Cummings, Miss Mary Miss Woodson and Mrs. Lucy Robinson were elected members of the Society, an honor which the teachers of Keokuk will highly appreciate.

Dear Recorder, as the time for my departure approaches, and I have written you a lengthy letter, I will add no more Wishing you success and prosperity throughout this New Year.

Yours in peace,
CLARENDON

St. Louis, Jan 3d, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY—EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS, &c

PLEBY ST., CHURCH, RICHMOND

Mr. EDITOR:—I promised in my last letter with a reference to Rev Henry Davis' charge, in New York,—promising to speak of Brooklyn, Weeksville, Williamsburg, and other places, in my present communication. First, then, among the last named places, is the charge of Rev. J. Woodlyn, in Pleasant street, Brooklyn. This charge, though young,—having received its first incumbency on emulation from the earnest labors of that noble and godly minister of God, Rev. E. D. Cuse,—has ever prospered more than it has under the ministrations of Rev. J. Woodlyn. The next point worthy of special notice as characteristic of Brother Woodlyn, and his devotion to the Sabbath School department of our Church, is the presence of an infant department in this new and rapidly growing congregation. His corps of officers are as efficient and generous as any parish could desire, and are always ready and willing to adopt the views of their pastor (whom they love) in any movement for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom and the cause of suffering humanity.

BETHEL STREET CHURCH.

Rev. Daniel Bethel is the efficient Pastor in charge of this church This church has had a precarious and checkered existance for several years past. Sometimes it has been in *pays* as much of Christian harmony and esteem as it has been blessed with for a long period. The Rev. J. Woodlyn, whose services were believed than any former pastor who has had charge here, is the agent of the congregation for collecting funds in Brooklyn for the church, as above, which, I learn, was quite a considerable sum. The pastor in charge, and Brother Williams, work for us in the most unselfish manner and means, and are succeeding well in their combined efforts for good.

As is the case at Fleet street, the congregation attending here is very large, and should their pecuniary embarrassment be removed through the assistance of our Board of Trustees, I have no doubt that they enjoy peace and prosperity in other respects, they must soon take rank as first of all congregations. Brother Bethel is certainly most with hearty endorsements and practical assistance wherever his place is heard, among all good Methodists. I regret that he was so cast for him self as connected to some such to them. Brother Freeman as a man of great mental power and great worth, and deserves a high place in the holds in the affections of this intelligent people He engages in all their efforts for the good of society and the church, and by his zeal, and his earnest and child like in his social and religious intercourse with his people, as though they were all children of one taugnerd, as they are of one Spiritual Father

Such a church and pastor must prosper. It is very pleasant indeed to be in their midst; for there—

To mingle with them is to feel
Their one true source of happiness.
Yet cannot all succeed.

WILLIAMSBURG,

so far as our people are concerned, is not a what behind the most deserving, in point of energy and real improvement. Her great champion—Rev. Andrew Marrow, Camille, Rev. Mr. Gaines, Rev. Mr. Rose, and the Baptist church, all of which are very well attended. The Schools are in good condition, but I should much prefer to visit them all, as I found the Baptist Sabbath School, under the general superintendence of colored superintendent and teachers. I think there are many reasons why this should be so, not necessary to enumerate

WEEKSVILLE, OR EASTERN NEW YORK,

as it is sometimes called, is the residence of Professor Jessie C. Morrell, Rev. H. M. Wilson, L. H. Fattens, Esq., and other like men of merit, and their influence among both white and colored residents is by no means unfelt or unseen by any careful observer who may choose to visit this remi-rural district. Here, too, we published that able exponent of the people's views and opinions, "The People's Journal," with Rev. R. H Furry as its Editor It was started a movement in honor of the earnest and noble men of the African Civilization Society, in the shape of a fine effectual fair, which is selling the good being used for school and church purposes, and the remaining portion occupied as a residence, promises, and other apartments suitable for a publication office

The Civilization Society has done and is doing an ordinary work. It certainly contributes to the great capacity of those men who direct its movements; and when it is remembered how very effectual it has been in aiding the poor and destitute Freedmen to obtain schooling facilities and other means necessary to their new relations to society, I think that Philanthropists from home, if honest enough to say so, acknowledge their goodness of heart and high, refined, mental qualities.

Perhaps no one has done more for the community here than the gentlemen first named—Professor Morrell himself. Coming here some years ago, before the war, and before Captain John Brown lit the torch that made latently light flashing all over the South, I found much earnest and faithful man here, earnestly pleading the same noble cause, in the same strain, and with the same unflinching zeal that he does now in youth, I think, from my own observation and experience, (which has not been very limited; that Mr. Morrell has been a man of his word in all respects, if any He will be remembered in this community for very many years after he shall have left it, and gone to that bourne from which no man never comes to them in this world They must be transferred to a far higher and happier sphere

All my visits to the worthy Professor's flourishing school have been of the most pleasant and profitable character, and I have never witnessed to compete with each other in the desire to make my visits of the most happy and entertaining character

On the whole, Weeksville is, in many respects, a model for places of much greater pretensions. Its people are intelligent, and have the refined and literary societies in other places, but the spots which I have deemed it prudent to conceal from the knowledge of the public. I will, at no future time, write you a longer and more full account of the subject as I may be present.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. M URRH.

GREAT SPEECH OF HON CHARLES SUMNER ON FRIDAY, 18TH INST.

The Hon Charles Sumner of the U. S. Senate, the nation's hero, and great apostle of the present generation, delivered a speech, in the Senate, on the 18th of January 1867. Let all our readers read, and re-read it and that while he spoke, the senate stood breathless.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 639) to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Howard to amend the amendment agreed to as in Committee of the Whole, by adding the following additional section:

And be it further enacted, That all officers of senate, except clerks of departments, not appointed by the President, with the advice of the senate, whose salary or compensation, declared from the passage of this act, is fixed by law, annually, shall be nominated by the President, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the term of all such officers or agents who have been appointed since the first day of January, 1865, without the advice and consent of the Senate, shall expire on the last day of February, 1867

Mr. Sumner. I shall occupy little more than a year ago that I felt it my duty to observe an advantage of the President as "whitewashing." I did not suppose that anybody would be found in the rebel States or fair and promising, when the principles were so clear, and the duty was so plain, the way. Of course the message was "whitewashed" which I was prepared to find in the moment. But you do not forget how certain Senators, Governors of States, and others, journeyed to Washington to welcome the President. Some of those same Senators, horror struck being, imagined every spark a fire-brand. Time has shown that I was right on the former occasion, and I am willing to take the same ground yesterday. I commend him to time He will not be whitewashed. The President is a man of resolute character, and there are not only invaluable liberties but commanding

At last the country is opening its eyes to the usurpation of the President. It was time that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a timely assassination, has begun to trample on Jefferson Davis is the spirit by which he is governed and the method by which he is inflicting on his country. It sees the President at last before him revived in the President of the United States—it sees that the rebellion, which he declared to be his illustrious predecessor is now by his perverse conduct, and unblushing friendship to the rebels making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with anarchy and blood. It must war upon the faithful Executive is still consistent with the principles of liberty without any distinction of color, so that all, both white and black, are sacrificed. It sees that he is the minister of violence, and not of peace, and that, as he does this, no long as his influence prevails, there is still danger that the country will be involved in collision; that the restoration of prosperity is not to be expected; that the public debt is not reduced; that the business of the whole country is not to be promoted; that those conditions on which a sound currency depends cannot be postponed All these things the country now sees. But there is another thing which is the judgment when it is seen also that this inevitable conflict between the President and Congress is essential only to the rebellion itself, of which it is a continuance, is unregarded and crowded through a plain usurpation

I know that the President sometimes quotes the language of Jefferson, but he is not to be heard here that this pretension is of little value A French historian, whose fame as a writer is eclipsed by his greater fame as an orator, who has held important posts, and now in advancing years is still eminent in public life, has used words which apply characteristics as attempt like that of the President. I quote from the history of M Thiers "When any one wishes to make a revolution or a counter-revolution it is necessary always to disguise the illegality as much as possible, and to the end to use the terms of the Constitution in order to destroy it and also the members of a government in order to overthrow it." In this spirit the President has acted. He has beat Constitution, law, and men to his arbitrary will, and he even went to the Declaration of Independence for the overthrow of that equal rights which it so greatly promised

In holding up Andrew Johnson for judgment I do not dwell upon his open exposure of himself in a condition of beastly intoxication while he was sworn into such office, nor do I dwell on his maudlin speeches by which he has degraded the country as it was never degraded before; nor do I dwell on his reports of partisan wild, or of personal scrapation. This is not the case against him, as I deem it my duty to present it in this argument. These things are bad, very bad, but they might not be high crimes and misdemeanors, justify us on the present occasion. In other words, they might not be sufficient reason for the amendment which I have moved. But there is a reason which is ample. The President has violated the oath of office. He came to a collosal crime, and he has employed those supreme powers in Executive office for the spirit and awakening now the dying fires of the rebellion. This is the case against him, and this offense, for which history must condemn him, if you do not. It is a usurpation through which infinite wrong has been done to his country. He is a usurper, pretending to be a Moses, but he becomes a Pharaoh. He has become like his usurpation he has employed the power of office from office, that he would not be-cause the pretenses of his tyranny he has assumed the right to veto appropriations which Congress has, still he has silenced by this unreasonable and unconstitutional power. Wherever there is usurpation, whether is the loyal or the rebel spirit, he is filled by the partisans of his usurpation. Other vacancies are constantly occurring for these partisans. I need not add that just in proportion as we advance these appointments fail to arrest them, according to the measure of their number. In other words, they multiply and increase the power of the President. This is the usurpation.

And now I am brought directly to the practical application of this simple statement. I propose to restore to the duty of the hour and to protection to the loyal men of the country against the President. Surely this cannot be regarded as a party question, or a question of opposition. The swearing glory of a republic is that it belongs to no party, and that it is above protection Show me a man exposed to wrong and I show you a man who has a right to protection all the power that God and the Constitution have given to me. To do this is not to say that the cases are too numerous, or that the power which I have applied without interfering with a system hundred years. In this broadest form, I am sure you have little sympathy with this suffering. You will not vote for it, because you think it wrong or fail in duty. Expressly must you apply it to cases or on the principle that it is the duty of a plain usurpation in the interest of rancor and rebellion.

The question then recurs, are you ready to apply the remedy according to the measure of your power? I am sure you will not be glad to see the rebel States, and also in the loyal States, for the measure is full to the brim.

If you look at the rebel States, you will see that where these frauds are practiced everywhere. There is not a mail which does not bring letters of protest against the outrages and the exercise of the power of Congress against the Executive. Therefore not a newspaper which does not advise the people of this power, and warn them against it. Of enormity There is not a word from this Executive usurpation, which does not bring evidences of distress. And yet you hesitate.

I shall not be here to-morrow to propose the full remedy for this usurpation; for it is not my habit to trench on the action of the future. Therefore, I confine myself to the bill now under consideration, which is applicable alike to the loyal and the rebel States.

This bill has its origin in what I have already said to be the plain duty of the hour, to arrest the possession of loyal and patriotic citizens against the President. It is not the only remedy that I have shown the necessity of this protection. But the bruted because it was believed that the power employed shows the spirit in which he has acted.

Senator Tom Hudson (Mr Hendricks), whose judgment would not approve, has declared, I doubted if the President had acted it. Let me add that the President, in the words of Milton, is *belligerent*, always indolent to the President. In a manner he is. He has been engaged in a war of reports what our Chief Magistrate said in a speech at Cleveland.

"I believe that one out of men have enjoyed the emoluments of office long enough, and should set another portion of the people a chance to enjoy (Cheers) How are these men to be got out (a voice) Hold a rod over them (laughter) Unless your Executive can put them out—unless the rod reaches them, they will not be reached." Congress says he shall not turn them out, and here are these men who are not reached by the rod alone. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in trying to put these men out, I promise—to have soldiers and citizens to participate in these removals (Cheers) I will not put them out; I will kick them out just as fast as I can find a substitute."

Such language as this is without precedent. Having found the President guilty of violating "policy" which it is your duty to counteract; that is the duty you must make a precedent, it need be.

The bill now before us arises from this assertion. Mr. Edward Stanton, the secretary, whom there would have been no occasion for this bill, which he has taken from Vavagan (Mr Howard) has stepped with so much care, and now presses upon the country. It is a question of the very energy of the hour As such it is to be judged But it does not stand alone. Much more. Underlying to give protection, it gives to the country, instead of the many. It provides against the removals, appointments, or employment of persons whose offense, according to existing law and established usage, has been subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Its special object is to secure to the power of the Senate to which offices committed to it according to existing law and established usage. This involving the power of the Senate, it does something to defend it in the protection of the citizen. In this respect it is strictly legislative, and not in the form of a motion for it.

The amendment which I have moved goes further in the same direction It provides that all appointments to office now made by the President, or by the head of a department, shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate; and it further proceeds to vacate all such appointments made since the last day of February, 1865, and to require that hereafter the recess appointments shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.' This is my answer to the objection founded on numbers

But this is not all You did not shrink during the war from the numerous nominations of military officers, amounting by thousands, nor did you shrink from the numerous nominations of naval officers, amounting by thousands. The power over these appointments never was questioned. And I say well you never will raise You know that, even if unable to consider carefully every case, yet the power over them enables you to interpose your veto on any improper nomination The power of the Senate is a warning against the usurpation in the Executive But it is difficult to use any warning means for this power in the case of the army and navy which is not applicable also to civil officers. This I should say on reasoning alone; but there is another reason peculiar to the hour Even if it transpired times I have proposed to leave the appointing power as it is, I am not disposed to do so.

Then, again, we are told that we must not abandon the system of our fathers I have already answered this objection personally. I say now that whenever may have been the system of our fathers, it is inadequate for the present hour Had I am not satisfied that the proposition moved by me is inconsistent with the system of the fathers The officers of the internal revenue service, for instance, and the collectors of the customs were few in number and with small emoluments But all district attorneys and marshals were not paid more than a salary of $2000, were subject to the confirmation of the Senate

Mr. EDMUNDS And so they are yet.

Mr SUMNER. And so they are yet. The Senator reminds me, and justly, but are the Senator should that at the same when these officers were made subject to the confirmation of the Senate, the appointment by the President of postmasters was not subject to confirmation, and so fail to arrest them, according to the measure of their number. In other words, they multiply and increase the power of the President. This is the usurpation.

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Rag down the shanks of many It was one of the most impressive scenes that ever I have witnessed We proceeded to the grave yard, and there consigned his mortal remains to the mother dust. "Ours be the value."

Last night we had a Love Feast, long to be remembered, ope, and it will, because if we misbehave we shall be turned out. More anon.

Yours fraternally,
IRVINGOLD

Bethel Parsonage,
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14 '67.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM CHILLICOTHE.

To Rev. Elisha Weaver:—I have a few items on hand for your valuable paper, the Christian *Recorder* And, I must commence by saying, that there is a revival going on at the A. M. E. Church, under the administration of the pastor, the Rev John A. Franklin There are a great many measures coming up in the success bands, bringing in here and there, one and all. God walks the right path But, I must not dwell here, for I have some other items on hand

The Rev. Lewis Lee, assisted by the hebrew school circle of the A. M E Church under the supervision of Mrs Emeline Hubbard, was a grand success. The station were presided over by Mrs. John A. Franklin, Mrs. Jane Peters, a lady greatly advanced in years, Mr. W. H. Forman, Mr. Geo. W. Jones They also had the Union Valley brass band, of which a young man named Mr. George Watt is leader, and they discovered much talent in music. They made the old and withered ladies and gentlemen skip and dance to dee time when they were young and in their prime. It was a delightful hour.

There are different classes of white people here, Democrats and Republicans, and Republicans of two classes. The nation were prov

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Will not our brethren who are in charge of circuits and stations be kind enough to bring the subject of *the Recorder* before their respective congregations, and endeavor to secure some *home fide subscribers*? We appeal to our brethren to attend to this the part of the duty which devolves upon them Let us hear from all our brethren as the subject. Jan 26 6w

THE CENTENARY MONEY.

Where is the money the brethren have raised by the special order or request of the Bishops? We have been looking patiently for the Louisville Conference to send us the \$50 that Bishop Turner spoke of in his correspondence, so having been appropriated for the benefit of the Book Concern. We think all our brethren might forward in an age part of the Centenary collections.

ASTONISHING TO THE WORLD.

Let our Bishops and ministers read this, and then ask themselves, how they can expect the *Recorder* to continue to live, without an entire effort on the part of all.

We give below the amount received from our Conferences, as follows:—

Ohio Conference, April, 1866.	$80 56
Baltimore Conference, April,	82 72
Philadelphia Conference, May,	72 12
New York Conference, June,	50 00
New England Conference, June,	9 30
Indiana Conference, August,	45 00
Missouri Conference, August,	19 25
Total amount of two cent money,	$359 85
The amount of Semi-Centenary contributions in all, are as follows:—	
Ohio Conference,	$48 51
Philadelphia Conference,	312 80
Baltimore Conference,	84 75
New England Conference, June,	9 56
New York Conference,	66 00
South Carolina Conference,	40 00
Indiana Conference,	109 28
Missouri,	45 00
Total,	$14 26

The expenses of the paper per week, on an average, are about $110—For a year, $5720

The expenses of hiring per year, including mailing, are not less than $720

Besides this, is the expense of publishing books, Discipline, &c.

The items on the property are not less than $75. Then consider that we sell at least one third of our stock on credit, and a great many other little expenses must come from our income on business. Then ask yourself, what is the General Book Steward and Editor to live upon? On eight or nine hundred dollars a year? That will not pay our expenses, if we get it.

We only give our brethren a hint of the fact. The free will offerings cannot be about one hundred and fifty dollars a year. This is only a hint to all.

HON GEORGE THOMPSON.

Hon. George Thompson, of England, delivered one of his fine lectures, on last Monday night, on Liberty Hall Subject—"Triumphs of Freedom." The position and prospects of the colored people in the United States." It was one of the powerful lectures of the day. We are sorry that the lecturer of the weather prevented a very large number from being present, who would otherwise have been there We think that the lecture ought to be published in pamphlet form

REVIVALS IN THE CHURCHES

It is a source of gratification to all believers in Christ to hear of pure rebellious sinners coming to our Lord and Saviour

The Bethel church, of our city, of which Rev. James Jones is pastor, is having quite a revival. A number have professed religion and many have been added to the Church. May the good Lord bless him faithful to the end! We hope that the good work may continue until every sinner shall be brought to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

We also hear of the good work going on in Ohio, and in many other directions our brethren are holding protracted meetings. Brother E. H. Davis tells us in his letter, that the Lord is doing a great work in his congregation. Brother Franklin, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is also much encouraged in his work Brethren, pray that the work may never cease until the world is converted to God.

PERSONAL

Rev Mr Hart, who was formerly President of Wilberforce University, paid us a friendly visit on last Monday evening. He is looking remarkably well, indeed We had not seen him for three or four years. He informed us that he had recently been paying a visit or making a tour to the South, and gave us some idea as to how the preparers are doing there. He could tell us little that we did not know. We also had some very pleasant conversation with him in regard to things in general

THE SNOW STORM

We do not know that we have ever seen so much snow as we have this winter It is so deep that it is impossible to travel on the side walks. Will he not forward us the means he has on hand? By so doing he will greatly facilitate our cause.

NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

Congress has just rejected these Territories with their constitutions, nothing distractive of citizenship is to exist.

We congratulate the support body, upon this noble stand in favor of human rights. No Territory henceforth is to be admitted into the Union except it plants itself upon the broad platform of human rights Truth is moving forward with great rapidity and to encourage cheer the hearts of Christian philanthropists

Soon the great Mosaic rise of revelation will be fully recognized by the politicians, however much may be resisted by timid professors of religion.

The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, are to be our popular theme in the discussion of politicians, and unless the Church awakes from her slumbers, the politicians will occupy them in the room. It is humiliating to know that many ministers are to be found in the utterances to the truths that statesmen boldly utter and defend in the halls of Legislation

Congress has admitted into the Territories no condition that they recognize the equality of the colored man, and sense all distinction for citizenship, and we shall see if the Republican party the day when all Christian churches in their resolutions, shall reduce to practice these solemn truths. When we see the whole country of their proud aristocracy, not only the eyes of millions of our brethren, but when they represent, are upon them, but the whole nation without their movements with the closest scrutiny. The brave heart that encouraged the soldier in the first conflicts, will cheer him to speak for his race, and not softly the part of the Legislator, as well as the part of the soldier.

For it should be known that men of these colored representatives distinguished himself for coolness and bravery in a terrible battle. We repeat it, the sky brightens. He has proved to the traitors. We may rest assured that there will be, in the future, no lack of opportunities for the noble spread of influence, but we fear that there will be a lack of qualifications properly to perform those duties.

We urge our young man to devote themselves to the work of preparation. Cultivate your minds and your hearts to the greatest possible extent, so that when they shall be honor upon the Nations are opened, you may be prepared to enter them, and that richest seeds upon your race, and bring glory to God.

Miscellaneous.

IMPRESSIONS OF BROOKLYN

NUMBER II

BY W. C.

I hope my readers will not judge from the recent disgraceful actions of the members of the Common Council of our neighboring city, New York, that Brooklyn is contaminated with the same disease. I have been away from here for the past two years, and do not know exactly the feeling that exists at present on the survey of "reconstruction." It is a common thing, I understand, for him to get into rows during his frequent soul-soaring spells in some of the lowest dens to the city. It is not pleasant to write of such things, as they entirely unfit me for the task which I have before me.

During my journey I have taken particular pains to notice the feeling of our white friends, regarding the manner in which we conduct ourselves their gatherings, &c. In a true, some of them have always said that there is a heavy responsibility resting on the shoulders of colored men, and some all distinction for citizenship, and we shall see if the Republican party the day when all Christian churches in their resolutions, shall reduce to practice these solemn truths. When we see the whole country of their proud aristocracy, not only the eyes of millions of our brethren, but when they represent, are upon them, but the whole nation without their movements with the closest scrutiny. The brave heart that encouraged the soldier in the first conflicts, will cheer him to speak for his race, and not softly the part of the Legislator, as well as the part of the soldier.

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LETTER FROM CLEVELAND.

Dear Brother Wanzer.—Enclosed you will find $1.25 (one dollar and twenty five cents,) my half yearly subscription for our Church paper, and that I may be blessed with the Lord's blessings. We would feel at a loss to know what our people were doing, if we could not see the Recorder every week. We have organized a church here, and we intend to have a house to worship in. I feel our church gains popularity through that channel It is truly a blessed boon to humanity, to my old home in the former place I buried my daughter-in-law. Mary Garrison, formerly Mary Peters, of Allegheny city. I have been a faithful member of the A. M. E. Church for many years; she died of consumption; left us in hopes of her Father's rest. She was a member of the first class ever collected in the annis, more twenty five years. She leaves an affectionate mother and two brothers to mourn their loss; also numerous friends and fellow-sojourners.

Brotherville was engaging a series of meetings under brother Boyle's administration, such as has not been for many years. nearly thirty converts, besides others, have become connected with the Church. Brother Ralph took charge and aged by aiding male to his ministry. For my part, I feel encouraged to go on in the good cause My way is onward and upward

Yours for the cause of Christ,

MARY A. LEWIS

For the Christian Recorder.

COMMUNICATION

Having in our previous remarks advised us as to such plants as appeared to be proper for you to avoid and having concluded with that plant as requisite to the tobacco, we will now call your attention to a few plants worthy of your acceptance and care. Just opposite to that dangerous plant already mentioned, grows the lively shrub called *euphorbia*, which, though not always pleasant to the taste, is very salutary and leaves a sweetness in the mouth for a most excellent shrub, and produces the most delicious fruit Never be without a very large supply in your beds, you cannot live long without having it in some part of the garden.

In as of the principal departments, stands a very important plant, called *Ipecacuanha*, in a thriving quality Cultivate this fine plant with all your care, for it relieves and enriches at the same time. Never be without a large supply, and others think that they will never want it It is generally overlooked in the gayety and levity with which people enter this place, but the want of it is generally deplored with bitter repentance

There are two other plants of the same species, which are very closely connected, *cicuta virosata* and *frayingia*, and I must to be brief in all you must take heed. Both are poisonous in a high degree, very little narcotic can be expected. In this you must both unite Take care that you provide yourself with a supply of the latter soon as possible after you enter the garden

There is another modest plant called humility. It requires little room to grow, but that you should joined with other virtues it adds a charm to life, and spreads a fragrance around its master. Cultivate it with all your care, and it will prove to the growth of all pernicious and noxious weeds.

The term garden implies *cultivation*. Allow me, therefore, to speak a few words on the subject of *cultivation*, be connected with *propagation*, as that most probably will be your employment in this garden, master or lady. Should you have the rearing of a young plant, remember that it is frail in its nature, and liable to be destroyed without much care, skill, attention and great care and attention. Should you witness a blast on its dawning horizon, oh, how your tend heart will bleed, and your whole soul will be pained at the sight! The young plant will naturally twine around all the fibres of your frame I speak from experience. Should you be called upon to rear, or pause to train it up in the way it should go—weed it, water it, prune it, it will need all your care, skill, attention, and your fondest hopes and plans will grow up with it, and blast your fondest hopes. Remember that this is a *trust*, for which you must render an account.

Without overtaxing information, what can you expect but the most luxuriant growth of surely vegetation, which has brought out more in all manner of disgrace. What but that *anger*, like a prickly thorn, will ruin the temper with violence of unbridled passion, and *pride* as a stinging cattle, will render the conversation irksome and befuddling; that *avarice*, like some checkers weed, will entwine itself around all the bonds to oppress that *revenge*, like some poisonous plant, replete with baneful juice, will spread its action, which will prove destructive to its neighbor, while *unbridled lusts*, like swarms of noisome insects, feast each rising thought, and destroy every virtuous germ that would grow and continually flash are the productions of an uncultivated mind.

If the picture which we have been considering, could be effectually commended to the minds and hearts of a single generation, so as to be realized in action, what a change would take place in the social condition of our race exhibit! what a mighty stride would have been made towards the attainment of the height of happiness, which the harp of prophecy has for ages sounded! The hard lot of poverty would be softened, the degeneracy of the race would be changed into a progress to the sunlight of inward peace, and a fallen race reared for honor, glory and immortality

JOSHUA WOODLIN

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION

BY W. A. M

The National Convention of colored men called to meet at Washington for Jan 10th, has been held, and its proceedings are now before the country and the world.

The convention was composed of splendid material No other convention has ever been held, and none which has brought out same so prominent and able men as this has done.

Delegates presented themselves from all portions of the country, and all seemed imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, liberty and humanity. The earnestness and solidity of the rank and file, made the work less for the aspirants, of which we were plentifully supplied, and the able, dignified and able bend of J. Mercer Langston, the President of the convention, threw warm pressed Prof Rhodes, of Ohio, Rev. J. C. Rose pittsgold," I guess. Mrs. Rose enjoyed the joke as much as any one, of course it was done accidentally.

My next "impression," will be of Brooklyn's notes. I saw the model of the Lucretia monument, at Sconon, by Miss Hosmer, which I assembly hope will be erected in memory of the people throughout the country I will try to give a graphic description of it in my next, if you have it not already.

Brooklyn, Jan., 1867.

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Yours for the cause of Christ,

MARY A. LEWIS

MR BURKE Upon the question of the National Equal Rights League Convention of Capitol Men held at Washington, January 10, 11, and 12, 1867.

In presenting this very important petition I shall not enter if I call this assemblage of the Senate especially to the present They are this

Wherever your jurisdiction extends, and especially throughout all the Territories lately in rebellion where States are in the course to be reconstructed, and the whole subject of the rights and privileges of citizenship is to be adjusted there we ask you to secure to our people the full suffrage and all the rights and privileges of American citizenship equality before the law of our country

Why they proceed to say

"Permit us further to remind you that the Legal whites throughout the portion of our country lately in rebellion entirely with our views, implore you to make the election franchise impartial; they regard it as the only means of securing to be essential to their own safety as well as to that of the loyal people. The only solution of the situation of civil government and the secondary and loyal citizens is in the enfranchisement

In enforcing this prayer the petitioners dwell with admirable effect on the promises of the Declaration of Independence, which they ask Congress to carry out, and they conclude as follows:

"We ask a reconstruction, therefore, guaranteed which, founded on impartial justice, brings the whole people into the loyal ranks, secures happiness and prosperity to our common country, and thus gives strength and harmony to the relations of the American freedmen. One plan of holding these papers to be master-pieces But I venture to say, as I have already said in papers that came laid before Parliament, there were none to which the language was more universally applicable than to this memorial and to the resolutions adopted at the same time by the convention That convention was held here in Washington, and was composed of delegates from seventeen States, it is perhaps the first time in American history that so many colored men have met in the national capital in order to plead the cause of their race before the authorities of the country

The States and that seventeen States were represented. There were Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and California and Nevada, the latter of Colombia The number of delegates was large, over a hundred and entered on by two young men, who, about eight o'clock in the morning, take a rug of coffee in bed In the course of an hour they are followed by the chairwoman, by among the cabins, and curse and the whole city of the bride who have not gone to bed, who are, like Sardanapalus, master down to a grocery, and spend a couple of hours with a pack of greasy suits, and the usual accompaniments of that delightful resort. Then they go to their places, giving directions as to the work, &c. dinner, return to the grocery, cards whiskey and the sensational debt, and so on for the night. The same programme substantially every day. Those are the class of men who, on every occasion, complain of the want of servants and of the work unless you are allowed to make one" I have met, since I have been here many northern men, who have told me that they were on the first time, this year. The crop has been, generally, nearly a failure, on account of the unfavorable season, and they have found that many of the people has be compelled them to have the country, with more persons, they has generally succeeded better than the year previous, and I have not heard from any of them the complaint that "niggers won't work" Many of them complain of petty annoyances, and all have to set all eyes on they in their native sentiments, are relentlessly excluded from all social intercourse I do not know of any case of a white man being driven from employment, on the absolute impossibility of bringing in justice, through the courts, any offender, for outrage committed upon any person who owns a man, begets a feeling of insecurity

The most marked instance that has come to my knowledge of this feeling the failure of another Colored Man, presidies, was that of Col. Fraine, who, a year ago, when his regiment of colored troops were mustered out of service, settled down in the entire force, took them to Rapides Parish, and with a quarter of a million dollars capital, leased 20 plantations and went to work. He was a kind and desperate community of the whole South In the course of the summer he was obliged to send for arms, and organize his force for self-defence. He was successful in his planting, gathered his crop and, during the present week, brought his produce to market in New Orleans, but not by the part of the League—that is midnight darkness turned into day—That are we approaching the Commissioners, by the resolution of the convention, that all the cotton on Red river would not induce him to reject the experiment for another year

The normal condition of this unequally French town, is excitement and exhilaration, but the past week has been unusually so in this regard. It is to form quite an epoch in its history For the first time in fifteen years, the ground was yesterday morning covered with snow to the depth of an inch or two, and the whole population, remarked this white, with true southern politeness, remarked that it was the nasty rudest Yankees that ever disgraced the earth with their presence. A general tone of remark. A philosopher, native in this locality, observed, a day or two ago, that the longer of the two human passions, was the purely exalted nor, without embarrassment, accept the population of the accused. The committee have been engaged in the work of investigation on account twelve hours each day, not stopping Christmas or New Year's, and accomplished an immense deal of work in that time. Many witnesses have been examined, and the whole matter will be brought before the Senate by the committee at its meeting next week. Many of the facts developed will be of the most startling character, and nothing more than the record of the proceedings of the committee will be required to convince the people of the country of the necessity of the most stringent legislation in order to protect the lives and property of the loyal people of the South.

The Equal Suffrage Association of Washington, composed as it is of some of the best men in the country, and numbering among its members they have in hand, by welcoming the convention, and giving it the use of their beautiful hall on 9th street. The delegates from Kansas, Indiana, Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Ex-Governor of Texas, Col. Moore, of Tennessee, and others, of equal distinction, were present at the meeting, and the late worlds's conference, without a glance at the various distinctions of the many hundred others and making remarks that created a deep and heartfelt interest in the cause of human freedom. Miss Charles Sumner, to whom it was my privilege to hear from the gallery of the Senate would by the time of war, has justified Christian hardiness of the city upon procedure in an unequal dominion professing to have become thoroughly reconstructed and a loyal man, yet confidence, and his character as such has, within the last two weeks been absolutely sustained by the testimony, before the Congressional Committee, of the most many witnesses of the highest social standing The terrible riots and massacres of unoffending citizens, on the 30th day of July, were perpetrated by the police of the city under the direction of the mayor who the standard of loyalty that is established in this community

Many who have heretofore been planters are now coming to the city to engage in trade, having become disgusted with a year's experience of free labor.

A conversation between two of the class I overheard in the cars the other day, on Mississippi a few days ago, will serve to illustrate the universal feeling in this region of country among the planters. The conversation was about as follows

Said one, "I have been trying this season to get on without whipping, but I can't do it

If Not one's a quarter of a crop, and I don't mean to run again Planters aint what it used to be."

"A No, it aint I'm going to sell out as soon as I have a good chance, and go to the city and live on niggers won't work unless you can make em

B And they are so unwise Of course if one was to offer me a dowry in cash I should be willing to marry him

A Of course, of course

B. But they are so aggravatin, I cant stand it for a great while. Mr. President, that Lord Chatham, when the papers of the American Revolution were laid before him, declared from his seat in Parliament that there was nothing in the political history of mankind which he had read with more respect and admiration His proposition to submit those papers to be master-pieces But I venture to say, as I have already said in papers that came laid before Parliament, there were none to which the language was more universally applicable than to this memorial and to the resolutions adopted at the same time by the convention That convention was held here in Washington, and was composed of delegates from seventeen States, it is perhaps the first time in American history that so many colored men have met in the national capital in order to plead the cause of their race before the authorities of the country

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PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

A Northerner visiting New Orleans for the first time cannot fail to receive an entirely new impression of the character of the South. The effects of the rebellion and of the consternation with which the leaders of the movement received the overthrow of their plans, on that May morning in 1865, are literally written all over the face of society. The whole social fabric of Farragut made its appearance on the Mississippi and the Crescent City lay at its mercy. Society has literally been turned upside down, and nowhere is this more manifest than in the metropolis of the South—a state of social and moral anarchy exists, which is the legitimate result of the long years of political misrule which preceded the war. The men who, in other days that are dead, were the leaders of society, were the men who, in other days that are dead, were the leaders of society, were the men who, in other days that are dead, were the leaders of society, were the

down from your pulpit for the last time soon it will be impossible for you to preach another ... Christ ... for you ... the sound of your voice. You will preach next Sabbath to some who will never hear you again. How many vacant places do you see as you stand up before your people, of those who once heard but now hear no more the invitation of Christ?

Fellow Christian, your time is short to witness for the Master. I do not mean merely that life is brief, that is true, but your opportunity for speaking a word for Christ is even shorter than the little span of your life. Often circumstances are such that you cannot speak the seasonable word. Your necessary cares and labors will often shut you off from any possibility of a manifest testimony. How few may be the golden moments yet left in your life in which it may be possible to speak for Christ. Watch for these precious opportunities of bearing witness, seize them, for they may be very few.

Man of wealth, the time is short in which you can give for the Master. To-morrow your heap of gold may be but a heap of withered leaves. Your riches may have unfolded their secret wings of fire or flood, or fraud or panic, and fled. At the farthest the day is not distant when your account at bank will be transferred to another name. Now you may lay your gold on the altar; soon it will be no more yours than the stars. If such things be possible, I doubt not that many a soul, as it enters heaven, looks back with tearful eyes and sorrowing heart to see the wealth, once its own, now going to swell the pride and covetousness, and increase the temptations of a dear friend. When too late it is seen that it might have been laid a possession forever at the Saviour's feet. Ah! that "might have been!" How many a soul has sighed it over riches that had not been consecrated to God. Christian man of wealth, the time is short in which it is possible for you to serve Christ and your fellow-men with your possessions.

Mother, the time is short in which you may shape your child's soul for God and goodness. Long before you are called to part with your son, he will be beyond the reach of your influence, beyond all but your prayers. Even before he goes out from home, your work will be done—the seal will be set. Now that little soul is as plastic to the touch of yours as the clay he is moulding into toys. Your tones of voice, the sentiments you express, the tempers you exhibit, are shaping his tender character. He is to be what you are. But in a little time, yes, almost before he has done kneeling at your knee to pray at night, the great bulk of your work on him will be done. Perhaps now, as you hear him singing about the house, you are struck with the consciousness that his character has already begun to stiffen into fixed habits, that already he is beginning to be beyond your influence. Yes, the time in which we may shape the character of our children, is short: far shorter than we are generally apt to think.

Young man, the time is short in which you are to set the current of your character. The whole of your life, whether it be much or little, matters not, is not given you to decide in. Every choice you make, every step you take, is determining your character for you. Habits and dispositions are stiffening into character. The time is short in which it is possible for you to lay the foundations. A builder cannot be always laying his corner-stone. He must build on his foundation. Soon men will say of you, he is such and such a character; your place and course in life will be determined. Remember, it is not life, with all its long flattering years, that is before you; you are shut up to a very narrow now. A mistake in the foundation, is a terrible mistake. You are laying your foundation, soon it will be too late to remedy the error. As you have begun to build, must you go on. The time in which it is possible to correct your mistakes is short; the time of your foundation-laying is short; but how important, Heaven and Hell only can reveal.

Fellow-disciple, the time of schooling here is short. I can never look back on my Junior year in College without a bitter pang of regret. It was a year dropped out—a year of loitering, and waste, and folly. That year has never come back; I have never had time to regain what I lost in it. Probably every thoughtful man can remember such periods in his own history. Perhaps we shall look back in some such way from eternity to our schooling in time. What we lose here, we can never make up in Heaven. We have not more time than is enough to do our work, and make ready for the life that is beyond. Time may be insignificant as compared with eternity, but it has its appointed place, and use in the great stretch of our immortal being. We have great lessons to learn, great duties to do, great responsibilities to shoulder in this state of probation. Much of our life is gone; much is yet undone, and the time to come is—who can tell how short.

These duties and responsibilities call for self-denial, self-forgetfulness, heroism, patience, cross-bearing. We cannot make ready for heaven, nor do our work and stand in our lot, but with much mortification of the flesh and groaning of the Spirit. It is sweet, but it is also hard to live and suffer for Christ. Thorns are in the track, darkness is often on the way, our limbs tremble, and our hearts faint, and we cry: "How long, oh Lord, how long?" And then what radiant hope lights up those solemn, yet blessed words, "THE TIME IS SHORT."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania. Governor Geary's inaugural denounces the "morbid clemency" and censurable forbearance of the General Government towards rebels, and expresses his confidence that Congress will show its wisdom in the origination and adoption of measures even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past.——Simon Cameron was elected U. S. Senator on the 15th, by 81 votes. Edgar Cowan received 47. The Senator elected, at a meeting in the evening, denounced Johnson as a traitor to his party and an enemy to his country, and a bad man.——A bill was introduced, Jan 16, declaring the Board of Brokers a benevolant institution.——In the Senate, a resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment was adopted by 20 yeas to 9 nays. In the House, a resolution protesting against the appointment of Senator Cowen as U. S. Minister to Austria was adopted by a vote of 51 to 33.——The Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania, headed by Mr Stevens, have protested against Cowen's confirmation.

New York.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling was elected U. S. Senator, Jan. 15.—N. P. Willis, the well-known writer, is dead.

New Jersey.—Frederick L. Frelinghuysen was nominated (Jan. 17th) for U. S. Senator by the Republican caucus. The Democratic members nominated John P. Stockton.

Maine.—The Constitutional Amendment has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In a discussion the speakers were unanimous in declaring that the proposed amendment did not go far enough.

District of Columbia.—The American Colonization Society has nearly seven hundred applications enrolled for the spring expedition to Liberia.——The White House conservatory, was partially destroyed by fire Jan. 18th. One-third of the plants, many of them rare exotics, perished. The loss on the buildings is about $20,000. Part of the furniture in the White House was injured by the smoke.——Judge Wylie (Jan. 15th) in the Supreme Court of the District, remanded to their former master two colored boys who had been apprentices without consent of their parents, before the act of emancipation. They had run off to their father in Georgetown, D. C., and were in a most destitute and deplorable condition when they reached home, being covered with vermin, and their clothes ragged and dirty. The mother who had been the slave of the same man had died since her emancipation, in the woods, from sheer neglect and hunger. An appeal was taken, but before service could be had, the master departed with the children. This decision virtually sets aside the Civil Rights Bill and has produced great consternation among the colored people.

Missouri.—... was elected ... Senator ... The ... recommended the impeachment of Johnson ...

Illinois.—Lyman Trumbull was elected U. S. Senator ... by a vote of 79 to ...

Kansas.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to restrict the suffrage to loyal men. The ratification of the Constitutional amendment came up upon a reconsideration and was unanimously adopted, the ... voting in the affirmative.

Colorado.—Over 200 colored citizens of the territory telegraphed to Washington, urging the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives. The present Territorial Legislature was elected without reference to the State question, and ... strongly favors the ... The majority against it ... the House ...

California.—The ... from New York to San Francisco reports ... deaths on the ... during the passage of the cholera, and three ... of intermittent ... died on the Isthmus and about ... number died ... The ... was quarantined at San Salvo.

Arkansas.—... Catholic ... gives a bad account of this state. He says murders, ... and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Florida.—The telegraph to Cuba is being laid.

Georgia.—The *Macon ...* forecasts the day, when this State will have an almost exclusively white population, so extensive is the emigration towards the Mississippi Valley and to Northern Texas.

North Carolina.—Five negroes charged with, ... were forcibly taken from jail in ... county on Jan. 8th, and lynched.

Louisiana.—The Supreme Court has decided against the validity of Confederate contracts.

Kentucky.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature declaring "the body having the majority of the members of the Synod of Kentucky, comprising all as members who were members at and before the late division, shall be the Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church," "so far as respects all the powers vested by law in the Synod of Kentucky over and concerning Center College, and the election of trustees thereof, and in respects to money, property, or legal rights of said Synod," but that the "minority, shall have the right of sitting and voting with the body hereby declared the legal Synod in all questions concerning said college, money, property, or legal rights;" and that "any decision hereafter given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, shall have no effect upon the rights of the body composed of the majority."

Alabama.—The Supreme Court of the State has declared the act of Congress requiring stamps on State legal processes, unconstitutional, and that the representatives of Alabama are not liable to loss on Confederate investments—the State having been a *de facto* government under the Confederacy.

Texas.—Judge Duval, of the U. S. District Court, Western Texas, in a charge to the Grand Jury recommends the punishment of those who have violated their amnesty oath, and the enforcement of the Civil Rights bill.

The Weather.—The severest snow storm since 1856, has visited us during the past week. Railroad and telegraphic communication were, in many cases, suspended. New Orleans has had a fall of snow, the first in twenty years.

BY STEAMER.

Fire in the Crystal Palace.—On the 30th of December last, the portion of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, known as the Tropical Department, and including in it the whole of the Natural History collection, the Assyrian, Alhambra, and Byzantine Courts, the Library, the Queen's private apartments, etc., was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from £150,000 to £300,000.——**The Orissa Famine.**—An Indian paper estimates that in the districts of Cuttack, 502,212 persons have perished by the famine; in Balasore, 151,440, in Poree, 120,256, and in Maunbhoom, 100,000, and that in Bengal the famine must have swept away at least 2,000,000 souls, or about *one eighteenth of the population, taking it at the least possible figure.*——**A Nation's Christmas Gifts.**—On Christmas eve, the presents voted by the Prussian Chambers were paid over to various generals and statesmen. Count Bismarck received $375,000, and the Prussian War Minister, General Von Roon, General Von Moltke, General Von Bittenfeld, General Von Steinmetz and General Vogel Von Falckenstein received $150,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton Crop.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture, for December, gives the following summary of the cotton crops: North Carolina, 91,000 bales; South Carolina, 192,000; Georgia, 205,000; Florida, 36,000; Alabama, 220,000; Mississippi, 270,000; Louisiana, 109,000; Texas, 360,000; Arkansas, 182,000; Tennessee, 148,000; other States, 87,000.

Population of France.—In 1820 France had a population of 30 millions, in 1861—that is, after 40 years—it was only 36 millions. During the same time Prussia, now the rival of France, showed 19, instead of 10 millions; Russia 80, instead of 40, and England 30, instead of 20. In other words, the increase of population, which during forty years was in France, only 25 per cent, was in England 50, in Prussia 82, and in Russia 100 per cent.—*Paris Letter.*

Sugar Crop.—The New Orleans *Times* says the sugar crop of Louisiana will reach 50,000 hogsheads, against 16,000 last year; that only unusual obstacles will keep it below 100,000 next year, and that the old average of 450,000 will be restored in three years.

The New York Tribune, one of the most extensively circulated and popular American newspapers, offers renewed inducements to the public in 1867. Its weekly edition has reached the enormous circulation of 127,000 copies, whilst the daily paper circulates between 40,000 and 50,000. Well conducted and full of excellent matter, the Tribune of 1867 will probably have even greater prosperity than heretofore.

Items.—After January 1st, 1870 the gambling saloons at Baden Baden and Spa are to be closed by order of the Prussian Government.——The New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press have adjusted their differences, and agreed for a mutual exchange of news.——M. Ballard has succeeded in killing whales in ten minutes, by shooting them with explosive cartridges loaded with 2 oz. of a mixture of woorara and a salt of strychnine.——There is now unbroken Railway from Lisbon to Petersburgh, and thence S. W. to Nijni Novgorod, in the centre of Russia. It is 5 days travel from Lisbon to Petersburgh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Lowell, Mass, Rev S Upham, per Birmingham, $2.50; Newport, R I, per Rev L S Lewis, S Wheelbank 3 00, B B Gardner, 1 25, H Hollinshead, 2 50, A Whittington, 1 25; Millville, New Jersey, L Smith, 1 25, Racine, Ohio, S Groyn, 1 25; Terre Haute, Indiana, per Rev Wm Jackson, A Perry, J. Scott, each 1 25, William Howard, 2 50; Pittsburg, Penna, William Cropp, 2 50, Bloomington, Illinois, per Rev J Mitchem, William Mabines, 1 25; Greenfield, Ohio, H T Gay, 1 50; Elmwood, Illinois, M A McKiser, 2 50; Lewisville, Pennsylvania, M Green, 1 50; Beaufort, South Carolina, Rev A Waddell, 1 50.

NOTICE

Providence permitting, the Rev W. H. W. Schureman will preach at Zion Mission A. M. E. church, Seventh Street below Dickerson, on Sabbath, Jan 27th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time a public collection will be lifted for the benefit of the said church.

T. GOULD, Pastor.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

To the Members of the Baltimore and South Carolina Annual Conferences.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN:—The following question is submitted to you, as a subject for a Prize Essay, to be read and examined at our annual meeting, next Spring.

"What is the best method for cultivating the minds of our ministers, who cannot take a regular classical or Theological course, and why should they be educated to the highest point possible?"

For the best essay, $10 will be awarded, for the next best $10, and for the third best $5—the decision to be made by competent judges.

Fraternally, PAYNE.

Jan 11 1867

MRS HARPER'S LECTURE

The fourth lecture of the popular course before the Social, Civil and Statistical Association, will be delivered by Mrs F. E. Watkins Harper, on Thursday evening next January 31st. Subject — "National Salvation."

Mrs Harper has successfully addressed the most refined audiences of the western and northern cities. Her impression upon the minds of her auditors has worked good for the cause of justice and humanity.

Philadelphians will appreciate her labors, welcome her to their city, and by their presence, at her lecture give an earnest expression of their regard for her ability.

MRS F E W HARPER

Mrs Harper will deliver her new and eloquent lecture on "National Salvation," on Thursday evening, January 31st, at National Hall, the fourth in the course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, of the colored people of Pennsylvania.

The celebrated Black Swan will appear in a selection of popular airs, which will, doubtless, render the occasion highly interesting.

Tickets, 25 cents. They may be had at the A M E. Book Concern, 631 Pine St, or from the Committee of Arrangements.

WM. STILL,
216 Washington Avenue, (coal office.)
J. C. WHITE, Sr.
Fourth below Willow.
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
Gulielma Street.

Jan 26—1t.

NOTICE

At the annual meeting of the "Financial Enterprise Association," held January 15th, 1867, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, John W. Holland; Vice President, Benjamin W. Wiggins; Recording Secretary, Harry C. Alexander; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph G. Young; Treasurer, Daniel G. Ryder; Board of Managers,—D G Ryder, J. F Hall, Wm Mitchell, J. S Young, B W Wiggins.

Jan 26—1t.

NOTICE.

If Dr Jenniwes or wife, late of New Orleans, would drop a few lines to me, they may hear something to their advantage. Address

HENRY JACKSON,
Chatham, Canada West,
Drawer 82

Jan 26—2t

INFORMATION WANTED

Information wanted by Elias Riley, of her daughter Rina Jane Histon. She left Marion County, Missouri, in 1864. Her husband, Thomas Histon, lived in Philadelphia, previously to his wife's going to him. The man that owned him was named William Logso. He lived in Philadelphia. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her mother. Direct to

REV. HENRY BROWN,
Quincy, Illinois, Box 789.

Jan 26—2t.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of two girls, named Mary and Matilda Bowrell. Mary was sold, from Mr Cane Freeman's estate, to John G. Paskey, and taken to some part of the South; and Matilda was sold to Maj Russell, of Williamson Co, Tenn. Their mother, Mrs. Lucy Bowrell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

JAMES J. MAYS,
P. O. Box 1011 Richmond, Virginia.

june 30—8mo

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 29th day of October, 1866, in this city, Mr John Thomas Salter. He was born February 14th, 1845.

He was an amiable young man in his disposition, and was loved and admired by all who knew him. He gained admittance into the A. M. E. Church on probation, under the administration of the Rev. Thomas Strother. On my arrival here, I found him very sick, and learning that he was a member by probation, and very much interested for the salvation of his soul, I visited him frequently, and on conversing with him, he stated that he had often been to the altar of prayer, but had not found the precious Pearl of great price. He regretted that a sick bed had found him without it, but he added that he intended to seek for it if he died in the effort. He was sick 3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days. On the 27th of October, he found the precious Pearl of great price. In the morning he told his mother that he must die, and leave her. He sank away apparently in the arms of death, but in a few minutes he revived, rejoicing in the love of God, and said to all that stood around his bed, "The Lord has pardoned all my sins, and has prepared my soul for a home in heaven. I am not afraid to die; I am happy, bless God, my soul is happy." We all rejoiced with him. He continued in that state until Monday morning. Before he expired, he bid them all farewell. His soul was gone to join the innumerable company of angels,—the Church of the First Born.

"Ask, and it shall be given you." "Seek, and ye shall find." "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

I must this instant now begin
Out of my sleep to wake,
And turn to God, and every sin
Continually forsake.

I must for faith incessant cry,
And wrestle, Lord, with Thee;
I must be born again or die
To all eternity.

WM JACKSON.

Terrehaute, Ind., Jan 16th, 1867.

On Monday evening, at 12 o'clock, December 3rd, 1866, Mrs Emily Bond, wife of Charles Bond, aged 53 years.

Dearest Mother, thou hast left us. After a lingering illness, born with Christian patience, thou hast fallen asleep in the arms of Jesus. Though we deeply mourn our irreparable loss with a sorrow that cannot be expressed, yet we would not call thee back, for we are assured that our loss is thine infinite gain.

When but a child, the Spirit of the Lord worked upon her heart and at the age of seventeen, she embraced religion, and found His grace sufficient in all things. Her afflictions were great, yet throughout them all, she blessed God that she was clothed with a right mind.

A few minutes before her death, calling her companion and her children to her bed-side, she bid them all farewell and impressed upon their minds the necessity of serving the Lord in the days of their youth, and to meet her in heaven.

These, thy dying words, shall be stamped indelibly on the memory of thy bereaved ones, and in them we shall find consolation for our sorrow, knowing that thou hast made a blessed change, having gone from this world of care, pain, and sorrow, to that brighter land, where thou shalt inherit joy, pleasure, and blessings for evermore.

"Let me live the life of the righteous, that I may die his death."

"Mother, thou art an angel now,
Calm and holy is thy brow,
And thou dwell'st among the blest,
Where there is *eternal rest!*

Rest from all the cares and strife,
Rest from all the ills of life,
Leaning on thy Saviour's breast,
There, there, is eternal rest!

Though we sadly miss thee here,
Oft for thee we shed a tear,
Yet we know thou canst not come,
From thy bright, angelic home.

F.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21st, 1867.

Advertisements.

CLERGYMEN
ARE FURNISHED WITH
The Illustrated Phrenological Journal:
Devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc., at Club rates. $1 50 a year. Single Numbers, 20 cents. To others, $3 a year. Premiums, of Melodeons, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given by
S. R. WELLS, PUBLISHER,
389 Broadway, New York.

SINGER'S FAMILY Sewing Machine.
No 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantage of Singer's Improvement will be plain at the first glance.
Jan 1 1867—1 yr

Fairs, Festivals, AND Social Gatherings.
The undersigned calls the attention of the generous public ... to his establishment for
Creams, Ices, Jellies, Cakes, and Confectionary
Of all kinds. Now that the season has commenced for all Gatherings, both PUBLIC and PRIVATE, we solicit a full share of patronage.
Our Motto is, "Please Every body."
Thankful for all past favors, we would again ask our Patrons to give us a call.
A liberal reduction made to Committees of Fairs, &c. &c.
A. UPHAM,
630 Pine St., Phila.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
PAPER HANGERS
Wall Paper and Window Shades.
No. 902 Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
A variety in both branches always on hand.
ALSO
LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS &c
Oct. 27, '66—1y.

EUREKA Boarding House.
MRS L. C. CRAWFORD
Respectfully announces to the travelling public that she has opened a
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE
For their special accommodation, in Washington City, D. C., at No. 249 K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, being one of the most desirable locations in Washington city. The best accommodations on the most reasonable terms can be obtained here.
Oyster and Refreshment rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, are connected with the establishment.
No pains will be spared to accommodate the guests and make their stay pleasant.
oct 6—6mo

Restore Your Sight!
USE
Dr. J. Stephens & Co.'s PATENT Cornea Restorers, OR, RESTORERS OF THE EYESIGHT.
They will restore Impaired Sight, and preserve it to the latest period of life.
SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
The most eminent physicians, oculists, divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the Cornea Restorers for Presbyopia, or Far or Long Sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or weak eyes; Epiphora, or watery eyes; Pain in the Eye ball; Amaurosis, or obscurity of the vision; Photophobia, or intolerance of light; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve, Myodesopia, or specks or moving bodies before the eyes; Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eye and eyelids, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of inflammation, &c.; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or partial blindness, sinking of the eyeball.
They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions enclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a circular, sent gratis.
Principal Office, 840 Broadway, New York.
... J. Stephens & Co. have invented and patented ... which has proved a great success. ...
July 1—1y

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.
We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of
Dr McLane's Celebrated
VERMIFUGE,
Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr McLane's Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific cure for Liver Complaint, as also the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South west, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for them properties similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated
LIVER PILLS
Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr McLane's.
Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr McLane's
Celebrated LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.
In offering to the public Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. ...

Diseases of the Liver.
The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. ...

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
... side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; ...

Ague and Fever.
Dr McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.
Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. ...
Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S
American WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.
No disease to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. ...

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.
The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, ...
Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.
Prepared only by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.
The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of ... postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of ... postage stamps.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.
Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT
On and after Monday, December 26, 1864, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore.
The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railways, connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the times of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.
Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.
On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 7 45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10 25, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express will, hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.		
ERIE EXPRESS	at	1.33 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	2.00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10.00 "
FAST LINE	"	12.00 M.
PARKESBURG	"	1.00 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2.30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4.00 "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	5.30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	9.30 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11.10 "
ARRIVE.		
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	6.30 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	7.05 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8.20 "
PARKESBURG	"	9.30 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12.30 P. M.
FAST LINE	"	12.50 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4.40 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	5.45 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9.40 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	11.20 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, (except Saturday.) All other Trains daily, (except Sunday.)
For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, At the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily, (except Sunday.) For full information as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
Jan '66 137 Dock Street.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 Market Street,
(Above Sixth.)
At JONES' Crescent One Price Clothing Store, the lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All buy alike, whether judge or not. The stock is gotten up in a superior manner, expressly for retail sales. Those wanting a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to
JONES',
604 *Market Street,*
One Price Store.

DR. JONATHAN DAVIS,
Successor to C. B. Lonber, M. D.,
No. 733 S 11th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Medicines for the Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases constantly on hand, and for Diseases peculiar to Females.
Office Hours: From 7 to 9 A. M.—from 4 to 6 P. M.
Agent for the Masonic Gavel. Jan 1 y

Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing!
Offered by Perry & Co.
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Offered by Perry & Co.
No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
Messrs. Perry & Co have undoubtedly the largest stock of ready-made clothing and finest variety of styles now presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, got up in the best manner, and sold at
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.
Attention is also called to
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department.
In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
And can guaranty to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.
No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
PERRY & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,
NO 257 RASPBERRY STREET,
(Second door above Spruce,)
Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that she continues her old business of Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.
Having been engaged at the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed in her line, and at the very lowest rates.
The patronage of all is most respectfully requested.
Sept. 1—6m

Dry Goods!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!
A. J. JONE'S
Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.
No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.
TERMS CASH!
July 26—6mo

COAL! COAL!
Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small measure by,
T. J. BOWERS,
Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,
No. 634 Lombard Street.
April 15—tf

SHROUDING AND Laying out of the Dead.
MRS SARAH IRONS
(an old citizen of much experience)
Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is assured to all who call upon her. Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at
No. 220 Union Street,
Philadelphia.
novemb 12

OLIVE BRANCH
BOARDING HOUSE
No. 814 Lombard Street, Phila.
Mrs. H. M. Cropper respectfully announces to Travellers that she has opened a first-class
BOARDING HOUSE
for their special accommodation, in a central (to business or churches) part of the city, as above named, where she will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS M BENNETT.
HERB DOCTRESS,
NO 405 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE.
Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Bilious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Convulsions, Colic, Cancer, Rheumatism, Mumps, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentary, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tetters.
The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury. Her Indian syrup also are used by her. She can stop bleeding, and take out fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SARAH H. BUSTILL.
WIG MAKERS,
HAIR JEWELLERS,
AND
LADIES' HEAD DRESSERS,
No. 403 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.
WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS
WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,
STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED
Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.
BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.
Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles
Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.
BUSTILL'S CELEBRATED NEBOLIAN HAIR TONIC.
A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair—removing Dandruff—Cleansing, Moistening, Softening, Odorizing, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Premature Baldness.
Bustill's Compound Eradicator,
One of the most useful articles ever offered for shampooing the hair, removing dandruff, preventing premature baldness, restoring soiled garments, removing grease spots, and curing rheumatic pains, Tetter, &c.
HAIR BOUGHT.
Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale.
sep 24-tf

Cupping, Leeching & BLEEDING
ATTENDED TO BY
NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,
911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,
Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."
Jan 7—no 1-1y

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."
REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Where you will find skilful hands, who use superior instruments, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.
Pictures are made all sizes; from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices which can guarantee good work and at the same time be within the reach of everybody. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes. 1y

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.
(ECLECTIC.)
No. 818 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
OFFICE HOURS.
From 7 to 9 A. M.
From 1 to 2 P. M. } PHILADELPHIA.
From 6 to 8 P. M.
Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Ulcers recent or chronic. Treatment and cure, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted.
jan 7—no 7-1y

Hudson's City Hotel.

"I am going to Hudson's City Hotel. It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore,
You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.
You can get your Meals at All Hours in this First-Class House.
No Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in this House.
Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel.
Nos 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts.,
(Near the Harrisburg Depot,)
BALTIMORE.
DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
MRS MARIA BUTLER,
Has for five or six years opened her house for the accommodation of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at
NO. 1718 BANSOM ST.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Poetry.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

BY MRS. C. A.

"How many pounds does the baby weigh—
Skicy, who owns but a month ago?"
How many pounds from the morning sun?
To the top pens of the mother's eye?

Grandfather ties the kerchief's knot,
Tenderly guides the swinging weight
And carefully sees for glance or word
To send the record, lovely sight.

Softly the echo goes around;
The father laughs at the tiny girl
Too fair, poor thing, for the work-a-day world.
While grandmother smooths the golden coil—

As changing above the precious thing,
Spoke a love with a prayer,
Whispering softly, "Little one,
Grandfather did we weigh you fair

Nobody weighed the baby's smile,
Or the love that came with the helpless cry,
Nobody weighed the threads of care
From which a woman's life is spun

No index tells the mighty worth
Of a little baby's quiet breath—
A soft, unconscious unreason,
Patient and faithful until death

Nobody weighed the baby's soul,
For here on earth no power is given
That could avail; that only knows
Its value to eternity.

Only right pounds to hold a soul!
That needs an angel's silver wing,
Has stature in the human grasp
Within us frail and needy a thing.

Oh, mother, laugh your merry note
As gay and glad, but don't forget
From baby's eyes look out a soul
That claims a home in Eden yet.

—*Boston Morning Gideon.*

The Family.

THE SNOW STORM.

It was a dark December night, wild and stormy. Ever since mid-day the storm had fallen with unsparing perseverance and now lay deep on the ground. I had been detained at my office later than usual, and had to cross a dreary moor for some two miles to reach my home. I confess I felt chilled at the prospect of such a walk in such a storm; but, wrapping my plaid around me, and set it fast, I set forward, taking the windward side of the light little home I should soon reach, and the dear ones who were waiting my return with a loving welcome. Soon I left the busy town and its many lights behind me, and the road became more lonely and more. The snow lay much deeper here on the uninclosed moorpath, and seemed to grow more heavily than before—so thick and blinding that I found perpetually myself turning from the proper roadway, and with difficulty retraced my steps; the cold felt keener also, and a sharp east wind had risen. I knew I grew almost breathless with the struggle, and had to pause for gathering strength ere I forced the storm once more. At length I rejoiced to see the guiding post, which was placed where three roads met, and against which I was thankful to lean for a few seconds, until I had recovered breath. I was just on the point of starting off again, when a faint sound of a human voice caught my ear. Startled, I listened, but all was still. I shaded my eyes with my hand, and stared anxiously into the surrounding darkness; but naught could I discern but a wilderness of snow, and I was just concluding my imagination had deceived me, when again the same moment saw floating through the air. Feeling sure, with the guide-post close by, I could scarcely lose my way, I hastened forward in the direction of the sound, and soon distinctly heard a child's voice repeating the Lord's Prayer. It had a strange effect in such a storm at such a place, and my heart beat high when the gentle "Amen" was said.

I called out, "Whose voice is that?" but there was no reply. I called again, more loudly than before, and then the timid answer came, "Johnnie's," and a few steps brought me to by some eight years' old, standing shivering in the snow

"My poor little man," I said, "are you all alone?"

"No," he replied, "Nally is here, but she grew so cold and tired I could not get her on, and now she is fast asleep. I felt sleepy too, but thought I would say my prayers first." And as I stooped down to the bundle the snow has half-hidden and so being, "Nally," he whispered softly, "the Jesus sent you."

"Surely He has," I answered, "and you not, said your prayers, Johnnie, you might both have perished. But how came you here, my boy?"

"We went into town this morning, to see grandma. It was snowing then," he said, innocently, "or mama won't let me."

"And where is your home?" I asked, "and who is your father?"

"Farmer Bolthead," he replied; "a mile at High Farm."

"High Farm" happened to lie on the road to my own house, so I told Johnnie we would go home with him. He replied with pleasure, he kenel my name, and remarked to himself, "How well I am glad I stopped here!"

I found Nelly, indeed, half asleep, wrapped in a heavy cape, which the devoted little fellow had doubtless himself of in his endeavor to keep her warm. Nor could I indeed blame it as in such a storm as ours was Nelly tenderly in my arms, and, wrapping her in my great plaid, gathered it close to my bosom prepared to carry her.

"Now, Johnnie," I said, "you keep hold of the skirt of my coat, and we will soon be at High Farm."

The cold seemed to have become more intense, the falling snow more dense than ever. Mindful that I must keep up on my side though the sow by the time reached up to his knees. I tried to cheer him as we trudged along, but I felt the drag upon my coat becoming greater, and I was afraid his strength and heart were failing him—then a suppressed sob broke from him, and he clung more closely to me. I bent down, trying to soothe and comfort him.

"You are a brave little man," I said, "we will soon reach the farm now. Think of the bright fire there, the nice warm milk and bread and mother's loving kiss, all waiting for you."

"I cannot walk further," he sobbed "Oh, take Nelly home, but let me lie down here. I will say my prayers again, and perhaps Jesus will send some one else to help me."

No, no, I cried distressed, "you cannot leave you behind, Johnnie; you must make a effort more, just more to try for Nelly's sake. You are now, held me fast around the neck, and whip hard to make me go on." And again I started forward endeavoring to keep him awake with questions and sallies, but I felt the additional burden in such a storm was becoming beyond my already exhausted strength, when suddenly a wavering speck of light shot out of the darkness, then vanished, then appeared once more, becoming nearer and brighter. I hallooed loudly, and my shout was answered, and Johnnie rallied out in a faint and glad voice, "Oh, that's father!" And, happily, so it was, the poor father, becoming alarmed at the lengthened absence of his children, had started with his two men and a lantern in search of them, and got as near as thankfulness fell from his eyes when he beheld his loved ones. John on was at once taken into his loving arms and a quarter of an hour's walk brought us to the farm, where the anxious mother received us. Nelly was soon aroused by the warmth and light of the great fire, little or none the worse for the night's adventure; but poor Johnnie was quite exhausted, and it was long before he recovered.

Here was the gratitude of the honest people for the and I had afforded their beloved children; my daughter was presented with sleep would have been hidden in the snow ere their father had reached them, and most inevitably he perished but for the prayer of his little Johnnie, trusting, simple heart and promptings which had led him to pray with God's blessing, of my saving them.—*Merriam*

A CHRISTIAN PARENT'S EXAMPLE.

A venerable clergyman of New England was asked upon his death-bed, if there was any thing remarkable in the manner of his first becoming interested in religion. He paused and feeble, he raised his head a little from the pillow, and, with tears running down his withered cheeks, made the following reply:

"I was on a way of God's blessing on a Christian education. I should have been an infidel, had it not been for my mother. She used to keep me reading daily in the New Testament, while others were at play in the Christian example. I was then trained up to believe that the New Testament contained the divine revelation, and I was satisfied that such a religion was worthy of all acceptation, because I saw its blessed influence on my mother's character, and on her deep solicitude for the spiritual welfare of others."

Such testimony as this is by no means singular. Thousands can be found ready to can confirm its truthfulness from their own experience. The blessing of God rests upon parental fidelity. The good seed sown in prayer, and watered by tears, will spring up to its harvest. But it may well be feared that in these times, when the world and the Church seem so far commingled, and have so influence grows rank, amid the new devices for facilitating youthful education, parental responsibility is too lightly regarded. Few, perhaps, are aware how closely education and has keenly suggestive of matters which, in the simple days of our fathers, it would be the youthful mind. But a consistently devout life is a living epistle, known and read of all men. A Christian life comprehends the meaning. It is a sermon that cannot fail to be understood, and it will lead its hearers to do so.

In our anxiety for the future of the Church and the world, we must look more closely to the training of the rising generation. The part of benevolent societies that the prosperity of that future will be determined. Christian fathers and Christian mothers have a responsibility in the management of their sons scarcely be exaggerated. They have largely in their hands the power to mold the elements of the social and religious life of the nation. It is for them to say whether by their negligence, by their example, they whom they love most, shall come forward to curse the age in which they were born, or to help up. Let them be faithful; and a tearful, yet grateful confession of the lips of the venerable minister, will crown their memory with blessing.

WHERE IS YOUR BOY?—We saw him last late in the evening, in the company of very bad boys, and he was in bad company. He was on the street corner, with a cigar in his mouth, and he was using profane language. We saw him, and we wondered if you knew where he was and with whom he associates. Dear friend, do not lay aside your paper, your book, your pen or ledger, as to neglect *that boy*. He will be a young man soon. Remember, that boy will not bring proper parental restraint to bear upon his character. Your society, Sabbath, and public school-teachers can help you, but you *must do most of it.*

Miscellaneous.

INTEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

It is a fact that intemperance is running away with the nation. It is said that sixty thousand die annually, one hundred thousand go to prison, one hundred thousand to the almshouses, five hundred thousand are, and a hundred families are committed every year, through drink, while still appetite for strong drink And the starting point to counteract this great evil is with the rising generation. The motto in each Sunday-school should be, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." the example of the children's parents. Impressed with the danger of rising intemperance, they drink. We cannot begin too early. And if it will help in the great work of reform, we say to young, or old, and to parents, have a temperance pledge in every Sunday-school, and we should get all the boys and girls we can to sign it. Girls need to sign it, because a young woman may do more harm than a young man may do, for she has almost impossible for a young man to refuse the glass of wine presented by the fair hand of woman. It is the first glass that does the mischief. Take the pledge in the Sunday-school? Yes. Take it in the church? Yes. Have a roll of honor in the school. Get a large piece of parchment or paper, and put it up in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom, and at the roll of honor. Get the temperance pledge at the top, signed by the pastor, superintendent, the teachers, and endeavor to get all the scholars to add their names. And in this way, we can get all to see his name there, on the roll, and will feel that his honor is at stake, and be strongly urged to resist temptation. But, with all these efforts, we must ever feel that, unless we can feel the influence of the Holy Spirit, there is no hope of escape from any of the vices by which hell is surrounded.—*T. Rumphrl.*

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

At one of the posts I visited in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, I found only three or four. There was a Town, which I was anxious that I intend to interest at the movement, gathered one evening at a private house to form a local society. They were destitute of both a library and papers—thought they could not move more than a few dollars in the year.

Indeed, some thought that sum would be too much.

I thought differently, and to try an experiment, asked how many in the room would give five dollars each?

One man grew quite nervous at this, and finally replied that he was willing to—but! Generally to my surprise, however, he offered two dollars, and the whole number, *who had already added another dollar*. Others in the room grew a hen they could, until we had about six dollars.

The next morning I started out among the people and, strange to say, I received something from almost every person. One's dollar gave me fifty cents. The wife of a man who keeper gave one dollar. She also went with me to two of her neighbors, who gave one dollar each. One lad-ring man would upon the paper against his name—*Methodist*

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LEAN ON JESUS.

BY G. HOSKINS.

Trust and worry, rest to perish
Weak and helpless soul thou art!
Of thyself thou canst not flee
From the sin that clings about you;
In the fight with earth and sin,
Simply thou must learn to stand.

Upward look, and ever cherish
A heavy promise in thine heart

II

Christmas, lean thy soul securely
On thy blessed Saviour's breast:
He will give thee power and might,
He will light and strength impart,
He, beneath His gracious eye,
He will all thy wants supply.
His will happ and comfort surely,
He will grow thy joy and rest.

THE STILL BEAUTY OF NATURE.

If there could be some splendid confusion produced amid the silence of the present perfect order, if some broad consolation could begin to-night, to play off from all the temple of Nature on solitary, it would fall in showers of many colored sparks and forty symphonies, like the music of the heavens, or if some blazing and pillars would burst and gush the while the outworks of a system, and rush like a relentless and deafening cataract, and knelling the calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure nto silence, how many thousands there are that would be filled with fear and awe, and stand aghast at the mercy there is the finger of God! They do not see any thing unusual, nothing to alarm, but the regular and steady setting of the sun, and its impression of that beauty and repose which is enough fig in the sun to spirt any quantity of flaming and fantastic jets; it spoils fill the temple of Nature with terror and awe, and time with brilliant pyrotechnics and jubilee displays, such as nothing can equal in any other hands. But the great old sun is not sufficiently valued. He is a good and orderly glorious. It reserves its fires, keeps them under the stage of its power, and sheets of flame from its high cathron, but shoots still and steadily its clean, white beams into the world. It is not exposed to from the bosom of every globe, and paint the whole system of Uranus with silver beauty.—*Thomas King*

SLEEP-WORKING.

A case is related of an English clergyman who used to get up in the night, light his candle, write sermons, correct them with many alterations, and retire to bed again, all the time asleep. The archbishop of Canterbury became a visitor to hear a sermon, who got up to compose a sermon while asleep, and, having written it, went to bed, one end to the other, or at least appeared to read, made corrections in it, scratched out lines and substituted others, and, in the end, a word which had been omitted, composed a sermon. Seven times in one night, he performed other things equally surprising.

He laid aside his soldier's life was in the habit of getting up every night and attending to his usual occupations, and then, after returning to bed; on awakening in the morning he recollected nothing of all that had been done in the night.

Martinet speaks of a sadler who was accustomed to rise in the night and work at his trade; and Dr. Prichard, of a farmer who got out of bed, harnessed, saddled his horse, and rode to market, being all the while asleep.

Dr Blackfoot, on one occasion, rose from bed, to which he had retired at an early hour, and having left the room in which they were assembled, conversed with them, and on his return entertained them with a pleasant song, without any of them suspecting him to be asleep; and he would have gone after he awoke, the least recollection of what he had done.

It is a singular, yet well authenticated fact, that a dispirited servant of Sir John Moore, many of the soldiers, actually got sustained to march along with their comrades

WATER THAT WILL NOT GROWN.

All travellers, writes a correspondent, have mentioned with admiration the particular buoyancy of the water of the Great Salt Lake, and we added to ourselves. No danger of shipwreck need ever cross the mind of those who navigate that lake; for it would be simply impossible for them to sink if there is ever such a thing. With my hands clasped together under my head I lay in the water as floated on the very surface of the lake without having to move my body above the water. Upon a warm day, and when the water is still, it requires difficulty in going to sleep upon the lake, and being yourself in the bosom of ocean as the wind permitted, only one would need an oar to keep the proper end of the sea.

It has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one bucket of solid salt, but inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty-five per cent. of saline matter in solution, and if we added to twenty-five hundred upon the bottom, this estimate is, of course, much too high. Some of the gentlemen engaged in procuring salt, they unanimously stated that for every five buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which would yield about five and twenty per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit the bath, the sensation in the water is most luxurious, and leads one to think himself floating in the air. In the way back to the city it will be as well for the bather to stop at the superb sulphur baths just outside the city, and luxuriate the recreations which will have formed upon him, by a plunge into the fine swimming bath, whose only objections are its peculiar odor and its great heat, which requires a large admixture of cold water.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life hours is on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat first glides down the mighty channel through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers seem to offer themselves to the young hands we are happy to sign and grasp eagerly at the beauty around us, but the stream hurries on and still our hands are empty. Our course is youth and manhood is along a deeper and wider flood, among more important scenes and more earnest. We are surrounded at the morning get views and explore them; but still the stream us. We are carried at some short lived disappointment. Our cry is still, on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We long for the rest of Washington Irving.

A regiment of French soldiers, on their march to the Crimea, halted for some days in the town of Saint Denis, in France. Here, there, a sulpturer came among them. A young sculptor named Bonnet, struck with the good man's exhortations, asked for a Bible, which was, of course, given to him. The soldier put it into his knapsack, and laughter, telling the colporteur that it was all a joke; but the soldier refused to return the book, saying, "It would do to light his pipe with." Some days after he wrote, "It is a tearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

Fifteen months afterward, the same colporteur stopped for a night at an inn, more than three hundred miles from Calais. The landlady was in great distress, having just lost her son, of fifteen years' age, a victim of the most tender affection. He conversed with her for a few moments, when she withdrew, but soon returned bringing a little book, which the deceased son had left to her as his precious legacy.

It was much mutilated, many pages having been torn out, the first and last, with the cover, written in large letters, was the following touching inscription: "Died 1855 Dropped at first, and badly used, but afterward, through the grace of God, the instrument of my salvation. J. L., Private in the 82nd Company of the —— Regiment of the Line."

From the condition of the little volume, it was evident that it had been carried in the case of the unsuspecting *to light his pipe*, as he had lounged in the straw of his tent, but related to his mother, this work of destruction was stopped by the reverential awe of battle, in which his regiment was to occupy the perilous post of the advance guard. He stated that at this juncture, serious thoughts came into his mind, in a very strange manner, and all at once he felt the power to read, nous whose he had tried not of the book. came to his remembrance, and he opened it. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." These were the words *into his hands*." This thought haunted him, he said, without intermission, by night or the night, and in consequence as soon as he became light in the morning he took from his knapsack the book he had repeated it, and here he became his accuser. The verses which he had read at the first light of the next morning, had been brought home to his heart by the Holy Spirit, and the young soldier's soul was severely wounded. Old things had passed away, and all things had become new. From the date *De Profundis* the soldier's life was one of prayer and praise.

THE SMALL BOY.

Physician & Apothecary,

Our North and Pleasant Sts

BALTIMORE.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

BOARDING SCHOOLS

RESTAURANT,

Confectionery and Dining Saloon,

Corner Saratoga and Davis Street,

BALTIMORE.

Where he intends keeping Oysters and Meats of all kinds. This is an old Stand I have opened an extra in refining to my

DANDRIDGE KELLY. Proprietor.

$6 From 50 Cents.

Call and examine an elegantly equipped Sewing Machine for $5, or saddle will be sent free, or send for 50 cents, that retails for $7.

S. L. WOLCOTT, No. 176 Chatham Square, N. Y.

Jan 26, 1867—4t

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER, RAGS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

No. 32 South North Street.]

COAL YARD.

Nos. 1216, 1218 & 1220 Washington Avenue.

Above Tarville Street, South Side.

The subscriber, having been for a number of years engaged as a Store and Coal Dealer, has concluded to relinquish the Wholesale business, and will offer for sale at his yard as above, in the Coal Trade.

In making this change, he will not by purchase, at Nos. 1216, 1218 and 1220 Washington Avenue, a large lot of coal for an extensive Coal Depot, which he has found an excellent location for, and will be prepared to keep constantly on hand a full supply of coal, for family use, under dry general cash. And he will use his utmost endeavors to keep constantly on hand the best qualities of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, as well screened and as free from slate and impurities as coals as may be found in the city.

Thus, by honest dealing, and prompt personal attention in business, he hopes, in the future, as in the past, to secure the liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally.

WILLIAM STILL.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1866

July 7—6m

WANTED!

THE

Great Union Intelligence Office

Wants servants of all kinds.

COOKS,
WAITERS,
NURSES,
CHAMBERMAIDS,
SEAMSTRESSES,
AND COACHMEN.

Also, men and women, just from the South, who wish to engage in

FARMING,

Can procure good homes by calling at the Office, No. 320, Washington Street.

GOOD WAGES

Paid in Good Currency, from $8 up to $20 per month We hope persons wishing situations will impress this opportunity.

E. DEMUND & CO.,

No. 226 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apl 26, 1866

EASTERN AVENUE HOUSE.

John A. Mulligan, Proprietor.

Numbers 25, and 27 EASTERN AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

This house has been built for the sole accommodation of BOARDERS,

ALL RIGHT ROOMS,

Hot and Cold Water Baths

Free for the Boarders.

Its situation is central: It has a large Dining Room, good Parlors, a supply of Good Cool and Wholesome Water, a constant supply of Ice and Cold Water.

☞ Provisions of the best quality, and in a variety.

☞ Meals by the Day or Week. ☜

JOSEPH BRISTER.

DENTIST.

No 844 LOMBARD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Oct 26—1m

E. MATLACK & SON,

FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

now on hand

Ready Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereto

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

E. MATLACK & SON,

904 Market Street.

Oct 7 6m

THOMAS CHAMNOCK.

GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER

NO. 427 SOUTH 8TH ST.,

Second Door Below Bainbel Church.

J. H. MOORE'S

China, Glass, and Queensware

STORE,

No. 716 Lombard Street,

(Under Liberty Hall,)

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ *Orders received for COAL.*

Sept. 25—3m

WM. H. LONGFELLOW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 1126 RODMAN STREET,

Between 11th & 12th & Lombard & South Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Every department of Dentistry attended to.

Persons located on out churches, if desired.

mar—1yr

BOWERS'

COAL DEPOT.

COAL!! COAL!!!

THOMAS J. BOWERS,

634 Lombard St.,

Has constantly on hand a full supply of the best

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

At the lowest market price.

Call and Try —:— *Call and Try*

Us *Us*

NEWSPAPER LAWS

As there are frequent inquiries in relation to the rights of publishers of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood, we will state, as under a plain synopsis of them, and reform attention thereto.

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (or newspaper,) that a paper does not come regularly, when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken, and is legally liable for any Postmaster may render to the contrary.

2. Any person who takes from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the Post-office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take letters, papers and periodicals from the Post-Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

AYER'S

CATHARTIC

PILLS,

Are now in a Series and

Extensive Use throughout

the country. Their

Searching and Purifying

Properties, when combined

with Vegetable Aperients,

make them the most

effectual and safest Purgative

Medicine that can be used

for the cure of all the

diseases of which Cathartics

are required. Their

Sugar Coating renders them

pleasant to take, and

prevents their operation

upon the throat and mouth

from which other pills

are so disagreeable. Being

purely vegetable, no

harm can arise from their

use in any quantity.

They are the best Aperient

Medicine for Children

because they are mild in

their operation. Every

family should have them

in their house. Prepared

by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists

everywhere.

Dr. David Rosell

907 LOMBARD STREET.

Office hours, { 8 to 9 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.

Oct 21—6mo PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICINES WILL BE

SENT

THE MAIL.

DR. J. W. CREEK,

Physician & Apothecary,

Our North and Pleasant Sts

BALTIMORE.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

BOARDING SCHOOLS

RESTAURANT,

Confectionery and Dining Saloon,

Corner Saratoga and Davis Streets,

BALTIMORE.

Where he intends keeping Oysters and Meats of all kinds. This is an old Stand I have opened an extra in refining to my

DANDRIDGE KELLY. Proprietor.

$6 From 50 Cents.

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Thus, by honest dealing, and prompt personal attention in business, he hopes, in the future, as in the past, to secure the liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally.

WILLIAM STILL.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1866

July 7—6m

THE BOOK DEPOSITORY

OF THE

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

No. 619 Pine Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We keep on hand, in connection with our other book business the largest assortment of Sunday-school Books, Catechisms, Question Books, Primers, Hymn Books, Bibles, Testaments, and every requisite of such books as are generally used in the Public Schools. Also, Stationery, Inks, Pens, Pens Envelopes and Blank Books.

MRS. H. S. DUTERTE

General Undertaker and Furnisher,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues the Undertaking business at the old establishment, No. 216 Lombard St., and having handsome Hearses and Carriages, with careful drivers, is ready and desirous to wait on customers at all hours.

F. CHAMPION'S

NEW AND SECOND HAND

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 12 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.

Also, Second hand Garments Cleaned, Repaired or Dyed, on short notice.

LOOKING-GLASS CLOTHING DEPOSITORY, NO. 6 AND 8, SOUTH 6—1y

AVERY COLLEGE,

Allegheny City,

PENNA.

This College, duly incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania has special claims upon the patronage of colored parents, and others who are desirous for obtaining an education to colored youth of both sexes.

Further information will be given upon inquiry addressed to the President.

GEORGE E. VASHON, A. M.,

Pittsburgh, Pa

If you wish your clothing made in trim equal to new, go to

STEAM-DYEING, SCOURING, AND

REPAIRING WORKS,

NO 120 S FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, AND NO 1008 SHIPPEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JAMES W. BROWN

Formerly with Granville Stokes. No. 606 Chestnut St.)

ICH DIEN.

GLOBE HOTEL

MRS WILLIAM P POWELL,

Proprietor

No 2 Dover Street, near Franklin Square,

NEW YORK.

April 12—1y

Dry Goods.

HOSIERY, DRESS AND REGALIA TRIMMINGS OF EVERY VARIETY,

AT

No. 415 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. S. SHORTS SAWDUS continues to keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of goods—articles found to suit all seasons—at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Ladies' Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

☞ A liberal share of patronage is solicited. ☜

apl 14—3 mos

W. P. POWELL,

ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR,

In the Adjustment and Collection of

Claims against the United

States,

OFFICES, No. 1 and 2 DOVER ST.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

FOR THE STATES OF

Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Passports and Protections Secured.

Careful attention paid to the collection of PENSIONS,

BOUNTY,

BACK PAY,

PRIZE MONEY, &c.

And Real Estate Agent.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Simeon Greeley, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Geo. Wm. Hall, Col. Vincent Colyer,
Hon. Wm. Claflin, " S. Bowles,
H. Warren Wallace, Esq., Rev. Horace Lovelin,
Samuel Gleyre, Esq.

Jan 26, 1866—1y

JAS. B. RODGERS,

(Successor to Wm. S Young)

BOOK, NEWSPAPER, AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE

52 & 54 North Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Checkbooks, Paper Bills, Notes, Checks, &c., and Ornamental work of every kind executed and warrant to order

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

GENERAL OFFICE,

African Civilization Building,

Brick St., near Troy Avenue,

Brooklyn, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES,

No 68, Sullivan St., New York,

and P Street, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. A. N. Freeman.

Treasurer—Rev. J. Sella Martin.

Secretary—Rev. H. M. Wilson.

Assistant Secretary—H. W. Bolivar.

This Society, incorporated under the General Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, most earnestly appeals to the friends of the Negro and Africa, to aid them in their laudable efforts to establish and sustain free schools among and for the benefit of the Freedmen of the South.

General Superintendent of Freedmen and Gen'l Agent,

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN,

115, F Street, Washington, D. C.

The 6th article in the Constitution of the Society reads: Donation or subscription of fifty dollars and upwards by any individual, shall constitute any individual, of good moral character, a member of this Society; and the payment, at an time, of twenty five dollars, shall make any person a life member."

July 28—tf

LEIZEARE BROWN'S

Boot and Shoe Depot

907 South Street.

(Fourth door above Ninth, Phila)

Constantly on hand an assortment of

LADIES'

GENTS'

MISSES'—

and CHILDREN'S WEAR

Repairing neatly done. Orders promptly attended to.

MAR—6m

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published by the African Methodist | Episcopal Church in the United States for the Dissemination of Religion | Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. | PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1867 | Vol. VII No. 5. New Series. Whole No. 317

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

is published every Saturday on behalf of the AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BY REV. ELISHA WEAVER, General Book Steward, No. 821 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Notice.—All letters and matters pertaining to the Book Concern should be addressed to the Publisher, Rev. Elisha Weaver, and if it is for paper, post-marked in full: Pine Street, No. 821, Philadelphia, and all matters sent by express, and in no other way, should be directed to Pine St., No. 821.

All letters relating to private matters, should be directed Box No. 3971, Philadelphia.

TERMS

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance, if not paid within three months from the date of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. Clergymen, two dollars in hand in advance, or two dollars twenty-five cents if not paid in advance. Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, will receive the Recorder one year gratis.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line for Obituaries, Acknowledgments, &c., and all matters of a private nature, will be charged twelve and a half cents per line of nine words to a line, and every succeeding fourteen, thirty cents and all over will be charged in proportion to stated regular.

All advertisements must be accompanied with the cash

CORresponding Editors of Christian Recorder

Baltimore Conference,	REV. B. T. TANNER.
Philadelphia "	" J. ETAMPED.
New York "	" L. PATTERSON.
New England "	" W. W. GRIMES.
Ohio "	" SAMUEL WATTS.
Indiana "	" JESSE MANYPENNY.
Missouri "	" M. M. CLARK.
California "	" T. M. D. WARD.

Poetry.

AT THE BEAUTIFUL GATE.

Lord, open the door, for I follow,
I falter this side o'ried air,
In dust and straitness I lose my breath;
This life and this world are dim,
Let me into thy pastures bread and fair,
To the rain and the wind from Thy mountains free!
Lord, open the Gate to me!

There is a hollow life and trace
Than ever my heart has found
There is a nobler work than is wrought within
Those walls as observed by the firms of sin,
Where I toil thro' a captive blind and bound:
An open door to the freer land
In thy manner smile, I ask

Tell the world I'm thy child and Thy garden,
On earth not Thee still at home
When thou hondest hither Thy hallowing Eye,
My answer to each one must be the same
Thy sight a rainbow dome.
Stand ever open, O Lord, at my home door,
And tell will be tell to more!

Through the rosy portals of morning
Nine the dawn of the day,
Over the blossoming earth and the glistening sea
The praise Thou inspirest rolls back to Thee:
So come through each infinite sunrise go;
Yet, crippled and dumb, behold me well,
Dear Lord, at the Beautiful Gate.

I wait for Thy hand of healing.—
For vigor and hope in Thee.
Open wide the—for no one but me am—
Let me touch Thy robe! I shall rise and run
Through Thy bigger gate, all free and free,
Where in and out Thy beloved go,
Nor want nor wandering know.

Thyself are the Door, Most Holy!
By Thee let me enter in!
I press toward Thee with my failing strength;
Unfold Thy love in its breadth and length,
Thou life from Those let my spirit win!
To the master fair city, the Father's Heaven,
There, Lord, art the way alone.

From the deeps of unseen glory
Now I see the flowing light,
O rare, sweet winds from Thy hills that blow!
O River so calm in its crystal flow!
Calm subduedly, the depth, the height!
What joy will blow not rests no impart
When those who emerge my heart!

To be made into Thee one spirit,
In the boon that I beginning ask.
To have no Self and all one Christ—
My thoughts to echo Thy will divine—
Myself Thy servant, for my task.
Like! like! I may search through Thee, the Door,
Saved, sheltered Thy evermore!

Communications.

For the Christian Recorder.

THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference was organized in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 10th of September, 1831, under the Presidency of Bishop Brown. It now numbers about 4,000, and only one of its original members now living. My residence has been continually within its bounds since its organization, and I have always felt a deep interest in its prosperity. I hope, therefore, that I shall be excused from this charge of presumption in writing these few lines

This Conference, in its meeting at Chillicothe, in April last, resolved to hold its next meeting in Cincinnati; but the presiding Bishop could not then set the time of meeting; nor has he to my knowledge, as yet done it. I venture, therefore, very respectfully, to suggest to our venerable Bishop that he appoint Wednesday, the 22nd of April next as the day of the next meeting of the Ohio Annual Conference

Should our venerable Bishop be pleased to appoint that day, it will afford us the advantage of moonlight during the whole session of Conference. We also want a large attendance of some of the members travelling on the Sabbath, in order to reach Conference in due time, as we have comparatively but a few this year; and it will also be early enough in the season to enable all ministers stationed in farming districts to get their crops secured in time to plant gardens for the support and comfort of their families. Of late the price of garden products has been very high, and we have seen, in several instances, with much satisfaction, the decided advantage, in family, of a well stocked garden.

My present appointment is in the midst of a fine farming district, and the financial returns from it to the Conference have been very satisfactory; but it cannot be so this year, hewing.

1. There was an entire failure of the wheat crop last summer, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars, which is now keenly felt, in the price of bread, by every family in the district, especially the poor.

2. The great fall in the price of pork has seriously embarrassed many who bought hogs at a high price in the summer, to fatten with their abundant crop of corn for the fall market; but it failed, and they now suffer the loss of both wheat and corn.

3. The Government location which were being so lavishly expended last year have run out, and those who were in any way benefited by them enjoy them no more. Hence our hope of money for the benefit of Conference this year is in the manufacturing districts, and I am sorry to say that those who are fortunately stationed in them, will not accordingly

LEWIS Wolfrey.

Xenia O., Jan. 23d, 1867.

THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

The executive bureau of the National Equal Rights League met on Monday in the chemical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution. Present: John M Langston, Esq, president, also, Rev. J. W. Loguen, Rev. George H. Washon, A. S. Brown, J. T. Mahoney J T Bapier, Rev D. W. Anderson, and Rev H W Beecher.

In the absence of the recording secretary, Professor Vashon was appointed acting secretary.

The president urged the necessity of the members of the bureau laboring earnestly in behalf of the league in their several localities; after which, at his suggestion, a motion was made and carried, that the country be distributed for the several purposes of the N. E. R League.

On motion of Rev J W Loguen, it was unanimously voted that there be six districts, as follows:

1st. The six New England States.

2d. The four Middle States, Maryland and Virginia.

3d. West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

4th. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas.

5th. The District of Columbia.

6th. The District of Columbia and the Territories

The bureau then proceeded to make appointments of superintendents for the several districts, as follows:

1st. Rev. Leonard Grimes, of Massachusetts.

2d. William Nesbit, of Pennsylvania

3d. Charles H. Langston, of Kansas.

4th. David Pickett, of South Carolina.

5th. Philip A. Bell, of California.

6th. Solomon G. Brown, of the District of Columbia.

J. T. Rapier having expressed a desire to resign his position in the executive bureau in favor of Abraham Smith, of Nashville, Tennessee, his resignation was received, and the vacancy was filled as required.

The several associations in the interest of the equal rights movement were taxed as follows: 1st Pennsylvania, \$100; 2d League, Oberlin, Ohio, \$10; State League of Ohio, \$50; do. of Indiana, \$50; do of Kentucky, \$50; do. of Tennessee, \$50; do of Missouri, \$50; do of New Jersey, \$25; do. of Missouri, \$50; do of Tennessee, \$50; do. of North Carolina, \$50; do of South Carolina, do. of Virginia, \$50; do of Maryland, \$50; do of Louisiana, \$50; Georgia R E League, \$100.

The President paid in \$14 on account of the Lorraine county E R League, at Oberlin, Ohio.

On motion, adjourned.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE CHASE, SENATOR SUMNER AND BISHOP PAYNE.

A number of letters from the absent, the meeting of the convention on Saturday, among which were the following:

LETTER FROM SENATOR PAYNE.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 7th, 1867.

John M. Langston, Esq., President of the N. E. R. League:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 17th ult has been received. In your request me to attend the National Convention of Negroes about to be convened at the seat of Government, and if not convenient to me, to address you "a letter containing" my views with regard to the two great questions now pending.

I regret to say that my obligations to the University, which we are diligently laboring to make a success, compel me to remain at home during the winter, and, therefore, I am pressed to lay before you my views concerning what I conceive to be the means of the N. E. R. L.

In the absence of the constitution of the league, I infer its mission from its name to be *the enfranchisement of the colored race* of the N. E. R. L.

The whole mission, but its execution is difficult. Those upon whom we have to operate are numerous, rich, powerful, and politically strong. Those who favor us are comparatively few, while they are really poor and despised.

Nevertheless, the duty of the league is to labor morning, noon, and night—in season and out of season—by every effective agent and every lawful means, to produce a radical change in the public mind and a radical change in the constitutions of the several States where colored men are now politically outlawed.

That freedom is a sheer humbug unless the ballot is seen by what is now transpiring throughout the South. In Maryland, in Louisiana, in Tennessee, black men are driven by the order of the class of men whose business is to protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong. Such protection is denied and held in slavery in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, and that, too within fifty miles of Washington city. In all the rebel States colored men are liable to be whipped, not murdered at the will of impulsive rebels and the General Government cannot or will not deliver them. That this state of things will continue, we need the colored men of the land are universally enfranchised is a certainty so that the spirit of slavery still rules the South, and that the dominant class believe themselves born to dictate and mainly posture or no posture, law or no law, Constitution or no Constitution.

How long this state of things will exist I know not, certainly until there be a radical change in the public mind North and South. But how shall this change be brought about. By labor, faith, and prayer. This is the work, the duty, the obligation of the N. E. R. League, and it is of every man, and every association of men who has consecrated his or their energies to the God-like work of elevating humanity, because it is humanity.

I say labor, there is no success without this. And yet it is true there is no success but in God's time. Hence we have there is no successful faith without prayer to him who holds the issues in his hands, as butter flowers in the hands of a boy. Let us prayerfully to be resolved in seeking in the purposes of his unspeakable wisdom and unfathomable love.

Himself his noblest descendent of a band of enslaved souls that have cast off the yoke of a slave—supported, despised, rejected of men like a cause. He is prepared to sympathize with the insulted and oppressed of all lands, all colors, all races, and he will completely break the yoke and the oppressor of this land as he has done the broken hearted tyrant of Egypt and his host. Now, my dear sir, in distant position, I speak as an ambassador. I am, therefore, compelled to declare "celestial citizen" elevate. This is not its mission. It is to elevate this nation by making the poorer colored man's interest identical with the ballot. To defend one's life, liberty, property, is as inherent in the soul itself in time of war the sword is the weapon of defense; in time of peace, the ballot. Therefore, he who deprives or attempts to deprive the one or the other, be he an enemy, an oppressor, a despot. This is true and free if Washington were now Republican, aristocrat, king, or President.

The blundering policy of the American people still makes them hesitate to deal in justice and equity with the black man; but the time is coming in this country, and in the recent action of Congress touching the District of Columbia is an evidence of this progress toward the goal of eternal right, that the noble band of patriotic and thorough patriots whose utterances, whose labors, and whose votes have completely emancipated the central point of the great Republic from the grasp of the enslaver and the rule of the oppressor. The institution of slavery and prejudice may sneer at them, misrepresent them, but history and posterity will enroll them among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

The action of the National Legislature in the case of the League and the action of the colored members of the Massachusetts' delegation.

Let these facts inspire the members of the National Equal Rights League to renewed labor, effort, and faith. Let correspondence with the others of another year, the faith of another prayer, and the fervent prayers of another.

He who led Israel through the waste, howling wilderness still leads the way, and holy freedom before his resistless arm every foe must flee. Let every man of the league be a side of this oppressor's all sink like Pharaoh's hosts. Let every man, like Moses, lift up his rause look to him for succor, they shall not look in vain.

May morning wisdom inspire the counsels of the League and the convention, and may the arm of Omnipotence be with you for salvation victory. Fraternally yours,

PAYNE.

LETTER FROM HON. S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1866.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 26th instant, asking an expression of my opinion respecting the right of suffrage of the colored people of the United States, known as the National Equal Rights League, the object of which, as you state, is "to secure the extent of civil and political equality, through the instrumentality of those agencies which the colored people themselves are able to wield in exchanging public opinion, through the newspaper, the lecture, the petition, and the ballot box, by judicious effort."

I am sure you do not ask this for your own satisfaction, for you must know me too long to doubt my approval of every honest and judicious effort on the part of the colored citizens of the United States to secure the recognition of the civil rights and political rights to which they are justly entitled, and I know of no civil or political rights to which any citizen is entitled which the complexion, or color, can be reasonably denied to another.

While individuals, by individual efforts and by force of individual character, may do much toward securing this recognition, there are manifest and great advantages in efforts which shall be made by the members united.

Much, therefore, may be hoped from your League, if its action be guided by wisdom, and if the members, fired by generous zeal and generous self-sacrifice, "run each one his race, as a noble thing, in your own language," to the goal of victory. Success is to be won by ordered and disciplined life, and to secure that which is valuable in life, there is no substitute to the accomplishment of its great objects.

I have no doubt that every man, woman, and child in the country will be best promoted by the fullest recognition of their civil and most complete protection of all rights for all men.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

S. P. CHASE

John M Langston, Esq., President of National Equal Rights League.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1866

Dear Sir:—I am glad that the colored citizens of the country are holding a convention, to consider how best to promote their welfare, and to secure those equal rights to which they justly aspire. There is really nothing less than a revolution. But you will succeed. The revolution must prevail. What are called civil rights have been acknowledged. Political rights are now claimed, is equally important for political rights, which must be secured, because the greatest wrong. Let the colored citizens everywhere, by their calmness, by their constancy, by their good conduct, by their temperance, by their industry, by their intelligence, by their self-respect, by their union, by their organization, by their conventions, by their petitions, by their appeals to the country, by their newspapers, by their speeches, by their votes, by their universal manhood, show that they are worthy of the ballot, and that they will use it for the benefit of their country, and for the good of all its citizens.

Yours truly,

CHARLES SUMNER.

J M Langston Esq.

BISHOP CAMPBELL'S LETTER TO THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We copy the following letter from the New Orleans Christian Advocate:

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH

We publish the following statement from Bishop Campbell, of the African M. E. Church explaining the knotty point on which the Bishop differs between his Church and the Northern Methodists. If the African M. E. Church still holds out the fair terms of union it is not unlikely that the Northern Methodists will shortly accept them.

Mr. Editor: Be pleased to allow me through the columns of your paper, to correct, if possible, a false impression which has been made upon the minds of many friends and well wishers of the M. E. Church, South, and upon the minds of many of our members of the A. M. E. Church, by publication at an article in the Christian Advocate over the signature of Rev W. Capers, D. D. pastor of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

The Dr writes an article favoring the union of the M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Church, and informs his readers that Dr. Ames has succeeded in getting the Northern Methodists, and that Bishop Ames is now in this city to consummate the union. I am sorry to tell them that Bishop Ames of the M. E. Church, South, has not succeeded in the A. M. E. Church, have both spoken in advocacy of said union. I can say nothing relative to the views of Bishop Ames, but I am free to state my own views upon that subject.

As a minister of the Methodist family, I am heartily in favor of the permanently organized union among all the various branches of that family, wherever the same can be successfully accomplished. I am free to say, in regard to the union of the Northern Methodists among the colored people, that this is a matter which can be accomplished by the Northern Methodists themselves, and by no other people. I have had, for many years, a large experience and observation among them, that this is the universal feeling and sentiment of every intelligent minister of the Methodist of the A. M. E. Church.

I have also had the proposal my sentiments by word or letter, contrary to those expressed in the above statement of the Dr. article, to Dr. Crary or any others party or parties connected with the membership of forty-two years in the Church.

In an incidental interview I had between Dr. Crary and myself on the other, Dr. Crary distinctly stated to me that the union of the M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Church—extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—was a union, and introduced the names of other prominent ministers of the M. E. Church, who favored the views, and who had both spoken and written upon this subject. At that time, the Rev. Dr. Crary was present at an interview or exchanged any words with the Rev. Dr. Ames, and the union of which I proposed was that the Bishops, Elders, and members of the M. E. Church, should be received into full membership in the M. E. Church, and that the ministers and members of the A. M. E. Church should be received into that church with all their official functions, and that their colored brethren, they should be allowed to exercise the same functions among the white members of the Church. The white bishops to preside over the white conferences, the colored bishops should preside over the colored conferences of colored men—and the same rule should be carried out in the quarterly stations, that is, white pastors for white churches, and colored pastors for colored churches composed of colored persons.

He submitted the proposition to me, and asked what I thought of it. I told him that, told him in the presence of Rev. M. M. Clark, Rev. Mr. Langston, and many more of the two churches did not suit me, but the power whom I represented; that we were now as to our quarterly conferences, and our annual letters of colonization in the church or State which we were located, and that this was the only ground upon which we could or would be willing to unite with the M. E. Church, would be that the Bishops, Elders, preachers and people, should be received into full membership in that church, and that the bishops and other ministers should have the right and exercise their functions in their office in the Church, in common with the white bishops and ministers, without any distinction whatever being made on account of race or color.

Such was the substance of my remarks to Dr. Crary, and to which the Dr. said, that was the difficulty to be overcome. On the matter of receiving the colored bishops and ministers into the white conferences, I have not any distinction being made on the account of race or color, so that black Bishops could preside over white conferences, and black ministers could preside over white churches and congregations; that neither the white nor the colored bishops should have

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT.

We hope our readers will notice that our paper appears in a new dress this week.

NOTE THIS, WELL.

A great many persons who subscribe for the Christian *Recorder*, and do not get it are at fault themselves. Why?

Ans. (1.) They do not go to the post-office to inquire for it.

(2.) They frequently change their place of residence from one town or State to another, from one street to another, and never inform us of the fact.

Now do not tell every body you meet that you have subscribed for the *Christian Recorder* and get it, but let us know and you shall have it.

Remember there are some vile negro-hating, mush-mouthed, white-livered, mealy-mouthed, whiskey-loving clerks who think it beneath their "dignity" to deliver a "colored newspaper." There is a way to bring this small-headed, little-hat, and short-tailed coat gentry to their senses. Put some substantial Radical on their track, and they will make many promises of good behaviour in the future than were ever made by a Fenian before an Assize court in the British realm.

PITTSBURG, PA.

We propose to our next issue to say something about the wonderful work which has been wrought in this city by the Rev. J. P. Quidgeon, through the blessing of God. It is such magnitude that we feel inclined to give it more than a hasty notice.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Temperance societies are being organized in many parts of our country among our people. The colored people of Chicago are a little ahead of any other place on the subject of temperance: public sentiment almost compels a man to join the temperance society. An account of their societies will be found elsewhere. We had the honor of addressing them on this all-important subject recently. Let our ministers aid in the formation of temperance societies every where, that intoxicating drink may not find victims among our people.

THE FAIR AT CINCINNATI.

The editor returns his sincere thanks on behalf of those he represents, to the ladies of the Fair at Cincinnati, for the kind notice the *Christian Recorder* in getting printing material. The proceeds are hundred and forty dollars and sixty cents, and we assure you, will be applied to no other purpose, as we pledged the public at the outset. This is the first moment we get for printing material, and we trust that it will be a useless errand which a sufficient amount will soon gather.

We shall ever remember Cincinnati. The warm-hearted Christian friends we have made there will ever be dear to our hearts.

IMPORTANT ADMISION

The *Christian Advocate*, the principal official organ of the M. E. Church, and perhaps the most influential, makes the following important admission in its issue of Jan 24th:

"To our personal observation, it has always seemed that there was a fine place for colored people in the Methodist Episcopal Church within the free States."

How inconsistent, then, is the opposition which is bitterly and persistantly carried on in many quarters against the organization of the A. M. E. Church, which is simply the organized effort of colored man to disseminate divine truth among their brethren?

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

A paper published at Bailey, England, has the following:

"The Rev. Sella Martin, a gentleman of color from the United States of America, will gave a lecture on Wednesday evening, in our Town Hall, on "The Late War in America, the present state of political parties, and the prospects of the negro race." Mr. Martin is a mulatto, a person of great intelligence, and gifted with rare powers of speech. He was introduced to the audience —a very large one—by the Rev. James Rae, who had met with him at a meeting recently held for the benefit of the Freedmen's Aid Society, for which Mr Martin is at present lecturing in this country. Mr. Joseph Parker, who had been announced to preside, not being able to attend through indisposition, his place was taken by Mr Rae."

OUR AMUSEMENT.

If editorial duties require a continued excitement and that it ought to get more and more so, we are compelled from time to time to ply the amusement which the *Christian Recorder* has furnished to its frequent additions to the editor, during a recent absence of three months.

Had we believed in "Spiritualism," we would have supposed that some being from the unknown world, was daily visiting our sanctum, and addressing himself to our task strength and clerks. Dust.

The editor is flying over the whole room for we frequently hear *Sic it be going to Ohio*. He will leave his publishing house, property and friends, and with the pot-hooks of a few subscribers around his edge and settle on the golden sands of California or among the sparkling rivers of Missouri? *No letter will reach him, though he tells you where to send them. Your only hope will be to find him.*

Now we do not believe in "spiritualism," and, therefore, do not believe that the kind unknown world sends for amusement which the *Recorder* has furnished during our absence, by the editor himself. It is the editor and we must bestow the honor on the dear Saviour to whom, at his own request, we gave the charge at the editorial departure when we left for the West. It has afforded us the heartiest, loudest and longest laugh we have had for many days. It will appear that our dear colleague was *stuck on* giving us this laugh, for he hurried up to the matter, so will be seen from the following:

the 19th of Jan the *Christian Recorder*, in the leading editorial column, said:

"The editor has been lying quite ill at Galena, Ill., last is recovering, and expects to be here soon to be in Philadelphia."

Feeling that the week state in which his might reach this city would require a tonic, our thoughtful editor *pro tem* penned, in four days after the appearance of the above statement, the following

WHERE IS BROTHER LYNCH?

"It is now a month since the editor since he started on a tour to increase the subscription list of the *Recorder*. We are greatly in need of means. Will he not forward us the money he has on hand? By so doing he will greatly facilitate our cause."

The appeared in the issue of the 26th of January, having been put to press a day or two before the paper with the above advertisement for the editor was off the press, the editor was sitting quietly at his family hearthstone, just as the *Recorder* published he would be, in its issue which appeared four days after the editorial announcement.

Don't laugh too severely, dear friends; improved drill will be shown one of these days, as our concern is best on improvement.

The Jeff Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, '66, making up to Jan 26th, three months' absence.

OUR WESTERN TRIP.

We arrived at Philadelphia on Friday of last week, the 25th of January, and must confess to some feeling of delight, at also regaining the society of our numerous friends. The reception of duties which have already become familiar and pleasing.

This Western trip has caused an absence of three months from our office, and yet it has been of the greatest value, indeed, we have obtained a knowledge of the wants, feelings and condition of the country, and its connection, which is indispensable to an editor of our Church organ. We have found out to what extent posters may be relied on to support our connectional enterprises, how much kind-minded and public-spirited men are, and how others may not be so generally endowed with these qualities

Though confined chiefly to our travels in a portion of the Ohio Conference district, we have succeeded in stirring up an increased interest, and adding scores of subscribers. The most influential journals of the State have claims. We return to our office with a deeper love for our people, than was ever before possessed. We believe that they will support our enterprise established for their elevation, intelligence, have warmest, honest, and energetic leaders.

It is noticable that nearly all of our ministers everywhere in the West and the times have changed, and we have entered upon a work that requires the use of all the intellect and high toned energies, and that, to hold our own, we must have as much intellectual power *inside* of our Church as there is outside of it, and use it as an instrumentality to build up the Redeemer's kingdom. Our ministers are making rapid intellectual progress, and are developing their minds by reading and study, in many instances, equal to the most blood-and-progress circumstances the poor circuit, the embarrassed station, large and helpless district, and their personal labor, do not delve a large number from the pastoral field to the ledge. Thus, we think we are safe in saying that the time is ripe for our dear Episcopal Church to believe in an educated ministry, and that all of her leading ministers are working towards that stand, and, and whether they have accomplished all they desire or not, they still never take a single step backward, but all forward! a skull to be unbroken sound whispered by every one who knows the time of our entire ranks and we shall be surprised at the rapid march of progress, doing good work for the Master, averting the "psalm of victory" and the "crown of glory"!

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

R. S. RHODES, A. B. EDITOR

The January number contains articles which, if perused and carefully digested, will add greatly to the stock of knowledge of even those of the highest culture. This subject of periodicals, contains the choicest religious and historical literature published in this country. We would not attempt a review of its valuable articles in a hastily penned non-sense paragraph, but simply suggest to our ministers to read the *Quarterly*.

The learned editor honors the *Christian Recorder* with a notice while reviewing his "Quarterly Book Table," which is highly prized, because the *Methodist Quarterly Review* [illegible] but deals [illegible] a second time.

Our congratulations unto the M. E. Church South, and the entire mind of our Church begins it was to remembered that this publication is a previous number of the Quarterly.

We are pleased to see the mistakes for the Christian Recorder has for the A. M. E. Church have corrected, and M. E. Church South we propose to publish it next week, with more command thereof.

A. A. BRADLEY, ESQ.

Our readers in Baltimore and Washington will learn with pleasure that Mr. A. A. Bradley who was in their midst a year ago. There has ever since trouble among the colored people in Baltimore, the public are poorly balanced, of some talent, a vast deal of courage, and not a bit of discretion. Hence, the late disturbances in that city.

We are able confidently to assert, that the sole cause of this dangerous outbreak was the presence of the notorious Mr. Bradley, whom it will be remembered, he served in such an outrageous manner last year, by inciting the poor and ignorant to violence, that he was indicted before a grand jury, and, that he was sent to Fort Pulaski by a military commission. One year, but was afterwards released by an order from the Secretary of War. Bradley, who is in our judgment, a man of talent, a vast deal of courage, and not a bit of discretion. Hence, the late disturbances in that city.

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Religious World Abroad.

ENGLAND.

A Novel Conference.—A conference will be held this month in London to consist of one or two representatives of the churches, and of the principal gaining workingmen in each, by lot or some other means, which can be done to remove the misunderstandings between the employers and the employed for public meetings and the small expenses, best fee or any other method which can be adopted to work. Disbelief in the gospel used to be attributed to the lack of accurate knowledge. It has been suggested, such as the said men they are treated in the churches, and by some of the sacred duties, and the simplest mode of evangelical instruction in the Scriptures. In order to secure the attendance of able to organize this matter and direct its efficient action. We do not see the use of a conference for this purpose, but if it can be done against political differences, and we wish it success.

FRANCE.

The Evacuation of the French Troops from Rome will not be for a long time. Napoleon has the withdrawal of French troops from Rome. The papers are doing all they can to prevent the evacuation. The Pope is not willing to be left to himself, and the Emperor is not willing to leave him to himself. The Pope is not willing to be left to himself, and the Emperor is not willing to leave him to himself. The Pope is not willing to be left to himself, and the Emperor is not willing to leave him to himself.

AUSTRIA.

Austria. The president of the Cabinet will soon have several vacancies in Austria with some of the most prominent men in the Empire to fill. Count Belcredi, the President of the Cabinet, will resign, and Count Belcredi will be succeeded by Count Belcredi. Count Belcredi will be succeeded by Count Belcredi. Count Belcredi will be succeeded by Count Belcredi. Count Belcredi will be succeeded by Count Belcredi.

ITALY.

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SPAIN.

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News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Bills Passed by Default.—The 14 bills awaiting the signature of the President, and reported to him recently, have become laws without the approval of the President. The bills are as follows: [illegible]

Bills Signed. The President has signed the bills fixing the meeting of Congress on March 4, and appropriating $5,000 for a site for the New York Post Office.

Rejected.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of W. E. Dodge, Jr., as Minister to France, R. Flanigan as Naval Officer, and J. P. Rilgore as Marshal for Augusta, Ga., also the confirmation of Wm. Millward as Director of the Mint.

Nominations Confirmed.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney-General, A. L. Saunders to be Chief Cashier of the Mint in this city.

The Treasury.—The Internal Revenue receipts for last week were $1,4 0,278.

Pardon.—The President has pardoned a Mississippi civil and military leader named Quinn, on the recommendation of Gen. Ames, the Provisional General and Governor.

The Judiciary.—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided in some history and liquor cases, that neither a license nor the payment of a penalty under the 3rd section of Congress of 1862 [illegible]

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Jan. 22.—The Public Land Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of [illegible]

Jan. 23.—The Land Committee reported adversely on relative to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on [illegible]

Jan. 24.—The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on [illegible]

HOUSE.

Jan. 22.—The House bill supplementary to the [illegible]

Jan. 23.—A bill abolishing peonage in the Territories and providing for its punishment. Also a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the abolition of a State by the General Government.

Jan. 24.—A bill abolishing peonage in the Territories and providing for its punishment. Also a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the abolition of a State by the General Government.

IRELAND.

The Belfast Presbyterian Almanac for 1867, (what's going on in Belfast), has a list of 1,000 names, (a contingency), reports the Irish General Assembly's Presbyterian Church to have 540 congregations and 500 ministers, two colleges, fully equipped and endowed, (one in Belfast, the other in Londonderry), and larger number of students than any other. There are about fifty other Irish Presbyterian bodies, the greatest in Belfast, and several Scotch and dissenting Arian organizations.

Of the Synods connected with the Assembly in 1865, 2744 were of the six Ulster counties, 27,000 in Munster, Catholic and Presbyterian, 1,000 in Connaught, 2,000 in other parts. The number of the communicants is 2,000 in Belfast, 1,000 in Londonderry, 1,000 in Dublin, 1,000 in Cork, 1,000 in Limerick, 1,000 in Waterford, 1,000 in Kilkenny, 1,000 in Tipperary, 1,000 in Clare, 1,000 in Galway, 1,000 in Mayo, 1,000 in Sligo, 1,000 in Leitrim, 1,000 in Roscommon, 1,000 in Longford, 1,000 in Westmeath, 1,000 in Meath, 1,000 in Louth, 1,000 in Monaghan, 1,000 in Cavan, 1,000 in Fermanagh, 1,000 in Tyrone, 1,000 in Donegal, 1,000 in Londonderry, 1,000 in Antrim, 1,000 in Down, 1,000 in Armagh, 1,000 in Tyrone, 1,000 in Fermanagh, 1,000 in Cavan, 1,000 in Monaghan, 1,000 in Louth, 1,000 in Meath, 1,000 in Westmeath, 1,000 in Longford, 1,000 in Roscommon, 1,000 in Galway, 1,000 in Mayo, 1,000 in Sligo, 1,000 in Leitrim, 1,000 in Donegal, 1,000 in Londonderry, 1,000 in Antrim, 1,000 in Down, 1,000 in Armagh, 1,000 in Tyrone, 1,000 in Fermanagh, 1,000 in Cavan, 1,000 in Monaghan, 1,000 in Louth, 1,000 in Meath, 1,000 in Westmeath, 1,000 in Longford, 1,000 in Roscommon, 1,000 in Galway, 1,000 in Mayo, 1,000 in Sligo, 1,000 in Leitrim, 1,000 in Donegal.

SCOTLAND.

Union.—The question of the Presbyterian reunion is flagging. Large numbers of the United Presbyterians in the north of Scotland, and some of them compilation that the clergy are opposed to the union, are opposed by the congregations. The ultra Free Churchmen are still more opposed, and will have no union. The Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, has instead an overture to the assembly, which will probably be rejected by the General Assembly should make provision for the maintenance of the Free Church principles. The Bengal papers, the Friend of India, says even the British Assembly the presbyteries are Wales, and one in Ireland, believe in the same spirit and principles. Some of their presbyteries are in favor of union with the United Presbyterians, and the Free Church. The Home especially require pastors and deacons, and will be more in favor of union if they will bring into their other a tendency towards unionism. There is a movement looking toward union in progress.

GERMANY.

Rationalism—A long prayer, of a character much more practical than religious has been sent by the Berlin Government to all the Consistories of the evangelical [illegible]

The Lutheran Church of Hanover has just been gladdened by the Prussian King's announcement, in compliance with the request of the elders, that he will keep it a separate establishment, independent of the Evangelical Church of Prussia. The latter having based upon a compromise between the opposite doctrines of Luther and Calvin respecting the Divine presence in the Lord's supper, has been at variance with the Lutheran Church, and attempts to proselyted among the solid and Conservative rural districts. The secret Prussian Lutheran claim for themselves the same rights as Hanover has got, and suggest that the United Church be dissolved, and the Established Church in Lutheran [illegible]

Catholic Conference.—The Evangelische Kirchenzeitung, the Protestant Church [illegible]

Austria.—The Protestant Church [illegible]

Austria.—The Protestant Church [illegible]

Austria.—The

Poetry.

A DEAD WORKER.

BY EMILY H. HICKEY

Cross her hands upon her breast!
They were never raised in prayer
While she lived, but in her rest
Let them be as saints' hands are
Poor hard hands, all labor-seamed!
For she worked while others dreamed

Slender lips, pale buds that never
Felt love's holy morning dew,
Meeting them with gladness quiver—
Poor dear child! she never knew
How our lovers joyousness keep
In the stubble must she reap

Prematurely worn and cold,
Thinking but of "market price,"
Slight of spirit, very cold,
With no glory in her eyes
When the sunlight flashed above her;
Wishing weary daytime over

As Ixion, to the wheel
Bound to ceaseless round of labor,
Dulled with work unchangeable,
So the laughter of a neighbor
Jarred, like sudden tempest sent
O'er a silent instrument.

Conscious but that breath was here;
Too dull for the questioning,
Pallid doubts, and wild demurs,
If a blessed or cursed thing
For her stagnant soul, without
Believing, here no doubt!

Cross her hands, and leave her so,
Make no restless speculations;
Christ, who died, alone may know,
And the angel of His patience—
Patience teaching, taught perhaps
More, as thought on doubting shapes

In imperfect sight that sees,
Ere the holy salve's anointing,
Men all indistinct from trees,
Scornful fingers come were pointing
At this one, who spent her youth
Without living—awful truth

Let us miss or wealth or fame,
But, oh, Saviour! let us go,
For the sake of Thy great name,
Where Siloë's waters flow.
Infinite, we ask not might,
Only cry to thee for light!

—*Macmillan's Magazine*

The Family.

JESUS AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"He shall gather the lambs with His arms, and carry them in His bosom."—These gentle words of prophecy relate to the Lord Jesus; and in Him they were fulfilled. His ways of gentleness and love engaged the hearts of "little ones;" and many such believed on Him, while reasoning and self-righteous men despised His grace, and scorned His lowly ways.

At Capernaum the disciples asked the Lord, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" "And Jesus called a little child unto Him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily, I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name, receiveth me. But whoso shall offend—stumble or insnare—one of these little ones who believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

The original word, here rendered "little child," includes the idea of a little, docile, subject one—a little child who believes without reasoning; lives, in the family, without servile work and without any anxious care; and is cheerfully submissive and obedient to parental control. And this is the Lord's own description of a person saved by His grace, and who shall therefore enter into the kingdom of heaven. An instructive instance and illustration of this is seen in the case of a little child, called by the grace of God into the knowledge and love of Christ; and into conscious salvation, and rest and peace in Him.

The grace of God, bestowed on one such little one, I desire to describe. But let the father of that little child tell the truthful tale, in his own way:

"When my child was about three years old, and while speaking to him of the Divine Saviour, I said to him; 'Johnny, the Lord Jesus came into the world to save sinners—little sinners like you, as well as big sinners' He looked up and said; 'What is a sinner, papa?' 'You are a sinner, Johnny' 'No: I am not, papa I don't know what a sinner is.' I described some of his little faults, but without applying the description, and remarked; 'That any boy who does so is a sinner. These things do not make him a sinner, but they show that *he* is a sinner; for if sin were not in him, it would not come out, in this or any other way.'

"With blushing face and flowing tears my little one came to me, and hiding his face on my knee, he sobbed as though his little heart would break Laying my hand gently on his head, I asked him with tenderness what was the cause of his grief, but he only wept more loudly, and clung to me the more. I then asked, 'Have you found out who is a sinner?' 'Yes, papa!' 'Who is a sinner?' 'I am a sinner, papa.' 'Then the Gospel is good news to *you*, Johnny; for it tells you of Jesus, the sinner's Friend.' It was my habit to direct his mind to *Christ Jesus alone*

"When my child was about seven years old, I was occupied, during a few months, in a large village, in making known the Gospel of the grace of God. Many poor neglected sinners were there brought together to hear, and about forty of them were led, by grace, to 'know the joyful sound.' Infidels and harlots and gray headed sinners were of the number saved; and in the midst of these was my own little one, confessing Jesus Christ, his *all in all*.

"A few of the particulars of his conversion may serve to show the simplicity of *faith in Christ*.

"One evening—after a meeting at which Christ alone was exalted, and God's way of saving sinners was plainly declared—my little boy came to me, led by his mother, who said: 'Papa, Johnny wishes to say something to you.' 'Well, my dear,' said I, 'what is it you wish to say?' He quietly replied. 'I believe now, papa' 'What do you believe?' I inquired, being careful not to anticipate, nor to suggest. 'I believe, with my heart, that Jesus is the Son of God, and that He died on the cross for sinners, and God the Father raised Him from the dead; and that He is now at the right hand of God in heaven—Lord of all.' These were his precise words; and he added: *I do believe this, papa, with all my heart.*' Giving thanks to God, I asked my little one this question: 'Are your sins forgiven, Johnny?' '*I don't know*' This was said just as a little child would speak; and I added: 'Now that you believe in the Lord Jesus, you can pray to Him, and to the Father in His name, but before you believed, you could not; for the Apostle Paul says: 'How shall they call upon Him in whom they have not believed?' But you can now call upon the name of the Lord Jesus, and ask God the Father what you know and feel through faith that your sins are forgiven and that your soul is saved'

About a week after he came to me, with a placid countenance and said 'Papa, I believe *more* now What do you believe now, my dear?' 'I believe with my heart as I told you last week that Jesus is the Son of God who died on the cross for sinners, and that God raised Him from the dead, and He is at the right hand of the Father Lord of all And I believe that God has forgiven my sins for Jesus sake All fear is taken away, Papa I am now waiting for Jesus to come from heaven *Blessed Jesus* Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise'

"It was in truth a touching sight when in the midst of a group of rescued sinners, this little one stood and confessed his faith in JESUS—the DIVINE and ONLY Saviour of his soul. There stood the harlot, and the infidel and the gray headed sinner and in the midst of them this *little one* of seven years old; confessing, alike the grace by which they were, *alike and equally*, saved from sin and death, and the precious blood in which their various sins were all, and for ever washed away That was indeed a '*happy day*' There was joy and thanksgiving on earth, and more there was 'joy in heaven'—joy in the presence of the angels of God'—the joy of the Good Shepherd, who had *sought and found* a number of *lost* and neglected sheep and who had, together with them, gathered with his arm, and into his bosom a *perishing lamb*, which HE ALONE could rescue and preserve And it was then, and still is, an occasion of thanksgiving to God that my little one was drawn to JESUS, in such company—in the midst of such monuments of mercy, and miracles of grace, and illustrious instances of the virtue of His precious blood to cleanse from all and every sin. Because it would ever serve to remind him, that the grace that saved him can save the vilest sinner upon earth, the precious blood that washed his sins away can make the foulest sinner clean and give sweet peace and rest, and holy joy in presence of the LORD"

Such is the father's testimony to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I know that his testimony is true And the 'little one' of whom he speaks is now a man; and resides in the State of New York, where he preaches, faithfully, the grace by which he was brought to JESUS when a "little child"

THE CHICKEN'S MISTAKE.

BY PHŒBE CARY

A little downy chicken, one day,
Asked leave to go on the water,
Where she saw a duck with her brood at play.
Swimming and splashing about her.

Indeed, she began to peep and cry,
When her mother wouldn't let her:
"If the ducks can swim there, why can't I;
Are they any bigger or better?"

Then the old hen answered, "Listen to me,
And hush your foolish talking,
Just look at your feet, and you will see
They were only made for walking."

But chicky wistfully eyed the brook,
And didn't half believe her,
For she seemed to say, by a knowing look,
"Such stories couldn't deceive her

And as her mother was scratching the ground,
She muttered lower and lower,
"I know I can go there and not be drowned,
And so I think I'll show her."

Then she made a plunge, where the stream was deep,
And saw too late her blunder,
For she hadn't hardly time to peep,
Till her foolish head went under.

And now I hope her fate will show
The child, my story reading,
That those who are older sometimes know
What you will do well in heeding

That each content in his place should dwell,
And envy not his brother,
And any part that is acted well,
Is just as good as another.

For we all have our proper sphere below,
And this is a truth worth knowing
You will come to grief, if you try to go
Where you never were made for going'

—*The Children's Hour*

OTHER PEOPLE'S TROUBLES EASY TO BEAR.

"You must really exercise patience," said an old rat to a brother that had been caught in a trap "No doubt it is painful; but squeaking will do you no good whatever, and it is very distressing to us to hear"

"You are mighty compassionate," said the prisoner, trying to ease his leg

"O, I assure you I feel beyond all description for you," said the old rat, "I can enter into your sufferings most fully but you see notwithstanding that I grieve so acutely, I can command myself and behave with moderation."

"Very fine," replied the captive, "I could do the same if I were sitting at my ease looking at you in this trap, but I doubt exceedingly if your philosophy would hold out if you were here instead of there"

IKE'S COMPOSITION.

The boys were allowed to select their own theme for their compositions the week before Thanksgiving, and Ike tipped over his inkstand several times, on the snow-white table-cover, and smeared his fingers with ink in his effort to achieve an article worthy of his former-time reputation He handed the teacher the following the next morning, which pleased him so well that Ike had to stay in an hour after school, and be deprived of ten credits, in order to repress his exuberance.

THANKSGIVING.

A COMPOSITION BY IKE PARTINGTON

Thanksgiving Day is one of the Greatest Days in the year, taking a Whole Week to do it up well in—full of Plesant Memories Turkeys, and Mince Pies. It is one of the Institutions our Pilgrim Forefathers brought with them and landed onto Plymouth Rock in the May Flower and has been growing bigger ever since, according to the number of inhabitants It always comes on Thursday, because it takes three days to make ready for it, and three more to get over it including Sunday, which with Nuts and the Raisins and the Fun in the evening is first rate At the first of it there was more Thanks and less Food, which is now quite the contrary; there being few of the original Thanks-givers alive Then, I have read they could keep Thanksgiving in Clams which is something, if not made up in boarding house chowder and they were then clamorous for something to eat, which they dug in Dorchester Thanksgiving is a sort of a cold-weather Fourth of July, with the crackers left out, which will be too bad if they are left out next Summer merely because a city or two was burnt up, at which the spirit of 7 and 6 revolts It is a jolly day to bring folks together, and such lovely Copenhagen with all the Girls to kiss Some like it that are even older than we, who will always be Old Boys if they live to the age of Samson I don't like it as well as I do the pumpkins, but without that, it is pleasant Two Thanksgivings on one day don't help things any as I see though President Johnson meant well enough, I dare say, to the day and I don't believe any one could tell how much of the Thanks was the President's and how much the Governor's Perhaps it didn't make much difference, because the Thanks are very Small any way, but it is not so small a matter if called to eat a double allowance of Turkey, which owing to the marketers, as too many do is not easy at forty cents a pound to say nothing of the pudding and squash-pie Thanksgiving is a bully day though my teacher says we must say Bovine—which is not so good, I think and I wish it would come as often as some of the anniversaries that happen every three months—*Our Boys and Girls*

Miscellaneous.

THE BOY-HELPERS.

Mr W was the burden-bearer in the D Church He believed that *every one* should put his shoulder under the blessed burden to the full measure of his strength, *but* if any failed to do so, he could not see it fall He took the additional weight on himself, and left the careless one to settle his account with the Lord of the vineyard at nightfall

A few years since, Mr. W, though living in the city purchased a cow, that his little ones might have pure milk Then remembering the children of his minister, he told his little son to take a quart of milk to them every morning before school The little fellow did so cheerfully for three or four weeks; but then the novelty wore off, and the mornings grew cold, and he complained of the task

'None of the other boys carry milk any where before they go to school,' he said and I don't want to"

"Very well my son,' said the father 'I shall require nothing unreasonable of you You are old enough to realize the benefit you receive from the minister of Christ. Would you like to have Mr S. go away, and have the church-doors closed?"

"No, indeed, father, replied the boy.

"Then I think you should do your part in sustaining him. Now, if you have money, give that, and I will get some poorer boy, who loves the Church and Sabbath School, to carry the milk," said Mr W

Harry smiled, and said, "But you know, father, I have no money but what you give me; and if I should give five dollars a year to the Church, it would only be your giving so much more than you do now"

"Certainly, my son, and then it would be more your gift than what I now pay But your time before school, and your strength, are your own. You can make a little offering of these, and God will honor you for it It is but honest that you make some return for the benefits you receive from Mr S. If you mean to be a high-minded, generous man, and a useful Christian, when God shall convert your soul—as I firmly believe he will do—you must begin your work while a boy. I never knew a lazy, mean, and selfish youth to grow into a large-souled man Such are often converted, but they carry the dark skin and the Ethiopian spots through life with them."

From that moment, Harry uttered no complaint of his morning mission. He told the other boys what his father said: and Willis Green cried, "Well, I've got a bushel of nuts I brought from grandfather's; I'll carry a peck of them to Mr. S this night!"

George Adams said, "I'll go to the post-office for him every morning;" and stout Oliver Brown said, "I'll split his wood. Mother often says she hasn't half enough for four great boys to do for exercise"

From that day the boys of D. Church have been strong helpers to their minister, and any one who did nothing for him would be ashamed to own it.

Dear Harry carried his little burden but one short year, for then God took him to himself, but his example has influenced his playmates, who doubtless will grow up to be faithful in the great things of life.

O, how much the boys of a congregation could do to aid and relieve their minister! Have you ever begun to pay the debt you owe the man of God, who labors so much and prays so earnestly for you, boys? —*Child at Home.*

WHY WILLIE WANTS THE CURTAINS UP.

COLD wind, cold wind,
You may rumble shrilly;
Snug and happy in his bed,
Lies our little Willie.

Round moon, round moon,
On the snow you glisten,
You may hear our Willie laugh,
If you will but listen

Bright stars, bright stars,
How the snow has drifted!
Mother, let the curtain stay
Let me keep it lifted;

For I like to see the stars,
If awake I'm keeping,
And to have the stars see me,
If I am a-sleeping

LIFE ON MOUNTAINS.

Upon the tops of mountains, the air being subtle and pure, we respire with greatest freedom, our bodies are most active, our minds more serene, our pleasures less ardent, and our passions much more moderate Our meditations acquire a degree of sublimity from the grandeur of the objects around us. It seems as if, being lifted above all human society, we had left every low terrestial sentiment behind, and that, as we approach the ethereal regions, the soul imbibes something of their eternal purity One is grave without being melancholy peaceful but not indolent, pensive yet contented; our desires lose their violence and leave only a gentle emotion in our hearts Thus the passions which in the lower world are man's greatest torment, in happier climes contribute to his felicity

THE TELESCOPE AND PENDULUM.

It seems scarcely creditable that that wonderful far-seeing instrument which brings the most distant worlds under our curious ken, should have had its origin in children's play, yet so it is The children of a spectacle maker in Middleburg were allowed at times probably on wet days, to play in their father's work shop On one of these occasions they were amusing themselves with some spectacle glasses when one of them placed two together, one before the other, and looked through them at the weather cock on a neighboring steeple To the child's astonishment the vane appeared larger and nearer to him than when seen through one glass only The father was called to see the sight, and struck with the singular fact, resolved to turn it to advantage His first plan was to arrange two glasses on a board by means of glass rings, which might be brought nearer to each other, or farther off at pleasure He was enabled to see distant objects better and more distant than before The next improvement was to place the glasses in a tube, which may be termed the first telescope. Galileo soon heard of it and applied it to astronomical purposes The mention of this great man recalls to mind his accidental discovery of the pendulum

A correct time measure had long been a desideratum in the world Water clocks had been tried and found wanting Alfred's candles would not do for the world at large Another lucky accident must supply the want, and it came as follows; The future great astronomer, though then only a young man, was in the cathedral of Pisa. One of the vergers had been supplying a lamp with oil which hung from the roof, and left it swinging, this caught Galileo's attention and carefully noting it, he observed that it vibrated an equal time and first conceived the idea of applying it to the measurement of time It cost him fifty years to complete his pendulum

HOW MOSAICS ARE MADE.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star*, describing sight seeing in Rome says.

But the Mosaics seem to absorb the most time and money in the least space, unless it be the solid gold decorations We saw a table last week less than six feet in diameter, said to have cost two hundred thousand dollars, requiring the labor of a large number of men for fifteen years Upon entering the halls where this kind of work is done I could not doubt these enormous figures Suppose for instance, a thousand of the hardest and most expensive stones, which will take on a high polish to be cut into pieces three eighths of an inch thick These pieces are cut the other way into small pieces like shoe pegs, and where the shading from one color to another is sudden, these pegs must not be larger than a needle Now the artist cuts and puts in these little pieces, selected according to their color, so as to give the coloring wanted as distinct as though painted These pieces or pegs must be fitted so closely that lines of separation will not show, and set upon end side by side like types

They claim that ten thousand different shades of color are necessary and in order to do this kind of work a man must be skilled in colors and shades as a painter, in order to place the colors properly and then be the most careful and accurate of mechanics in order to fit the pieces, and then he must have patience enough to work on the cheapest and coarsest pictures one year, and upon a fine one from ten to twenty years"

THE NOBLE NEGRO BOY.

The following incident, in the fatal collision of the Niagara with the Postboy, on the Mississippi, was related to me by an eye-witness

The two steamers struck, and the Niagara immediately careened and began to sink The wildest consternation was at once universal. Ladies rushed to and fro, with piercing screams imploring the men to help them But no means seemed at hand, and each sought his individual rescue

At this fearful moment a negro boy—one of the crew—was seen quietly lashing a long and stout rope round his body, at the other end tying a stick of wood in its centre

Instantly, with this apparatus, he threw himself into the river. Turning upon his back, the stick drifted to the rope's end; and, calling upon two ladies, who stood on the edge of the boat—one with a child in her arms—he urged them to spring, and catch either end of the stick. Horror-stricken, they hesitated The negro lay calmly on the waves, and, in tones of confidence, told them it was their only hope, insisting that he would carry them safely to the shore. For another instant they hesitated, but, gathering courage from his self-possession, and realising that it was their last moment, they took the leap, and both succeeded in grasping the stick. Turning quickly, to prevent their seizing him, the heroic fellow struck out, with strong muscles for the land. The rapid current was well-nigh resistless, but he wrestled manfully with his burden The energy of despair kept them to their hold, and at length their feet touched bottom Both ladies, with the clinging little one, were saved Many witnessed this feat. It exhibited not only a cool, unparalleled bravery, but was wholly disinterested, as both ladies were strangers. It should be added that, the boy left his own trunk, with his best clothing, and three hundred dollars in money, to sink with the wreck.—*Rev. J. W. Alvord.*

RUSKIN ON JUDAS.

John Ruskin, in the *Crown of Wild Olive*, characterises in his trenchant style those who like to make money as imitators of Judas:

"We do great injustice to Iscariot, in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and like all money-lovers didn't understand Christ, couldn't make out the worth of him or meaning of him He didn't want him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever they killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them He didn't understand Christ, yet he believed in him much more than most of us do, had seen him do miracles, thought he was quite strong enough to shift for himself, and he, Judas, might as well make his own little by perquisites out of the affair Christ would come out of it well enough, and he have thirty pieces Now, that is the money-seeker's idea all over the world He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand him—he doesn't care for him—sees no good in that benevolent business, but makes his own little job out of it, at all events, come what will And thus, out of every mass of men, you have a certain number of bag-men—your 'free first' men, whose main object is to make money. And they do make it—make it in all sorts of unfair ways, chiefly by the weight and force of money itself, or what is called the power of capital that is to say, the power which money once obtained, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all its produce to himself except the laborer's food. That is the modern Judas' way of carrying the bag' and bearing what is put therein

On Past Experience. We cannot see by the light of yesterday nor subsist long upon yesterday's food We need continual supplies every moment So long as we feel our weakness, and lean upon an almighty arm, we are safe but no longer

Advertisements.

GENTLEMEN!

Now is the Time to get your

Fall and Winter Clothing

DYED, RENOVATED, & REPAIRED,

At the

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No. 11, South Sixth Street, below Market, Philadelphia.

James W. Brown,

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N B Clothing made to order, and for sale.

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COOKS,
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Also, men and women, just from the South, who wish to engage in

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ALL SINGLE ROOMS.

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Free for the Boarders.

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Provisions of the best quality, and in a variety.

Meals by the Day or Week.

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No. 844 LOMBARD STREET,

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Oct 66—1m

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FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

now on hand

Ready-Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

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adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereto

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

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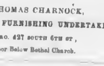

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At the lowest market price.

Call and Try —:— *Call and Try*

7 tf

NEWSPAPER LAWS

As there are certain definite laws in relation to the rights of publishers of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood, we will endeavor to make a plain synopsis of them, and solicit attention thereto.

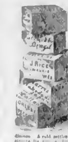
1 A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post-office whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post-office.* The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

6 The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. [illegible] A cold settled somewhere in the body, [illegible] disease. [illegible]

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever

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Philadelphia, June 15th, 1866

July '66—1y

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Jan 26, 1866-tf

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This Society, incorporated under the General Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, most earnestly appeal to the friends of their race, and of education, to aid them in their laudable efforts to establish and sustain free schools among and for the benefit of the Freedmen of the South

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The 5th Article in the Constitution provides that, "The donation or subscription of not less than one dollar annually, shall constitute any individual, of good moral character, a member of this Society; and the payment, at one time, of twenty five dollars, shall make any person a life member." July 22—tf.

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THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. Vol.VII. No. 6. New Series.Whole No. 318.

POETRY

THE FIRST KNOW-FALL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And lustily, all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a shimmer deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

I stood and watched from the window
The feathery work of the sky,
And the useless forces of man's hands,
Like beaten waves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in an ant-hillock,
Where a little headstone stood,
How the flakes were falling it gently,
An did robins sleep in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told of the good All-Father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That sended it our first grief-storm sorrow
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from the cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scars of our buried woe.

Then with eyes that saw not I blessed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my love was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

—*Lowell.*

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Christian Recorder.

"THY BROTHER SHALL RISE AGAIN."

The chapter in which these words are found, is one of the most interesting and instructive that is recorded on the pages of Sacred History. When our Saviour was upon the earth fulfilling his mission of mercy and love to the children of man, there lived in the town of Bethany three members of Christian characters, a brother and two sisters—Lazarus, Mary and Martha. Though they were in this world's goods blessed with abundance, were rich in faith, and lived together happily in the enjoyment of that love which Christian brothers and sisters always feel toward each other.

Their house was a home of prayer, and their hearts fit temples for the indwelling of the Spirit of God. Beneath their humble roof the Saviour of the world often rested his weary limbs. At their sweety table the Lord of glory dined.

How happy are the righteous poor
How free from worldly care!
Their riches are in Heaven
Their bread is heavenly manna.

Jesus was their friend. His loved that faithful little band; their joy was his joy, and their sorrow was his sorrow. But in that hour of pride, as in all others, he made disease and death abound. When any of our friends or relatives are ill, it is natural (if not profane) for us to send for a skilful physician, one in whom we have great confidence, one whose success in curing disease has resulted in honors for healing the afflicted. While the afflicting hand of God was being laid upon the subjects of death, Lazarus was one whom the grim monster selected as his victim. The beloved sisters sent for the Great Physician. They knew he possessed the power of curing disease, for they had heard the sicknesses of others, he had cleansed others of the leprosy, he had caused the lame to walk, and the blind to receive sight. Their faith in his ability to cure their brother was very great. Imagine their feelings as they sat by the bedside of their afflicted brother, waiting for the coming of Jesus! See them as they raise their tearful eyelids and gaze with anxious look toward Bethsbara, in hope of seeing the Saviour coming. And O! that last lonely night before his death. They weep around his bed, while the pillow of the dying brother is moistened by their tears; they listen for the coming footsteps of the Redeemer; but in vain, for they relied, had a grander object in view than simply restoring Lazarus to health. He desired to convince his Jewish enemies that he was the true Messiah; therefore he tarried two days in Bethabara, after the messenger informs Him of Lazarus' sickness. Mary and Martha waited in vain for the Lord's coming. Hope perishes in their bosoms. Lazarus died! He is buried. The sisters mourn. Their hearts are stricken with sorrow. Yet their faith in the Saviour is firm. Jesus cometh to Bethany. Martha goes and meets him, exclaiming, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. But I know, that even now, as I pour over thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. Jesus saith unto her, *Thy brother shall rise again.*" Oh! what thoughts must have pervaded her sorrowful bosom, as these words fell from the lips of Jesus! No doubt she was impressed with the idea that Lazarus would be restored to life, and in order that she might be more fully informed, she saith, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. Jesus saith, I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this? Martha answered, Yea, Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ the Son of God which should come into the world."

She heareth the Saviour and secretly calleth Mary, who had hitherto sat in silent sorrow She cometh to Jesus, and, falling down at his feet, with tearful eyes she repeated the words of Martha: "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." When Jesus saw her weeping, he groaned in the spirit. He felt the pangs of sorrow His heart was troubled. He cries out, "Where have ye laid him." They answered, "Lord, come and see." Jesus wept. Oh, what love for mortal man! The Son of God weeps! He shares the sorrows of the children of men. he partakes of their grief. Well may the Jews exclaim, Behold how he loved him."

Jesus goes to the grave, and commands the stone to be removed from the cave. He prays to his Father, after which he cries with a loud voice, 'Lazarus, come forth." He came forth bound hand and foot with grave clothes. Jesus said unto them, "Loose him and let him go." What a change! But a short time had elapsed since Jesus was acting in the sphere of humanity partaking of human sorrow, but when he came to the grave of Lazarus, he is clothed with the power of Omnipotence and commanded death obey.

The loving sisters' sorrow was turned into joy. Before the sun rolled his golden light behind Judea's hills, Martha witnesses the fulfillment of the words of Jesus: "Thy brother shall rise again." When the Jews saw this miraculous display of his divine power, many of them believed on him. If ever affliction were sanctified for the good of souls, surely the affliction of Lazarus was. God afflicts whom he lureth, and "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Martha believed in the final resurrection of the dead, although it had not yet been established by the resurrection of Christ, for she plainly asserts that she knows her brother's will rise again in the resurrection at the last day." Neither did she doubt the ability of Christ to raise her brother from the dead, although he had lain in the grave four days, for, said she! "even now what soever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee." *Thy brother shall rise again.*" The Lord made good his promise. Six days before the passover, He and Lazarus sat at the table and supped together Who can imagine the gratitude of their hearts on this occasion! The power of God was shown forth as a token of her love. Mary anointed the feet of Jesus with precious ointment and wiped them with her hair.

What precious moments! The time for Jesus to be crucified was drawing nigh Soon the Redeemer of the world was called to the tree of the cross, and there he died for them he loved: he shed, O reader, for you and me. He arose from the dead triumphant, God, he rose again! Ho through whom Lazarus was raised from the dead was able to raise even his own dead body. He arose, and the world of starnal light and glory were dispatched to deliver our Lord and Master from the confines of the tomb. The affrighted soldiers were struck with tarror and fell as dead men, on beholding the face of that angel whose countenance was as lightning, and whose raiment was white as snow Jesus rose again He afterwards conversed with his disciples forty days, and then, as he was preached in the gentiles, was believed on in the world, received into glory

Dear reader, this world is not our home; our life here is transient We are as a vapor that appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away We are born on the very verge of the grave, and scarcely behold the light of the sun ere our cyclide close in death We are daily here travelling to a land beyond the skies. Death visiteth the heartstone of every fireside, and there leaves a sorrow and a void in the enony of all the living We cannot conquer him and live. He is the king of terrors. When we follow a friend or relative to the cemetery and deposit his lifeless remains in the cold grave, how cheering are the words of Jesus: "Thy brother shall rise again" Yes, all the dead shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. Cheering thought indeed! Those who, like Lazarus, love the Lord, shall count to the resurrection of immortal life, and be permitted to enter the kingdom of eternal glory

J. M MAXWELL.

Xenia, O., Jan. 21st, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

AN ANUSING ARTICLE.

Mr. Editor,—My attention was called to an article headed "*Some Colored Gentlemen*" and published in the 65th issue, dated November 24th, of the colored paper published in Baltimore. It was written for the purpose *to grant*—a young man who called himself Williams ; which is the name by which his noble father is known ; before he went to Rome, and *Williams* after he came back It was a criticism neither correct, clasic, nor sensible No one would think by reading it, that its author had ever dwelt within the walls of the Propaganda ; but he professes to have done so, for never on earth was There that he is acquainted with the Latin language, and can speak the Italian, no one can deny But Mr Wanne is not one of the old Latins; neither is he an Italian He is a colored man, a native-born American; and his natural language is the English. He is saying all other points which might be noticed, let us now how he uses his native tongue in the above mentioned article and judge of the merits of his own *true* one. Not only so, but in undertaking to criticise and pull down the very purest establishment in the land, leading up of his race. Considering the number of white enemas we have in this country, we are not only certain *Shame*, on Mr Williams' but say, better, perhaps, it would have been, if he had been buried beneath the soil at Rome

Now in taking up the article in question our attention is called to the construction, and application of the following sentence in it In the first place, we notice superfluity and confusion and in the second place, according to the order of parsing the sentence is. In the first place, we notice superfluity and confusion and in the second place, according to the order of parsing the sentence is. I presume that the intention was to say in the beginning of that criticism: *Mr Editor—In if I am not mistaken, you made such a declaration in your first issue, as was uttered by a certain divine, but by the patronage of all liberals, upon every Christian denomination* This, of course, we understand him as intending to say *In keeping the law we greatly enclined and unus I wish to be understood as being not* unconscious of that declaration which you so

lately by your predecessor, according to the accounting of the times. But how does he expect to be understood ? Why, he says, 'Mr Editor—In begging a space in your most excellent paper, I do not wish it to be understood that I have any intention to subserve your original plan, a plan dictated by your prudence, liberality and knowledge of the necessity of the times, that is not to enter into any question of a religious tendency, further than a strict and due deference to received morality." In our examination of this sentence we merely say that the phrase, 'most excellent" is a very extravagant expression. But by a little closer idiomatical observance, we are compelled to wonder whether the author means, "I do not wish," or "I do wish it to be understood that I have *not any intention.*" Which does he mean ? Does he mean to say, "I have not any intention to question" or "I do not swerve from the foundation, to overturn, in ruin utterly," an editor's plan by the mere scratch of a pen? "To subvert!" Then in confusion running wid.

Then in confusion running wid.
He uses a verb as a little child

He uses the word "plan," as applicable to a simple ruin connected with a plan, and even says it was "dictated" by "prudence of the times that is not to enter the necessity of the times." Is the English, or is it gibberish? Then he peculiarly, incoherently and unintelligibly, puts the phrase "plan of," as the connecting link of the last clause of this remarkable sentence. In doing this, he says "Plan of," but he never says any question of a religious tendency, further than a strict and due deference to received morality" Now, we say, he never says any question of a religious tendency, further than a strict and due deference to received morality" Then why does he turn-log-up-hill-down, and say "

College on the land, let it also be assisted by a generous response that ought to be benefitted by their unparalleled success in practical sympathy with them. Let them remember that they are only invested to add to the prosperity of the concern and intrusted to increase the value of the estate property. *For the whole group cry is Aid! to the people.*

Yours respectfully
A WHITE FRIEND.

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 9.1867.

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COMMUNICATIONS FOR PUBLICATION.

All communications for publication in the *Christian Recorder*, must be addressed to the editor, Rev. James Lynch, box 2975, Philadelphia, Pa.

APPARATUS FOR WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY —WHO WILL RESPOND?

It will be seen, from an article in another column, that "a white friend" proposes to be one of a hundred to give ten dollars to raise money to purchase suitable apparatus to illustrate the natural sciences taught at Wilberforce University.

This University, with which the public is familiar, notwithstanding the loss of its buildings by fire, is in successful operation; one wing of the building has been rebuilt, and will soon be ready for occupancy. This building has exhausted the funds, and we appeal to those who have faith in the colored man to elevate himself, to give a helping hand. Any body who will accept this proposition, may send name and money to our office, as stated in the proposition published elsewhere

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

In another column will be found the appointments of our beloved Bishop Wayman who will visit Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. We hope that our columns may succeed in giving wide publicity in the South to the Bishop's appointments, and that on each one he may meet the people assembled in overwhelming numbers. His advice and instruction cannot fail to be of great value to the cause of piety, long sagacewise, great ability, and liberal sabdivisions, eminently fit him to give it.

To our ministers laboring in the South this Episcopal visit will be of great encouragement, as Bishop Wayman is well known to them of the deep interest felt in their labors by those of the North.

THE COLORED PUBLIC SCOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

By an examination of the forty-seventh Annual Report of the Controllers of the public schools of the first school district of Pennsylvania, comprising the city of Philadelphia it will be seen that the number of children attending the colored public schools is only thirteen hundred and two, while the entire colored population is about twenty thousand. We are of the opinion that the colored public schools of this city are not provided for as they should be. We are aware that controls them must be sadly deficient, or there would be three times the present number of pupils in attendance. We are honestly call attention to this matter, and hope that inquiry will at once commence as to the efficiency of our colored public schools. We have not examined the last report, but think it will show but little improvement on the forty-second.

JUDGE HUGH L. BOND.

Every colored citizen as well as white, should go to hear Judge Hugh Bond lecture at National Hall, on Thursday night the 14th Instant

Let the hall be crowded, and this Apostle of Liberty in Maryland, be heartily welcomed

PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO.

We have been reapplied to postpone the publication of our articles in reference to Pittsburg and Chicago until next week.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER'S BUSINESS NOTICES.

Our business notices will be found on the third page at the head of the advertising columns. The advertisement of our business which has so long stood at the head of our list, since those of common are pushed from the first column on the next page will be carried down to accommodate placed the business and will remain its position in new type next week, this word explains the change in

THE POSITION OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Most loving and satisfactory, indeed, is the position of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by those who see fit deign to their attention. Our position can be best understood by looking at the last page we will give on our book of Discipline, and especially the revised, down to the present time. The statutes allow wide latitude, but conditions of membership, that are the life of the sect. That the religion of Christ Jesus admits of no distinction on account of color and we are happy to say, is supported by not only announced, but who profess this creed and make with distinction. The principle was made the African Methodist Episcopal Church separate and independent. Last never, during the half century of our existence, been lost sight of or abandoned. In the North, where it was possible to do so, we have fed, clothed and educated the poor, by digging from slavery to the spectators, the parading bloodhound could not scent out where we dared not shelter. Wherever there was danger of our liberty, we have felt the oppressed of the good time coming, when God would deliver. Not more than ten years ago, our ministers in New Orleans, La. sent from the North and Western Conferences, preached life and liberty to minister to our brethren there; and for their fidelity in their higher interests on account of their love of Liberty, were imprisoned by the city authorities. Bishop Payne was summoned before the Mayor of that city and ordered to leave in twenty four hours, which he did not do, but kept quiet and made his desire to elevate his brethren in bonds. Her John M Brown, now our missionary secretary, was put up, sold and fed on prison fare, for quite a length of time on account of the position of the African M E Church, and for which Bishop Payne, on the occasion, has suffered terrible persecution. Yet notwithstanding this suffering on the part of our preachers, who served colored congregations when slavery was in the height of its power, and on Northern Methodist minister would have gone near them, for Dr. Newman and others, who, up to that time were suffering increase to the sufferings of slaveholders, by studied silence to tolerance in holding slave bills—just when slavery is destroyed, and federal bayonets insure them against bodily harm, have the audacity to denounce us as "the color line" M E. Church "shows a disposition to rent with the battered consoles of their race" Let Dr Newman and his clerical associates in the Mississippi Conference of the M E Church remember, that when he was nicely settled over some planter's plantation with his wife, the Free states were dead to the groans of the colored man, as he toiled on a farm in New Orleans, or on a sugar plantation, that Rev. John M Brown, of the African M. E. Church, was dragged from the midst of their people while endeavoring their invasions, and thrown in prison by slaveholders' Year after year, did our preachers go down the Mississippi valley at the same times to travel unknown as preachers; they have been taken from the boat at certain landings, whipped and even sold into slavery yet they trusted God, were delivered, and have lived to see the day, when among these same slaveholders, there are those who will give them the hand of friendly recognition.

The Bishop of Intelligent white men in the Mississippi Conference of the M E Church, would denounce a church as unchristian of the colored race, that has such a record as the African M E. Church has in this country is truly wonderful. We do not believe they were always in favor of slavery, but on the contrary, were actuated simply by a desire to extend their own organization by its desire to extend their own organization by its desire to preach the gospel.

When Mr. Lowell took his seat in Washington, the first colored cause who called on him was Bishop Payne of the African M E Church, who expressed the desire that God would make him instrumental in breaking the bonds of the slave.

The first Anti-Slavery meeting in the District of Columbia was held in the church of which we were pastor, a few years before Congress abolished slavery in that domain of ten miles square. When, in 1862 it was proposed to release the slaves of rebels in this country in Central America, the Baltimore Conference of the A M E church unanimously protested against it. Our church was the first to send missionaries to the Freedmen of the South. Rev. James Lynch and J. D. Bland, the latter under the Freedmen's Bureau. No sooner had the cannon of Andrew of Mississippi, commenced the organization of colored regiments, than our ministers in New England, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, urged all the young men to enlist, and our ministers in Washington, were included to the absence of the loonies which were so liberally lavished in the closing years of the war. Should the Conference succeed in its efforts to annihilate, our ministers everywhere were heard encouraging our boys to join the federal army. Bishop Payne and Bishop Wayman thrilled Baltimore with the cry, "To Arms," and yet those clerical gentlemen, who now accuse us, say that it is we who suffer with, or for a well till about as long as it suits our race. The first chaplain of U S C T. was a minister of the African M E Church, the commissioning officer of him, because of his great usefulness in the Georgia Sea Islands. Rev B H Turner was the first chaplain, Rev H M Turner union by permission of missions, in the State of Georgia. Rev B F Randolph was also appointed as chaplains, are ministers of the African M E Church. Major Delaney, the only colored field officer in the United States who is retained in the army at the earnest solicitation of Major Generals Gillmore and Hatch, is a member and connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, a minister of the A M E. Church. But the strongest evidence of the loyalty of our ministers, and of their devotion to the cause of the Union, is the fact that they have to the Union Army, more than one hundred chaplains, and were from Pennsylvania alone, the first and only colored chaplains in the United States army. Rev Redman Fuse and Rev Jacob Thompson, of the Philadelphia Conference, were chaplains in the 24th regiment U S C T. Rev Abraham Fuse, Rev Jacob Thompson, Rev Abraham Fuse, Rev Jacob Thompson, Rev Abraham Fuse, Rev Jacob Thompson,

clinton about his interest in the support of bored Methodism. I thought we ought respond to mankind and the confinement at once made by a brother to me while on visit to Harrisburg were partially confirmed. Bishop McIlvee was conscientious in saying that otherwise. He as well as every one treated to our reception, our union.

2 My objection to Central Roads comes is simply the *celebrity* system.

3 Because it would not do under we must have a divine organ, possessing full confidence in each other.

4 If we are to have a union, we must have profound respect for each other as to genuine clearness, orthodoxism, and christianity.

5 A union with one class of Christians without the like admission and with the union fails to bring with it the respect for those highest in authority in our Church—our Bishops—he cannot command.

6 If our brethren of the Zion Church of the way of thinking with brother Jones are sincere in their advocacy of a union why then go either to the Church North or South to obtain a Bishop to ordain the brethren whose their location and send them alone to the Episcopacy when the Church with which they intend to form an alliance has Bishops possessed with all the powers, and with as much authority to perform the needed service, as any of the Episcopates named, and those four men (as brethren) respect them as possessing such?

5. The Bishops of the A M E Church would, I presume, ordain the brethren elected after the union is consummated, if asked.

6. If a union is consummated, then ordered Bishops or Bishop would be in order. Why not commence it? The very agitation of this question, demonstrates the fact, that at least brother Jones questions the validity of the Episcopacy of the Zion Church, and in his anxiety to have it right, he applies to the venerable Bishop Scott to perform the service, but the Bishop does not see the authority vested in himself, to ordain a Bishop outside of or in his own Church, without authority from the General Conference. The Bishop believes in order so do I.

7. But if other Zionites have no confidence in the validity of the ordination of our Bishops before a union is effected, will he have any after?

8. If my opinion is correct, (I hope I do not judge my good brother harshly, for I have ever regarded him,) why is it why he wished Bishop Scott to perform the ordination service, may it not be well for us to pause and think? I hope it may be so, and move cautiously! We should be ready, as per agreement, made in our *sealed Convention*, and assembled in Baltimore, when the Bishops, given at all the Annual Conferences of last year

But my opinion is, that until three of our own color can learn to respect men of their own race, and those in position among us, as we, or ought we to respect Anglo-Saxons to respect us?

White men are, to-day, seeking ordination at the hands of our Bishops, and in the finest ecclesiastical historians in the American Church remarked, less than one year ago, that the Church was never more united, as he hoped they would be some day, he would prefer the *dark hand* of one of our bishops to be laid upon his head, than to be wished to demonstrate his fa th in the unity of the human race.

Brother Scott is, no doubt, aware that many of the leading minds of the Mother (M. E.) Church are agitating the question of a unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, on terms of *perfect equality*. Less than this, we should not be satisfied with. Should the Church or State, and when we see men of our own color evading a clear issue of the recognition of our own authority—the manhood of their own brethren—I utterly fail to see the consistency of their demand for manhood recognition before the Church and State.

If he was as ignorant as—as men of no intelligence apparently pose, I could sympathize with him, but the contrary is true He is one of the most intelligent ministers in his Conference, whom I had supposed was possessed of large and liberal views—large views of the capabilities of his brethren.

Bishop Scott has shown more respect for the Elders of his Church than he does for the Bishops of our Church, when he says, "It is a great relief to you to know, that an ordination by Elders, appointed by the General Conference, will be valid without the agency of myself or any of my colleagues."

Any well-informed Methodist might have had previously the same view as Bishop Scott, had he taken the time to read Dr. Bang's "Original Church of Christ," or "Stevens's Church Polity," "Bishop Emory's Defence of the Fathers," "Bond on Schism," "Steven's History of Methodism," "Bang's History of the M. E Church," (last and 2d Vol.) or Ex Superintendent Wakeley's "Short Account of the Rise and Progress of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (Zion's)", 1st edition, page 101.

I want unity, broad and full—free from all future entanglements. I want it because we have agreed upon a certain plan of union, by the by, is not free from faults, nor are all agreements entered into according to my view of the matter; but if both branches of colored Methodism agree as per the "plan," it will do. But if the plan is rejected, then I shall have a right to adopt some other plan.

Let the General Conference meet, transact their business, and then compare notes on the union question, and if we agree, without further ceremony let us consolidate our interests and become one henceforward and Forever. Not distrusting such other, but in the simplicity of Christian love, we could then go to work *more in accord*.

The plan is easy, and the way simple

1 Respect for our brethren

2 Respect even as for the Zion brethren

3. Patient waiting for the union to commence all over the Church, as is the case in New York

4. Confidence in each other

5. In other matters we agree to disagree, why may we not in unity so important as the union of nearly two hundred thousand of our race. "Should this be effected, a grand future awaits us. Our race is concerned. The world is watched." A [illegible] from our

[illegible] will so forth." We will challenge it respect of mankind and the confinement at [illegible] Church will be strongly supported and employment will be found for [illegible] young men and women. Our [illegible] will receive [illegible] Petty churches in the same town will be broken up. The brethren, from our united effort will [illegible] help [illegible] support the [illegible] Zion. They will say to us, "Let us go to Mount Zion with you. Then children will [illegible] up and will say, I will say with you, I would, Bishop Scott. The Lord reigneth, we are in all things." Amen.

I am truly a friend A M E Church

J. M. Brown

No 19 Belvidere St

Baltimore Md.

February 14, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3d, 1867.

Mr Editor —I left Washington, D. C. on Saturday, Feb. 2d, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and reached here about 4 o'clock, P. M. The route from Washington to Richmond presents many scenes of interest. Bull Run battle-field, Manassas Gap, and Goodsonville are the most important. Richmond is a fine city, and is recovering from the destruction of the war. I leave to-morrow morning for Warrington, N. C., then on Southward. Rev. W. D. Harris, the present pastor here, is much beloved by his people, and he is doing a great work here among the freedmen

A. W. WAYMAN.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Editor. I desire to caution our people against the infamous scheme laid out to them by certain persons, to invest money in building lots, and settle in large communities, as a means of bettering their condition. I think it is a false view to induce any number of poor persons to settle together, and especially so when a few avaricious speculators that political tricksters possess, would be brought to bear upon us, so as to favor our progressive tendencies. I will therefore discountenance all such schemes, and look with odium upon all such settlements.

Yours &c.

NOTICE.

The Ohio Annual Conference will sit at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 10th day of April next, 9 o'clock, A. M. I request you to constitute this notice in the Recorder. I wish all preachers of the Ohio and Eastern Kentucky Conferences to be present, also, as many Bishops as possible. You can go from Cincinnati there for half fare.

Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. Jan 30th, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Eastville, Va., Rev John Offer, $2.25; New York, N. Y., Rev H Davis, $7.05; Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs Reuline Williams, $2.50; Alton, Illinois, Emma A Anderson, $2.50; Carlisle, Pa., Mary Jones, $2.50; St Joseph, Mo, John Jackson, $2.00, Rockhaven, Md., per H Wesley, $5.00; Salem, N. J., E Crowdery, $2.50; Columbus, Ohio, Rev B Watts, $10.00; Rev. James Poindexter, $2.00; Mrs M E Lasley, Rev Elder Cincinnati, Ohio, Kevin Brown, Mary A Stratton, Rev B Harris, Isaac Jones, each $2.50; William Crews and Julia James, each $1.25; Newport, Ky, Kitty Johnson, Henrietta Harris, each 1.25; Lafayette, Ind, J Alfred Anderson, $2.00; Galena, Ill, J F Alfred Anderson, $2.00; Galena, Ill, J F Offord Anderson, $2.00; Galena, Ill, J F Mark F Robinson, Phebe Morris, Ann Chandler, Milicuah Lewis, each $2.50; William Wellander, 1.25; Chicago, A Dorsey, Mary E Mann, Sarah Winters, Jane Banks, each $2.50; E R Williams, $3.00; C Hardy, $2.00. Union Church, $1.00; Jerusalem Church, Jones, Caroline Walker, each $1.25; Jacob Cooper, $1.00; Pittsburg, Pa, A D Johnson, $2.50.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted by Elias Riley, of her daughter Rina Jane Hinton. She left Marion County, Missouri, in 1864. Her husband, Thomas Hinton, died in Philadelphia, previous to his wife's going to him. The man that owned him was named William Logan. He lived in Philadelphia. Any information of any kind thankfully received by her mother Hannah Riley.

Rev. HENRY BANNEY,
Quincy, Illinois, Box 769

Jan 26—2

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of two girls, named Mary and Matilda Bowell. Mary was sold, from Mr Tom Freeman's estate, to John D. Pasley, and taken to some part of the South, and Matilda was sold to Maj. Russell, of Williamson Co., Tenn. Their mother, Mrs Lucy Bowell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

JAMES J. MAYS,
P O Box 1011 Richmond, Virginia

june 30—3mo

INFORMATION WANTED

Information wanted of Mary Barker, who formerly belonged to Mary Morrison, in Culpepper County, Va., also of Harriet Hopkins formerly belonging to Jackson Hopkins, of Culpepper. John Offer Any information will be very thankfully received by

HENRY BURNSIDE
Post Office Box 317 Logansport,
Indiana

Feb 2—tf

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would be informing our Philadelphia subscribers who have no interest in the office, that shall upon those who do not come and pay for their papers. In those who come and for the paper and his advertising, &c. we make satisfaction, we shall necessarily be compelled to cut off those of We say this because we must have money to operate with.

Respectfully

Ed't & Publ'r

Feb 2—tf

LOSS OF MONEY THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

We have received a number of letters from persons who say We inclose you $2.50 for two year subscription and we do not receive them. We therefore recommend all to go to the post office and get the money from the post master. If we do not you can order it send to us, on the presentation of which the post master here will pay us the money.

Respectfully

ELISHA WAYMAN
General Agent

1 to 2—4t

A PROPOSITION

To Bishops Ministers and Agents, for their use in Encouragement.

Hereafter, not one sending us $140 can have his newspapers of the *Christian Recorder* to increase to but most invariably in advance. We will let any minister have a agent have the 50 cts per week, at the same rates, which we will allow $2.00. Now there is a chance for any one who wishes to do good for themselves and their people They can sell the paper at 10 cts cents per copy, and the postage will only cost a half cent per paper. This will apply to the old agents from this time. Any one can have [illegible] copies per week for $1.10.

Respectfully,
ELISHA WAYMAN,
General Agent for General Conference.

Feb. 2—3w.

NOTICE.

If Dr. Jennings or wife, late of New Orleans, would drop a few lines to me, they may hear something to their advantage. Address

HENRY JACKSON,
Chatham, Canada West
Drawer 87

Jan 26—2

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my mother and brother When I last saw my mother, her name was Eadana Cox My brother, name was Rose Cox, when I last heard from them they were near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Any person knowing their whereabouts will please address

Mrs. MARIA CLARKE,
Care of Larkin Kindrid,
Decatur, Illinois

Feb 2—3m

Marriages.

Married, January 16th, 1867, by the Rev. J. Hollis, Mr Franklin Taylor to Miss Sarah Ann Rose, both of this city

On January 23d, 1867, by the same, Mr Calvin Henry to Miss Maria Clarke, of Salem, New Jersey

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Obituaries.

On the 19th inst., Thompson Morris, aged 52 years. He was interred on the 22nd, at Mount Lebanon.

For the last 30 years, he has been in the employment of the late Mr. Richard Wister. His loss is much lamented by his family, and a numerous host of friends We hope that our loss is his eternal gain, as he did not leave him in a state without a hope.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, January 24th, of consumption, Miss Sallie Francis, second daughter of Rev. Francis and Alice J Hutchins, aged 20 years and 8 days.

A loving and dutiful daughter, a kind and affectionate sister, and beloved by all who knew her She rests with a blessed hope of immortality beyond the grave.

But those are where those longings vain,
Tender Sarah Winters, Jane Banks, each
The sadness of this aching loss.
Dimes each, $1.00;

Hide ye were, and good and true,
No change can cloud my thoughts of you:
Guide me, the pain to love and die
And reach my Father's home on high

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

is published every Saturday on behalf of the

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

BY

REV. ELISHA WEAVER,
General Book Steward,
No. 907 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Every description of matters pertaining to the Book Concern will be attended to by the Book Steward, who will be glad to receive subscriptions for the Christian Recorder, Book Room, Philadelphia, and to answer letters of inquiry, and all letters pertaining to private matters, should be directed to the "Book Steward."

TERMS

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly at the rate of 1 cent paid within three months from date of subscription; three dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. Fifty cents per annum will be added to the above rates, if not paid within the year.

Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, shall receive the eleventh free.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line for insertion. Notices, Acknowledgments and Obituaries of a private nature, will be charged twelve and a half cents per line of eight words. Marriages, and a reading four lines, thirty cents, and all over will be charged in proportion to that rate.

All advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

CORRESPONDING BRETHREN OF CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Baltimore's conference, . . . REV. B. F. TANNER
Philadelphia " " . . . A. L. BLANFORD.
New York " " . . . D. D. YEOMANS.
Ohio " " . . . W. H. GRIMES.
Ohio " " . . . SAMUEL DAVIS.
Canada " " . . . REVD MCCOTCHEON
Missouri " " . . . M. M. CLARK
California " " . . . T. M. D. WARD

LINCOLN HOUSE,

McAllister St., between 4th and 5th,

CINCINNATI OHIO.

The Travelling public are respectfully informed that every comfort and convenience has been provided for them at the above House, which has been recently thoroughly refitted with all the modern improvements. The tables are always supplied with the best the market affords. Attentive and competent waiters are also in waiting to receive the guests of the House.

DENTISTS AND HERB DOCTORS.

DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.

Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have removed their office to

528 Carpenter Street,

Where Dentistry, in all its branches, will be attended to. Dr. T. M. Kennard devotes himself exclusively to practice of Dentistry, and is the United States author of a work on Dental Surgery, which is now in the hands of the profession. He knows that any one can by assuming the name of Dentist, and by the use of a few mechanical appliances, practice on the credulity of the people, and thereby obtain a large share of public patronage, but he knows also that no such person can be a scientific Dentist, and that no such person can perform operations requiring skill, where a large variety of tools are essentially necessary. Those who desire to have their teeth scientifically filled, or artificial teeth inserted, will find it to their interest to call on Dr. T. M. Kennard.

Dr. Kennard has been in practice 15 years, and has had a large experience in the treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth, and has made the treatment of these diseases a specialty. Those who desire to have their teeth extracted without pain, can be accommodated. Terms moderate

POETRY.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS.

BY ANDREW W. CROTTLEON.

A gentle boy, with soft and silken locks
A dreamy boy, with brain and temper strong,
A restless builder, with his wooden blocks,
And towers that touch imaginary skies.

A fearless rider on his father's knee,
An eager listener unto stories told,
At the Round Table of the nursery,
Of legends and adventures manifold.

There will no other towers for him be built
Than with his wishes steeds for him to ride,
There will no other legends, and all blind
With eager haste and stern gravity.

Build on, and make thy castles high and fair,
Rising and resting upward in the skies
Listen to tales by the upper air,
Nor lose thy simple faith in mysteries.

HOME CIRCLE.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent economist, the most faithful of wives and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I must acknowledge by tender management of my weakness, gradually corrected the most prominent of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she showed me, that she had reclaimed me from dissipation; propped my weak and irresolute nature; she replaced indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was so perfectly at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. In short I owe to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feelings or character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I has too often given her occasion, I am sure I could recall those moments (she had no unkindness or severity. Her feelings were warm, nay impetuous; but also we pleasible, tender and constant. Such was the wife I possessed, when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years' struggle and sorrow had bound us closer to each other, and moulded our tempers to each other's. Long did I enjoy the happiness of her refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of its grace or its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my fortunes, at the moment when I had the prospect of sharing my better days.—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

JOHN O'GRAT, AND HIS HOUSE.

In the reign of James IV., of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John O'Grat, natives of Holland, came to the coast of Caithness, with a letter to Latin from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his subjects therefrom. They got possession of a large district of land, and in process of time, multiplied and prospered until they numbered eight different proprietors by the same name of Grat. Dennis of the second succeeded to commemorate their arrival at Caithness in a dispute arose as to the right of precedence in taking the door and head of the table. This would very much rejoice, and threatened to break up those annual gatherings. But the wisdom and virtue of John prevented this rupture. He made a touching speech to them, wishing their angry spirits so long equal to the courage and previous memories of their native land, and to the other joint representers in them. He entreated them to return to their homes quietly, and he would remedy the current difficulty at the next meeting. Won by his kindly spirit and words, they complied with his request. In the interval, John built a house expressly for the purpose, of as octagonal form with eight doors and windows. He then placed a table of such of the same shape in the room, and when the next meeting took place, he desired each head of the several clans families to enter at his own door, and sit at the head of his own table. This happy and ingenious plan restored good feeling and a pleasant footing to the sensitive families, and gave to the good Dutchman's name an interest it will carry with it forever.—*Elihu Burritt*

THE FAMILY.

The family is like a book—
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the cover
Protective bossy grow.

At first the pages of the book
Are blank and purely fair.
But fine new acts events, characters,
And printed pictures there.

Love is the golden little clasp
That binds the book the trust.
O! break it not, lest all the leaves
Shall scatter and be lost

"I CANNOT REPEAT IT."

In the middle ages, when the great lords and knights were always at war with each other, one of them was rendered so angry by himself upon a neighbor who had offended him. He chastised that, on the very evening when he had made this resolution, he heard that his enemy was to pass near his castle with only a few men with him. It was a good opportunity to take his revenge, and he determined to seize it. He took the rest of his plan in the presence of his chaplain, who tried to dissuade him, but in vain. He set up. The good man said a great deal to the duke about the sin of revenge, but he paid no do, but in vain. At length, seeing that all his efforts were in effect, he said: "My lord, since I cannot persuade you to give up this plan of yours, will you consent to come with me to the chapel, that we may pray together before you go?"

"I will do so," replied the duke.

He did it, accordingly. The chaplain said a sermon and the duke prayed after him; he came to the petition, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." There the duke was silent.

"My lord duke, you are silent," said the chaplain. "Will you be so good as to continue to repeat the words after me—'If you dare say so—'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us?"

"I cannot," replied the duke.

"Why, my lord, you have forgiven you, for he has said so. He himself has given this prayer. Therefore you must either give up your revenge, or give up saying this prayer; for to ask God to pardon you as you pardon others is to ask him to take vengeance on you for all your sins. God will meet you to all your vicious. God will meet you at the great day of judgment."

The stern will of the duke was broken.

No," said he. "I will finish my prayer. My God, my Father, pardon me. Forgive me, as I desire to forgive him who offended me. Lead me not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

Amen," said the chaplain.

"Come to-morrow to the duke, who now on to attend the Lord's prayer better than he had ever done before since he had learned to apply it to himself.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

SAVE THE LITTLE ONES.

The following is an extract from one of the speeches made at the late New Jersey State Sunday-school convention.

A few years ago a steamer was coming from California. The city of Vera Cruz suddenly thrilled every heart. Every effort was made to stay the flames. But in vain. It soon became evident that the ship must be lost. The only thought now was self-preservation. Every passenger was searching for the choice, which was not far off. A passenger was now hurrying his belt of gold around his waist, ready to plunge into the waves. Just then a pleading voice arrested him: "Please, sir, can you swim?" A child's blue eyes were piercing into his despoil soul as he looked upon her. "No, child, I can not swim." "Well, sir, won't you please to save me?" I cannot do both," he thought. "I must save the child or lose the gold. But we cannot, I am going to save for all this ship's company. Now I am doubting whether I shall exchange a human life for paltry gold." Unbuckling the belt he cast it from him, and said, "Yes, child, I will try to save you." Stooping down, he took her clasp her arms around his neck. "Then, child, cast your arms on my breast." Then hang on now, and I will try to make to the land." The child bowed herself on his broad shoulders, and clung to her deliverer. With a heroic strength, unequaled and an arm there nerved, he struck out for the shore. Wave after wave rolled over them, but still the brave man held out, and the dear child held on, until a mighty mountain tide bore them on its crest, and with a sense of one faith and our prayers, and bear them up together. Then, and then only, I thought the wide waves of sin may tear them from our grasp, and we shall not reach the land. But we can on the other shore, we may be welcomed by the little ones we have tried to save.

THE CHILD'S LAST MESSAGE.

Many a careless sinner has been awakened by a word of warning spoken from a dying friend. The *Presbyterian Banner* gives an instance in our late war, where a brave soldier, prompted by love to his friend, rose to the caption, came home to be made a disciple of Jesus.

After a long confinement, when at home on a sick leave, a little cousin, to whom he was tenderly attached, called him to her death-bed, and said:

"Fred, I am going to Jesus, and would like to meet you there."

These words spoken by one who had not accepted Jesus as her Saviour, deeply affected. He retired from the room, weeping, deeply agitated, and inquired whether it was necessary that that sweet little girl should die in order that such a sinner as he was should be brought to repentance. Christian counsel set was sought, he was led to Jesus, and he found peace in believing.

Upon his return to the army the new spiritual relations formed by the ties of love commanded were dedicated by a prayer-meeting, held in the Methodist church, and a gracious endowed having passed from death into life, of being a new creature in Christ Jesus, and was received into the church, acquired his services in the field he came home, united with the church, and is looking an active and efficient Sabbath-school worker.

Thus did the Holy Spirit make a slight sentence, spoken by a dying child, instrumental in arresting an ungodly young man, in leading him to the Saviour of sinners, and in making him a blessing to many others.

LITTLE CHILD'S MORNING HYMN.

The morning brights,
With rosy light,
Has awaked me from my sleep,
Father! I see
Thy love alone
Thy little one doth keep.

All through the day,
I humbly pray,
Be Thou my guard and guide
My sins forgive,
And let me live,
Blest Jesus, near Thy side

O! make Thy rod
Within my house,
Green Spirit of all grace!
Make me like Thee,
Then I shall be
Prepared to see Thy face!

PERSONAL.

MEN OF GENIUS.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor lively. Ariosto's was full of gayety and facetiae. Butler was either sullen or biting; Gray nothing talked or smiled. Hogarth and Swift were almost mislaid in company. Milton was very unsociable and irritable, when pressed into conversation. Dryden, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was reserved and dull in social discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine was so stupid that he never failed to be worsted in a contest with a child. Racine could not speak and describe what he had just seen, but when he was in the vein of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's employment was to read dully to his wife, and entertain and receive visits. Corneille in conversation

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 7. New Series. Whole No. 319.

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BY

REV. ELISHA WEAVER,

General Book Steward,

No. 822 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Notice.—All letters and matters pertaining to the Book Concern of the Church, such as papers, and all moneys which may be sent to it, or for paper, must be directed to Rev. Daniel Payne, Bishop, Wilberforce, Greene County, Ohio, or they will not be attended to, or certainly must be directed to E. Weaver, No. 22 Pine St.

All letters pertaining to private matters, should be directed box No. 1084, Philadelphia.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance, if not paid within three months from date of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will be strictly charged. Clergymen, two dollars if paid in advance, or two dollars twenty five cents if paid in advance. Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, will receive the Rec. order one year gratis.

Any person procuring will be fifteen cents per line. Obituaries, Acknowledgments and all such matters of a private nature, will be charged twelve and a half cents a line for nine words. Marriages not exceeding four lines, thirty cents and all over will be charged in proportion to same regular

All advertisements must be accompanied with the cash

CORRESPONDING BUREAU OF CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

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Philadelphia "	A. L. STANFORD.
New York "	P. PETTIFORD.
Wilmington "	J. H. HARGROVE.
Delaware "	SAMUEL WHITE.
Ohio "	JESSE LEE.
Missouri "	M. M. CLARK.
California "	T. M. D. WARD

POETRY.

THE SNOW.

The snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below,
Over the housetop, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet

Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along,
Beautiful snow! it may do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in frottiness fresh,
Beautiful snow from the heavens above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the heedless spurn and laugh as they go
Wishing alone to the maddening fun,
It plays in its white every one

Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye;
And the dog with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart is a glow
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the sleighs, this moment, dash by,
Bright fire a moment, then lost in the eye;

Ringing,
Swinging,
Flashing they go
Down the street of the beautiful snow;
Fleeter as goes when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by,
To be trampled and crushed by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth of the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;

Pleading,
Cursing,
Spurning by sin,
Down the street of the beautiful snow;
Once I was fair as the snow,
With an icy clean heart, to know pain and to grieve;
Now I am foul as the vilest and worst of the vile,
Thus I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face!

Father,
Mother,
Sisters all,
God and myself, I have lost by my fall!
The veriest scratch that goes slithering by,
Will make a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh
For all that is pure will abhor me and fly;
There is nothing else's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow
Should fall to assist with soot and to grime;
How strange it should be, when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!

Falling,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of the crisp town,
Unno ticed in the fog of the snow coming down,
To be and in die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

Helpless and frail as the trampled snow,
Sinner, dost thou understand my despair?
To rescue the soul that is lost in its sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again.

Groaning,
Bleeding,
Dying for thee,
The Crucified hung on the accursed tree,
His sorrow'd heart was full of love for me,
'Is there mercy for me' Will he hear my weak
prayer?
O God! on the stream that for sinners did flow,
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow!"

HYMNIC.

WHO WROTE OUR HYMNS?

A very interesting essay on English Church Hymns was read by the Rev. Benedict Palmer, whose "Book of Praise," published a year or two ago, establishes his claims to a critical judgment on the subject, at the recent Church Congress at York, England. A characteristic branch of the Swedenborg Rite, the Independents, as represented by Dr. Watts, as the real founders of modern English hymnology, and by Watts himself as having written "those hymns which approach to as very high standard of excellence" than any other hymn writer in the language. "Watts was the first to sound the wondrous cross," he speaks of as a master power, and of the first four stanzas of "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun" as certain to command pertinent admiration. He gives Doddridge's best hymns a very high place, and pronounces Toplady's "Rock of Ages," as "perhaps the best hymn in the English language."

Mrs Steel is likewise assigned a high rank. "Far from these narrow scenes of night" being mentioned with particular praise. Charles Wesley, Newton and Cowper, it is hardly necessary to say, stand these allusions are among those who have most successfully cast Christian experience into the models of lyric verse. His analysis of the hymn writers furnishes interesting information concerning their religious connections. Watts, Newton, Cowper, Doddridge, Hart and Addison, of the eighteenth century, were Independents; Grigg and Mrs Barbauld were Presbyterians, and Mrs steel, Medley, Bennett, Bullard, Bishops and Swaine were Baptist. The Methodist—in which he traced the origin of the Evangelical—movements of that century, was prolific of hymn writers, in the Armenian, as in the Calvinistic and Moravian branches. In the first were Charles Wesley, Rowland Hill, Bishop Heber, who wrote the magnificent ode, "The God Abraham, Praise," and Bishop Ken, whose second were Hancock and Hammond, and in the third Toplady, Berridge, Venn, Madan, Batman Hawees, Rowland Hill, John Newton and Cowper. Most of these were clergymen of the Church of England, and some of them died in that communion, arriving at the conclusion that Methodist discomforments are represented by Kelly, Montgomery and Conder. The Church of England presents the names of Bishop Heber, Sir Robert Grant, Bowdler, Marriott, Noble, Kyle, Bishop Mant, Anstice and Neale. Bishop Heber's son bewreathed in the Quaintance has carefully kept records of Athorism missionary congregation for a generation, and Lyte's "Abide with me" have taken" is becoming a favorite hymn in our ordinary religious services. Numerous writers still living, the name of Mr. Chatterton Dix and is mentioned, and a sweetly hymn from his pen closed the paper.

HYMNS OF LIFE.

We are at first apt to think that life is better than it is, forgetting that the best character adapted to give satisfaction than it proves to be, and we are apt to commit the mistake we are apt to go to the other extreme, and find that life is all care and hardship. And blessed is that sorrow which tempers our judgment

Take, for instance, such a hymn as this of Watts. It may represent a moment's experience, but it gives neither the complete, as representing the whole of life:

"Lord," sinks a sorrowful soul to thee,
That yields us no supply—
No showing of Thy face or welcome true,
Nor streams of living joy

"Let the dear path of thine abode,
Lies through the valley of the shade,
Lord, on a world kept that heavenly road,
And on thy command.

Now, that is an atrocious slander, if you consider it any thing more than a momentary experience. We may have such an experience for a moment; and if that is what is meant, it is right enough to write it. But it is meant to refer to the whole of life, it is wrong. The hymn is not to be taken as one is wanted to sing that hymn, but I never remember to have given it out. It is a mistake; it is false. "What a wretched land it this!" Whose fault is it, if it is? God did not make it so. "That's fields are so empty." What sort of a man is it, that has no supply? "Day upon day returning," and night, "but I have it up and tells it to the night—for the flight are in that of sentiment who tell the night word one to another. The whole heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament and wonderfulness. And shall this land be described as a land of "showers of trials, and no wholesome trees, nor streams of living joy!" I should think that this hymn was composed in a dungeon. Now let me read a Christian hymn:

"Children of God, who, faint and slow,
Your pilgrim journey pass,
In strength and wisdom, joy and woe,
Cursing, Cursing,

Grinding to die,
Falling my soul in whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating and fearing the one God;
Merciful God, how I fallen so low!
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow

Once I was in the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth of the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;

Pleading,
Cursing,
Grinding to die,
Falling my soul in whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating and fearing the one God;
Merciful God, how I fallen so low!
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow

Once I was in the beautiful snow,
With an icy clean in my crystal, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face!

Father,
Mother,
Sisters all,
God and myself, I have lost by my fall!
The veriest scratch that goes slithering by,
Will make a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh
For all that is pure will abhor me and fly;
There is nothing else's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow
Should fall to assist with soot and to grime;
How strange it should be, when the night comes
again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!

Falling,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of the crisp town,
Unno ticed in the fog of the snow coming down,
To be and in die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

Helpless and frail as the trampled snow,
Sinner, dost thou understand my despair?
To rescue the soul that is lost in its sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again.

Groaning,
Bleeding,
Dying for thee,
The Crucified hung on the accursed tree,
His sorrow'd heart was full of love for me,
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CHURCH LIFE.

WHAT A LAYMAN CAN DO.

You little notion has been taken of the truly remarkable work of grace that has and yet is in progress in the 3rd Evangelical Lutheran Church in Baltimore. It calls for our consideration, both for the encouragement it affords and the instructive lesson it teaches. It is encouraging to know that the kingdom of our Redeemer is growing in such acessions, that souls are being saved; and it is a lesson of profound instruction, and at the same time propriety of glorying, humiliation, to see that the Holy One of Israel is not to be limited in the saving of souls by our bound to say set method. We have something to learn, and God will teach lessons extraordinary and, as it may seem to some of us, very strange and unusual ways of preaching Christ, and labor to, win souls, that is very far out of the ruts of our routine. But so the Lord has done.

On the 1st of April, 1866, the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School in this place on the following basis: the members were requested to meet together in the Sunday School. To study the lesson carefully, 3. To build themselves upon the most holy faith, and labor for their individual salvation.

As a means to secure the most prompt and systematic attendance of the class, Mr. Perry Christian said ought to preach Christ. Pray for the coming one: Hope to love to one and speak to him of Jesus. Now absteth faith, love, and pray, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

HANNAH.

AN ANGEL STANDING BY.

We send of a youth in the early days of Christianity—those periods of heroic suffering, when the gates were not lagerdays wonder to which I have already ventured to call your attention, on whom his persecutors had put imprecate a more than common share of their malignant ingenuity, that by his torments (let those who will, or can, go through the horrible details,) they might compel him to deny his Lord and Saviour. After a long endurance of those pains, they released him, in wonder at his obstinacy. His Christian brethren are said to have wondered too, and to have lurked him by what mighty faith he could so strangely subdue the violence of the fire, as that neither a cry nor a groan escaped him. It was, indeed, most passing strange. It was the noble trunks reply: but an angel stood by his ground beside him, and in the word, and with his finger pointed to heaven, with those whose eyes are open, the art tempted to entertain a sin do then think or object, and that thought vanishes. He angel unto thee." The kept of heaven will raise thy crying voice, also, that the inhabitants of the world, the fear of hell will rob its possessions of their sacraments, and the very calamity of thy trial may serve but to refuse to animate thy exertions by the thought that greater is thy reward here, the greater will be thy reward hereafter.—*Bishop Heber*

THE PULPIT.

PREACHING.

The dry details of an eager morality which are pronounced from some pulpits, have an even repellent to souls hearts than the most fraudulent gaze is muchmore have to avert mortality; but, beyond doubt, what is spoken in charity, and by the impulse given by the sobriety, and regularity the resurrection-tone confident, personal and evidence of thousands and tens of thousands. Now, in my opinion this latter is the most valuable preaching worth. It comes from the only true source of personal truth, "experience is the love of it," and its results are answerable, being exactly what St. James so beautifully describes it, "the wisdom that is from above is first pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." It certainly does not generate uncharitableness, and therefore, not necessarily. It is, of course, to be feared that some preachers do not think much of the subject, therefore, fair beginnings they produce no lasting fruit; and seldom extreme sense of their own responsibility even where they do not wholly enervate the philosophy; all which is forcibly in Scripture.

I differ from many divines in no point more than in their estimate of the influences of the Spirit of God wholly imperceptible. It is the energy, an certain that no true comfort is religion without it, and that all those influences are rationally perceived by each of us in our inner consciousness we have produced.

What is that act of which *no* much is said in Scripture, if it be marked with no moral effect, and leaves the man exactly what he itself? In such a case, with what hyperbole does the New Testament blind! And to what a cold and meagre sense must the Holy Ghost shrink! This is not the doctrine of the Church of England. In the ninth seventeenth Article) that godly persons "feel in their experience the mighty working of the Spirit of Christ, mortifying the works of the flesh and their earthly members, and drawing up their mind to high and heavenly things." And this, in my mind, is the very soul of Christian religion. Here are the spring and life, this transmutative and regenerative energy, in the early days of the New Christianity above all philosophy and all mere law, even though given from heaven; and this it is which makes it, to weak and corrupted man, what the Bible calls it, "the power of God unto salvation."

Save as I am in the neglect of this "inward and spiritual grace," I am not afraid to specify so low among as, and so limited in the world. Preaching, the sing of love, naturally is in their preaching, and, wherever it is, there Christianity takes place

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

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COMMUNICATIONS FOR PUBLICATION.

All communications for publication in the *Christian Recorder*, must be addressed to the editor, Rev. James Lynch, box 2975, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

Laws which make distinction on account of color, are becoming more objectionable to the American white people every day. This is not caused by a suddenly awakened love for the black man, but it is the result of that truth which God taught the nation during the years of civil war.

The conflict between truth and error, justice and injustice, will ever keep up the war against "distinction on account of color," until it passes away forever. This is just as certain, as that a Divine Being rules the Universe.

The idea that a man's privileges should be abridged by law or custom, because of the color of his skin, or that on the sea if popular feeling in this nation, like the great lowberg on the waters of the mid-Atlantic, losing its force, by existence, beneath the rays of the sun of Liberty, and by each warm wave of public opinion that rocks it along the fatal waters.

Like the doomed iceburg, which, withwasting, it chills the air around about it, or breaks by rapidity the ship precisely freighted with humanity and valuable merchandise. So this idea of "distinction on account of color," which is waning, "its days are numbered," may, while losing its force chill our political atmosphere, and wreck individual prospects and hopes, but let it be remembered *that these are the victims of its dying days.*

"PUFFING."

When we speak of the success of a minister or public man, it frequently elicits the remark that "so and so received quite a 'puff' from the "*Recorder*." Now we want it understood, most emphatically, that we never have, and never intend, knowingly, to "puff" any body, *what we say we mean*, for it is beneath the dignity of a respectable newspaper, and especially, of one that is the recognised official organ of a religious denomination.

We shall continue, in the future, as in the past, to present the merit of those to whom the public have a direct interest, and in so doing, we shall lavish praise on them, it will be because we think it justly due. While we shall sensibly avoid unfavorable criticism, ever this will be freely rendered when the cause of righteousness, morality and progress demand it.

Remember that we never put what we consider a mere "puff" in our columns, except as an advertisement. Every man of intelligence and worth, would feel himself belittled who received it.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The colored population of this city numbers four thousand, and is increasing by additions from the South. Their course is onward, they have three churches. Quinn's Chapel, Rev. Mr. Quinn, D. Tweedy, Bethel, Rev. F. Myers, Pastor, the First Baptist church, Rev. Mr. De Baptiste, Pastor. The colored folks have recently erected a splendid edifice, in a handsome location of the city, costing $12,000

Quinn's Chapel is in a most flourishing condition, and is not large enough for its Sunday evening congregations. It is quite a fine edifice, seating about four or five hundred persons; but it is proposed to remodel it, so as to express of several thousand dollars. Brother Trevan obtained subscriptions of three thousand five hundred dollars, in less than two weeks for this purpose. There is not on record, in our history, a more notable example of Christian liberality and energy. We are, indeed, pleased with the spirit of Quinn's Chapel and that their Pastor Rev. Ivan's eminent success may be continued.

Bethel church, under Rev. F Myers, is preparing to build. Just now, it is building spiritually with great rapidity, having been in the blaze of a great revival all winter. This church contains some of the oldest members of the A M E. church in Chicago. Not long since we visited it and found the pastor in the best of spirits and thankful to God for His goodness and guidance. There can be no doubt that with the present able, experienced and devoted pastor, that Bethel will succeed During our recent visit to Quinn's at Bethel and Bethel, a free-will offering of $12 85, was raised for the Book Concern 40 dimes from the former $6 bits from the latter

There are a number of colored men in Chicago, hard-working, enterprising and liberal-minded, who would do honor to any community in the land. We hope the day is not far distant when they will be allowed to vote and we expect to see a black skin in the city council and State legislature before ten years roll around

We trust our friends in Chicago will see to it that they do what they can to increase the circulation of the *Christian Recorder*. Now is the time to bring to the front the fact that we possess of intrinsic worth that our enemies may be ashamed of their persecution of us, and our friends strengthened in their efforts in our behalf

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Very recently we had occasion to visit Pittsburgh, it is indeed a city that presents on its face the features of American character—and as might be humorously suggested, the element of the Yankee—shrewd to see every thing you see or touch but because of its enterprises which through the over the abundance of nature, and develop the natural resources of the country

It is not to speak of this however that we write, for the material triumphs of Pittsburgh city have been often told at commercial boards, in newspapers, in the legislative hall, and in the humblest roots. We want to put on record the intellectual and spiritual progress of a class of her citizens who have been robbed of their rights to vote, and whose school interests have been but indifferently cared for by the authorities. In doing this we shall briefly pass over the history of Wesley Street. A. M. E. Church for the past two years, during the administration of Rev. Johnson Underwood. We would gladly go further back and trace through the pastoral relations of the faithful and able ministers—Revs. Warren, Turpin, Watts, and Thompson—who have labored in Pittsburgh, but we are not in possession of facts. Wylie Street A. M. E. Church is a large and substantial edifice, and is the principal colored church in the city; indeed, there is only one other, which is a small, though prosperous branch of it. Around old Wylie has grown a colored community cluster, and all their public interests, so far as they, themselves, directly control them, are influenced by this Church.

To the charge of Rev. Johnson Underwood this church was committed, and during its membership nowhered two hundred and thirty; during that year, however, God touched his spirit with a deeper sympathy with an ingathering of two hundred and sixty members, then more than doubling the membership. The temporal interests of the church exhibited apparrallelled success as the new members took a lively interest in contributing to the support of the ministry. The effect of the revival of 1865 on the colored community was indeed wonderful; many young men and women were changed in character that would have led to destruction in time and eternity, and have become ornaments of society and candidates for heaven.

Indeed, there have been but short intervals during revivals at old Wylie, but scarcely a year during the administration of the present pastor; for the one hold last fall brought a large accession to the church, and this winter seems to have been a great summer of converts, and we have no doubt that this, the second Conference year, will witness great accessions to the membership than the past.

The good friends of this church have bought a burial ground, costing three thousand and three hundred dollars. The Sabbatary and Temperance societies, and Sabbath-schools are in a most flourishing condition.

This it will be seen that the pastor of old Wylie Street has been the means of awakening and keeping up a degree of general interest that has a telling effect in the religious, moral, and intellectual elevation of our people; with that determination of will which is peculiar, he has pressed upon the officers of public schools for their neglect of the colored people's children, and the good work of reform in this direction has commenced.

We regret that the time of this truly useful man is drawing to a close in Pittsburgh; we regret it from what we have seen while visiting that city and sorrowfully say that Pittsburgh, now clothed in the garments of strength, will take no step backward, should the remarkable man now leaving her onward her sent to another field. If the prayers of the people are effectual, of course his continuance as pastor is certain.

THE LATE ALFRED KIDER.

It is with much sorrow that we have learned of the death of our old friend Mr Alfred Kiger, of Washington. D. C. Mr Kiger had for many years held an important and social position in the city of Washington, and his manliness, his frank and generous nature, and noble public spirit endeared him to all who value these high qualities. He was the zealous friend of the church and was noticed when in a visit to Washington a few months since that he more than ever enjoyed the society of ministers of the Gospel, and seemed to feast upon religious truth. May it not have been that he had premonitions of death and was "setting his house in order?"

Such a man as Alfred Kiger is greatly missed in Washington just now, in view of the new relation of the colored people to the District of Columbia, but God knows what to do; and as He has called our friend from time to eternity we will bow resignedly, reposing in that promise that irradiates the tomb with the great truth that He that liveth and believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live again.

Oh that the family of the departed so directed to life may find that Christian solace that will provide balm for the wound that death has given their souls

In reference to the death of the late Alfred Kiger—the *Daily Chronicle* of the 4th inst, has the following:

Funeral of Alfred Kiger.—The funeral of this well known and highly esteemed colored man took place yesterday afternoon, and many were the tears of sorrow and affection which were shed by the large concourse of people who had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The procession, which was large and imposing, proceeded from his late residence on H, near Fifth street, under escort of Eureka Lodge, No. 3, A. Y. M., of which he was a most worthy and highly-esteemed member in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to its very utmost capacity, while an equal number were unable to get admittance.

The services, at which Rev. H. W. Ander son of the Universalist Baptist Church officiated, were more than ordinarily solemn and impressive. The services were opened by the congregation singing the hymn

"Why should we start and fear to die?
What inhabitants are here
Death is the gate of endless joy,
And yet we dread to enter."

Rev Mr Anderson delivered a very impressive discourse from the tenth verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Job

"He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more."

which he selected as most fitting and appropriate language with the many virtues and manly qualities of Alfred Kiger, who was "taken out by Providence," as Mr Anderson was recognized by the entire community, the Christian, the zealous patriot, and the generous friend and brother. Of the latter of his ways, he obtained the respect and regard of all who knew him. Prior to coming to Washington he was connected with the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, where he died, and he did his own life and many have been the hours of happiness he spent in that sacred place. The sorrow which his death has produced among the intelligent congregation of that church, as well as the many evidences and tributes of respect to his memory, plainly told how dearly he held to the church and how loved a brother and valuable a member he was, and in our hearts are enshrined them for ever

The pall bearers of Bull Run, before the Government had recognized the manhood of his race, he was at the front aiding our troops in their work of patriotism, encheering and comforting the wounded men who fell victims to the wicked hatred of rebellion

No enterprise aiming at the amelioration of the condition of mankind but found in Alfred Kiger a friend, and among the many of his wise race he was particularly zealous in going about doing good. In the church which he loved so well, he was ever among the foremost to make sacrifices for her welfare.

The coffin was of highly polished walnut richly ornamented with silver mountings on the outer of masonry with which lenares he was buried. His remains were taken to Harmony Cemetery, where they were deposited to the lap of his mother earth. Peace be to his ashes.

REV. STEPHEN SMITH.

By some strange occurrence we omitted in our account of the masonic presentation last week to mention the fact that Rev Stephen Smith participated in the exercises. This is the more singular because Rev. Mr Smith is a prominent Mason on occasion of interest to the public or himself His speech on the occasion alluded to, delivered with his usual force, and in his happiest vein, we had an exhilarating and telling effect on the audience.

BLIND TOM.

ONE MARVEL SUCCEEDS ANOTHER!

Blind Tom is no longer the greatest musical prodigy living The excitement created in the musical world by the strange and wonderful genius of Blind Tom, has scarcely subsided since his departure for Europe, and yet we are greeted with another equally strange and marvellous development of God's transpiring the world to the world's bank, in the person of Blind Siao, the greatest Nonpiano pianist in the United States.

The truly wonderful musical geolus, a colored youth of Northern birth, proves that true greatness is not confined to place, color, or any other local influence. The original Blind Tom was of Southern Birth. Our Tom, whom for certain reasons we call Blind Siao, but who is known to his parents, possesses all the angular and excellent natural qualities of the former, and we venture to say, that before many years he will be as great, if not greater admiration. He has played very successfully before select parties of this city, and with general satisfaction.

His will commence an engagement at National Hall, Race street, this week, at which while will be given, when the public will have an opportunity to fully thank themselves of the marvellous gifts of the second Blind Tom G.

TAKE HOLD OF IT.

We do earnestly hope that the friends of the church will take hold of it with the following proposition of the General Book Steward. It only requires a little effort to be successful in the matter. Who will take hold?

A PROPOSITION

To all our Ministers and Agents, for their own Encouragement.

Hereafter, any one sending us $1.00 can have 100 copies of the *Christian Recorder*,—the money to be sent invariably in advance. We will let any minister or agent have a copies per week at the same rates, which will be $2.00. Now here is a chance for any one to widen the circle of their influence and their people. They can sell the paper at six cents per copy, and the postage will be paid by the subscriber. This offer will apply to the old agents from this time. Any one can have twenty-five copies per week, for $1.10.

REV. HENRY DAVIS.

Nothing there's no more than the fidelity of Rev. Henry Davis, of the Sullivan Street A. M. E. Church, New York, to the interests of the Book Concern. We think there is not another minister in our connection who has done more for the Book Concern, or New Orleans, and Henry M Turner, of Georgia, who do as much as brother Davis has done and is still doing to circulate the Christian Recorder. This is doubly cheering to us, because we know that our youthfulness has never especially commended us to the father in years, whose whole ministerial life engrosses our highest personal esteem. All must admit, that for faithfulness in his calling, Elder Davis is a model and we trust that in his zeal in behalf of the Christian Recorder he will be followed by all who are not doing the most they can.

REV. THEOPHILUS G. STEWART.

The faithful missionary of the A M E Church, stationed on Hatteras Island, accepts the proposition of the General Book Steward and sends for twenty-five copies of the Christian Recorder forwarding the money with his order. He says he will do this every week. That's right, brother Steward, send your name and we will send you copies a week after you have gotten the matter fairly before your people

What workers may our publications not accomplish, if our brethren will only rally. Where is the agent who will be the proposition of the General Book Steward

HELP THEM.

The A M E Church, Mendham, N. J. appeals for aid. They need it. Rev. John Lewis Conover is the missionary appointed to serve this people. They want to raise money for building. Rev. James E. Brown, an honest and reliable man, has re appointed a Soliciting Agent. Let every body that he calls on give him something

PHILADELPHIA AFFAIRS.

Meeting at Scott's Church.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the basement of the church on Monday evening last. The object was to raise funds for the purchase of colored gentlemen who are using their influence to procure the passage of a bill supporting our right to vote and sue in the Mosore. Bowser, Cuffe and Forten, of the committee, spoke, and corroborated the legislative report on the bill in all its purport. The speeches of these gentlemen were spirited and eloquent. Money was raised and pledges promised to defray the expenses of this committee, and provisions adopted to raise more. Messrs Da Lange and Harris, the former of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina, made thrilling speeches pertinent to the occasion.

Anniversary.—The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Harrowgate Presbyterian Sunday Society was held on Wednesday evening, February 13th. The history of the Society was read by Mr. Jas. Bell, and essay and dresses were delivered by Revs. James Lynch and Stephen Smith

Rev W. H. Furness, the gentleman lecturer at Wesley Church, Lombard street, on Tuesday evening last. We did not get to until too late to notice it in this week's issue. Since his ordination to the ministry in the A M Zion Church, he is giving some attention to its missionary interests.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A Short Mistake.—The *Methodist Quarterly Review* of January, has the following:

"Pamphlets.—*The Christian Recorder, Volume IV. Philadelphia*, 1866. This is the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. James Lynch, a graduate of the University of Glasgow—considerable ability, destined, we trust, to lead a distinguished career in the future, devoted to the interests of our Afric American brethren. The paper, from this and other specimens we have to note, is on manifestly sustained In no way can the friends of the negro race better serve their common interests as by maintaining the reputation they have so largely of late attained for the high order of its display of intellectual and moral improvement. An article particularly, in the issue of the 20th ult. most efficient of all means, both for advancement to the world. Its failure, or even want of due success, would be a catastrophe to their cause"

The Pittsburg notice contains a mistake. We are not "a graduate of Oberlin," nor of Williamsburg, nor of any other college, formerly stated. We were out short in our pursuit for knowledge by pecuniary disability. We have attended college for short periods at that time our "college" has been the leisure hours snatched from the pressing avocations of active life. Comparatively we have been enabled by a white man, our own is out "manfully sustained, but when the disadvantage of our early circumstances and opportunities accorded to it, is more than magnificent

William Wells Brown.—This able colored lecturer delivered a lecture at National Hall in this city, on the 7th inst., for the benefit of white and colored persons. His subject was the "Heroism of Colored Men in the late War" He resulted in the satisfaction of all present. A lengthy report of the lecture was published in the leading daily papers of this city.

Miss Cordelia Jennings, sell known in this city as a faithful and successful teacher in the Sabbath-schools, has taken charge of a High School at Louisville, Ky., which was formally opened a few days since. Her Mr. Speed, governor of Kentucky, and Mayor Calvert, made the opening address. In the hands of one so energetic and thoroughly practical, the High School will be a success.

Gone.—We believe that it is supported by an association of Episcopalians

Leavenworth, Kansas.—We do not see how colored citizens can have a lecture at National Hall in this city, on the 7th inst., for the benefit of white and colored persons. His subject was the "Heroism of Colored Men in the late War" and resulted in the satisfaction of all present. A lengthy report of the lecture was published in the leading daily papers of this city.

Complement to a Fellow-Townman.—A correspondent writes us: *The Anti-Slavery Standard*, pays a very high compliment to Prof. P. B. Bassett, Principal of the Institute for Colored Youth, in this city. That seems to have been elicited by the manner in which he performed the duties of Chairman of the Business Committee at the recent National Convention of colored men held at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Union Africa Methodist Episcopal church, Rev R. P. tubbs, pastor, is in the midst of a great revival. A great number have professed religion, and we do not doubt but fifty-four have joined the Church

On last Sabbath, in the morning, the pastor preached In the afternoon, fifteen adults were baptised by Bishop Campbell, who preached a powerful discourse, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Rev T. H Miller, of Pearl Street Baptist church, preached at night

It does the soul good to see such a deep work of Christianity going on among the young, as is witnessed at Union church We attempted to attend one of the meetings one evening, but took but found ourselves unable to wedge our way into the house, as the aisles and doorways were literally packed

Brother tubbs is young, but God has made him a blessed, winning glorious success to the minds of hope

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Monthly Miror.

The first number is on our table. We hail it with gladness It is the organ of the colored Baptists of the country, and under the editorial management of Revs Henry H White and J F Denham Rees, is ably conducted. The members should indulge in no bickers as spirit toward each other we are one family and the establishment of the paper is necessary to only extending our borders, where some other denomination would have occupied. The people of the so far charge have worked well, and with a determination seldom witnessed, have built a neat house church and school edifice, which is completed sufficiently to enable them to worship and teach In We preached for each church, and tried to advise them for the best. Brother Rees has all he in his power to make a big Trader. Board to build a school edifice early in the coming spring We trust they will do so. Address, office of this can preserve the first of the old charge

Rev W Revels

St. Louis, Mo. Jan 28th, 1867

MASONIC NOTICE.

At the Annual communication of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons for the state of New Jersey, held in Masonic Temple, Masonic Hall, in Burlington, New Jersey Dec 27th, A D 1866, the following named officers of the A L G M. were duly elected, appointed, elected, were installed in their respective offices for the ensuing year:

Brother Benjamin D Butler Most Worthy Grand M. Brother William H Lankford R W 11 M. Brother Lyle H 10 R H W & S W Brother Nelson Bowen, Jr. W t. J W Brother Henry Mucker M W G T Brother Chandler L. Davis H. W & C

The M W G M was pleased to announce the following appointments for the ensuing year

Brother Brother Rev Lewis Hall Most Excellent R W 11 M. Brother William H Lankford R W 11 M. Brother Lyle H 10 R H W & S W Brother Nelson Bowen, Jr. W t. J W Brother Henry Mucker M W G T Brother Chandler L. Davis H. W & C

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The M W G M was pleased to announce the following appointments for the ensuing year

Rev Brothers F Mann, Joseph Francis, and W H Pilss Grand Chaplains, Brother Isaac Wright, Grand Brothers T. Gaskill, G J D.; Brother John Hunger, G. S. B.; Brother Daniel Cuff, G. J. S. Brother Henry Carter, G. M.; Brother Nathaniel Lane, Grand S. B.; Brother Joseph Wilson, G. S. Brother J T Derrickson, G. T.; Brother Freeman Gould, G. T

Absent G. O.—Brothers H H Williams, for the Counties of Cape May, Atlantic Cumberland and Salem C T Colgate, of Gloucester and Camden; Brother Williams, for Burlington, Mercer and Ocean; J M Lacey, for Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset; Joseph Woolly, for Essex, Hudson, Morris and Passaic Joseph Garrison, for Burgon, Huntingdon, Warren and Sussex

Committee on Installments—H. L. Davis, H H. Williams, F Gould, H Mackey. J Dubois, and J H Bonn.

Committee on By-Laws J Woolley G L Davis, M Harnane

Committee on Charity—J Dolphin, J A H Greves, M Smith.

Committee on Correspondence—J H Bonn C N Bowen, H Mucker

Attest: G L. Davis.

Feb 7—11 H W G. Sec

NOTICE.

Rev James Lynch, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, will preach the Sacramental discourse at the Zion Mission Church, 7th instreet, Dorchester, at 3 o'clock precisely in the afternoon Services commence at 2 o'clock

Turf Hall, Pres.

Religious Entelligence.

The Reunion Committee—In order to effect a reunion between the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 20th day of [illegible] of the year 1866, a committee of [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, met in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and after a session of [illegible] days, adjourned to meet in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th day of February, 1867, at which time and place the committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met, and a session was held, which continued [illegible] days, when the committee adjourned to meet in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th day of February, 1867, at which time and place the committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church met, and a session was held, which continued [illegible] days, when the committee adjourned to meet in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th day of February, 1867, at which time and place the committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Kansas The [illegible] has [illegible] State Constitution [illegible] women, but the House [illegible].

New Hampshire [illegible] are quarreling over [illegible]. On January 29th the [illegible] to the number [illegible] prominent Republicans [illegible] Convention [illegible] strongly [illegible] late Republican State [illegible] without making an independent [illegible] for Governor.

South Carolina.—General [illegible] has returned from the Cheves plantation [illegible] and reports all quiet, but it was necessary to [illegible] a heavy guard to prevent [illegible] among the Freedmen.

Texas General [illegible] civil honors to be paid to the body of the late General Johnston, save in the [illegible]. [illegible] have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our [illegible] to authorize outside demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it. An investigation being made at Brownsville, Texas, into the killing recently of two citizens by a negro patrol, Lieutenant Folkner, an officer of a colored regiment, was charged with aiding and abetting the negroes, and the civil authorities attempted to arrest him, but General Reynolds would not permit it.

Illinois. The Workingmen's Association, of Chicago, composed largely of Germans, are resolved, if they can, to procure the abolition of the laws which forbid the sale of beer and wines and other liquors on the Sabbath day, and also theatres and beer-gardens and have petitioned the State Legislature to that effect. The Young Men's Christian Association are moving promptly to counteract them. Petitions to the Legislature were sent, on Sabbath, Feb. 3. to all the churches in the city for signatures. These are to be forwarded at once to Springfield as an expression of the wishes of the Christian public of Chicago. The members of the Legislature are of a higher order of morality and intelligence than usual. In fact, an old resident remarked that it was the best Legislature in this respect that ever assembled at the capitol.

Tennessee The Legislature has passed a resolution requesting Senator Patterson to resign, and a bill giving suffrage to the negroes.

Nevada A resolution asking State jurisdiction over Utah Territory has passed both Houses of the Legislature and has been ordered to be telegraphed to Congress.

Mississippi.—General Alcorn, U. S. Senator elect, recently addressed the Legislature in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, but the Legislature unanimously rejected it.

Montana The desperadoes in this Territory have again become so bold as to call out from the old regulators a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and hereafter all offenders will be summarily dealt with.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Feb 5.—*London*,—evening. The Queen opened Parliament to-day in person. The ceremony commenced at two o'clock, P. M. The day was cold and dreary, and the rain was falling, which spoiled the military display. The crowds of persons, covered by their umbrellas, manifested no enthusiasm, and gave no cheers as the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall and alighted. The Queen read the speech in a clear, firm voice. It congratulates Parliament on the restoration of peace in Europe, trusts that the offer of arbitration made to the United States, in regard to the Alabama claims, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship;—recommends the North American Colonial Confederation scheme, regrets the Orissa famine and rejoices in the virtual suppression of Fenianism; deprecates the further suspension of the *habeas corpus* law in Ireland; mentions various measures of importance which would be laid before them and says, in regard to the Reform question, "Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise." Her subsequent return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal than her departure. Cries of "reform" greeted the Queen as she passed, and the people chaffed the police and the soldiers but there was no cheering. The police behaved with great moderation, or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd was ripe for mischief. Great preparations are making for the Reform demonstration on the 11th. The bitterness of the popular feeling is undisguised. Placards are shown on the streets, saying: "men without votes are serfs."—*Berlin*,—The Bavarian princely house who have enjoyed monopoly of the Postal Service of Germany for centuries, have disposed of this right to Prussia for three million thalers.

Feb 6—*London*.—Lord Derby announces that the government had asked Mr Seward to state plainly the points of the claims by which an adjustment by arbitration was declined by the Government of the United States.—A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is now forming, to lay a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax. Tolls to be £4 on 24 words.—*Vienna*.—Kellersperg is to succeed Belcredi in the Ministry.

Feb. 7.—*London* —Noon. The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to back their claims —Evening. The British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings of Spain in the case of the British ship Tornado.—*Paris* —Evening. Prince Napoleon will be Director of the Exposition. The Emperor, in his address to the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions,—*Vienna*.—Austria is to have a responsible Minister —*Pesth*.—Andrassy is to be Premier of the new Hungarian Ministry, and Lonyay Minister of Finance.

Feb. 8.—*London*.—The trial of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has commenced.

Feb. 9.—*London*, noon. A letter from Garibaldi published to-day in Venice, expresses sympathy with the Cretans.—*Paris*.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic Powers to sustain him. Noon An understanding has been arrived at, by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia. After March next the Cable rates will be reduced one half.—*Berlin*, evening.—The King, in closing the Diet, returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance extended to him, and strongly hoped for the unity of Germany. He also pointed out the necessity for permanent peace at home and abroad. Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically received by the people. *Athens* —General Kalergis the Greek envoy to the United States, sailed on the 8th instant for America.

Feb. 10. *London*. The Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from their political disabilities, and has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament.

BY STEAMER.

The Lebanon District has risen under Joseph Koram against the Turks. Daoud Pasha, the Governor, is advancing against the insurgents, and more Turkish troops have been sent to the scene of conflict.

"*Henry V. of France*," the legitimate claimant of the French throne, has issued a circular to his adherents, regretting the disgraces inflicted on France by an irreligious government and hinting what grand things the Bourbons would do, if in power. The Government forbids its publication in France.

The French Reforms amount to little except as securing the right of a trial to offending newspapers.

Mexican news, by way of Galveston, reports a success[ful] advance of the Imperialists in Northern Mexico, and the capture of President Juarez, with $750,000 in silver, by Miramon's forces.

The Syrian Protestant College, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Bliss, has opened its first collegiate term with a Freshman class of 13. It is the first attempt in Syria to carry pupils through a thorough course of education to the higher branches, and it has every prospect of great success. This college is supported by an endowment and scholarships distinct entirely from the funds by which the American missions in Syria are supported. It is highly creditable to our country that its endowment of $100,000 was raised in the United States in 1863 and 1864 while the great war for the Union was still raging. There are thus two American colleges now established in the Turkish Empire—the Robert College in Constantinople, and the Syrian College in Beirut. They will both make their mark in the future of this great empire.

Central America. —The Costa Rican government has contracted with Gen. John C. Fremont, Senator Nye and others for the building of a railroad from ocean to ocean. —The cholera is disappearing from the Nicaragua transit route.

BISHOP WAYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb 6th, 1867.

Sunday, Feb. 3d, Richmond, Va.

Monday night, February 4th, Warrenton, N. C.

Tuesday night, February 5th, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Thursday night, February 7th, Augusta, Georgia.

Friday night, February 8th, Greensboro', Georgia.

Sunday February 10th, Atlanta Georgia.

Monday night February 11th, Marietta Georgia.

Tuesday night February 12th, Macon, Georgia.

Wednesday night February 13th, Columbus Georgia.

Thursday night February 14th, Americus Georgia.

Friday night February 15th, Savannah, Georgia.

Sunday February 17th Charleston, South Carolina.

Monday night February 18th, Columbia, South Carolina.

Wednesday night February 20th Greensboro North Carolina.

Thursday night February 21st, Hillsboro', North Carolina.

Sunday February 24th, morning and afternoon Norfolk, Virginia; night, Portsmouth Va.

A. W. WAYMAN.

Feb. 16—1t.

A LINE FROM BISHOP WAYMAN.

MR EDITOR:—Ere this reaches you I shall be far in Georgia, the place where I have long desired to go. I found Rev J. W. Brodie and his people doing very well here, in Raleigh, North Carolina. The prospects are very flattering, indeed. I shall leave in the morning.

Yours, A. W. W.

Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 6th, 1867.

NOTICE.

On Sunday night at Bethel church, a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Elisha Weaver. Subject: "The Priesthood after the order of Melchisedec, who was without father or mother, having neither beginning of days nor end of years." Young men are especially invited to be present.

NOTICE.

A respectable colored woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who can come well recommended, can hear of a situation, as wet nurse, in Germantown, by applying to Dr David Rosell, 907 Lombard St.

Respectfully,
ANTHONY BALLARD.

Feb. 16—1t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my brother, Jacob Andrews, who was in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, and when last heard from was in Brownsville, Texas. Any information will be thankfully received by

AMANDA E. ANDREW,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Feb 16—1t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my mother and brother. When I last saw my mother, her name was Eadeia Cox. My brother's name was Bose Cummins. When I last heard from them they were near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Any person knowing their whereabouts will please address

MRS. MARTHA HADAN,
Care of Larkin Kindrid,
Decatur, Illinois.

Feb. 2—1m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of two girls, named Mary and Matilda Bowrell. Mary was sold, from Mr Case Freeman's estate, to John G. Paskay, and taken to some part of the South; and Matilda was sold to Maj Rossell, of Williamson Co., Tenn. Their mother, Mrs. Lucy Bowrell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

JAMES J. MAYS,
P. O. Box 1011 Richmond, Virginia.

june 30—8mo

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Mary Bucker, who formerly belonged to Mary Morrison, in Culpepper County, Va., also of Daniel, Reuben and George Buckner, formerly belonging to John Miller. Any information will be very thankfully received by

ROBERT BUCKNER
Post Office Box 317 Logansport,
Indiana

Feb. 2—3t

LOSS OF MONEY THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

We have received a number of letters from persons who say, "We enclose you $2.50 for this year," and on opening said letters we find no money. We, therefore, recommend all to go to the post office and pay the money to the post master. He will give you an order to send to us, on the presentation of which, the post master here will pay us the money.

Respectfully,
ELISHA WEAVER
General Agent.

Feb 2—6t.

Obituaries.

Departed this life, November 5, 1866, our beloved Christian sister Sarah Jane Watson, late the loving consort of Rev. William M. Watson, Pastor of Wesley Church, Hurst Street, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 39 years, 7 months and 27 days.

She was a daughter of Brother Solomon and Sister Maria Maloney, being born of this parentage in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. March 8, 1827. In youth she was healthy, active, industrious and obedient, to an extent that soon won the love and esteem of both her parents and all others who formed her acquaintance. She, by marriage, became the wife of Brother Watson, May 21, 1848, by which union she became the mother of six lovely and interesting children. Five out of this number live to survive the death of their loved and loving mother. They live to experience that greatest of all earthly bereavements, the death of a mother in deed and in actions. The other little member of the family entered into spirit-land before the mother herself was permitted to enter into that rest which remains for the people of God. In that land it waited her arrival, to swell the number of the blessed dead who die in the Lord. Full three years ago, Sister Watson became afflicted with one of those most severe and withal, hopeless of cure, torments, a cancer in the breast, which, alas, after so long time, put a final period to her earthly career and ended in death.

She bore this affliction, although it was exceedingly severe and tormenting, with a Christian fortitude, patience and resignation beyond all expectations and anticipations of her family and friends. As wearisome days and restless nights increased, whilst a loathsome active disease was hastily undermining and destroying the foundation of a good constitution, she became more and more resigned to the perfect will of God until her own will was swallowed up and lost in the divine government of God, in His providential arrangements of the Divine economy in the affairs of all His creatures and the universe. Prior to this affliction, she enjoyed good health and strength, full of animation, life and vigor. She was a loving wife, a faithful mother, and a true friend. All who knew her, only knew her to love her.

In the month of April, 1851, she was hopefully converted to the Christian faith, and became a member of Bethel Church, in the city of New York, under the pastoral labors of Rev L. Tilman. From that time forward, until the day and hour of her death, she gave continued evidences of growth in grace and knowledge of the revealed truth of God. When convinced of having an incurable disease, which must terminate her earthly career, she exhibited no symptoms of alarm or fearful apprehensions, but calmly and with Christian confidence, resigned herself to the will of God, saying, "the will of the Lord be done. I am satisfied that He will take care of my dear husband and little children, after that He has taken me to Himself from them." Three weeks before her death, she experienced the great blessing of entire sanctification, and bore testimony to the same from day to day, until the day and hour when she passed out of this world from the Church militant into the world to come, and joined the Church triumphant. As she was passing the boundaries of time, and entering into eternity, she had visions of the Almighty, in which she was permitted to see, like dying Stephen, the Lord Jesus standing at the right hand of God. She sang, she prayed, she exhorted all who came near to her, and praised the Lord with a loud voice, until that voice was lost in death. She was enabled, boldly, and with the strongest possible confidence in God, to tell her husband, family friends, minister and members of the church, that all with her was well. Everything was right in her case, she had nothing to fear, no doubts, no fearful looking for of firey indignation, or the judgments of God. But all with her was peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, and, after lingering and praying with all them who were with her, she took a kind and Christian leave of them all, giving them a solemn charge to meet her in heaven, and then she quietly fell asleep in the arms of the ever blessed Jesus, and left this sinful world for a home in heaven.

J. P. C.

Phila. Pa., Feb'y 11, 1867.

DEATH OF REV. AUSTIN WOODFORK.

This venerable pioneer of the A. M. E. Church, in the Western States, was born August, 1807, of a white mother, in Bullitt county, Ky., died in St. Louis, Mo., August 29th, in the 57th year of his age. This was during the session of the Missouri Annual Conference, of which he was a member. On the 28th, the question came up in the conference, "where shall our next conference be held?" Brother Bartlet Taylor, moved that it be held at Bowling Green, Ky., and Brother Woodfork moved for Nashville, Tenn. This brought on a strong debate, but the venerable hero contended manfully for his point, and gained it. Then settled with the General Book Steward, then went right out of the Conference Rooms, and laid him down to die. This was in the afternoon of the 28th inst., and he died at 8 o'clock, on the 29th. He professed faith in Christ in the 17th year of his age.

He married in Louisville, Ky., in the year 1830, he joined our church in Louisville in the year 1847, the time of Rev. Bird Parker's administration. He came to us a local preacher, from the M. E. Church South. He joined the Indiana Conference, in the year 1848, where he labored successfully until the year 1861, when he was transferred to the Missouri District, and sent to New Orleans. Since that time he has successfully labored in this district.

At the time of his death, he had just closed his years on the South Nashville Circuit. He was my colleague here the last year of his life. He was indeed a Christian minister; his life was spent in the cause of Christ. He loved the A. M. E. Church. He was industrious and spared no labor to promote the interest of the Church. He was warm-hearted and loved his ministerial brethren. He was a man of unblemished character. What more can we say of him, for his usefulness cannot be told in this life. But he has gone to rest from his labors, hence we may write "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for his last words were, "his work was done." But, alas, alas, we have lost a brother, a fellow-laborer, a true African Methodist, and I can only say farewell, dear brother, until we meet again, for our loss is thy eternal gain.

B. L. BROOKS.

The following lines were composed by Eliza A Brooks:

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But, 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Thou'rt free from sin and sorrow,
And from sickness, pain and woe,
Now thy spirit is with Jesus,
Free from all the cares below.

Brother, thou didst work so faithful,
In the vineyard of the Lord,
Till He called thee, come up higher
And inherit thy reward.

When thy Bishops and thy brethren,
All will meet thee on that shore,
When work is done and toils all ended,
Parting then will be no more.

Died, at Madison, New Jersey, January 24th, Jacob Helmuth, in the 82d year of his age. He died in the triumph of faith.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale!
GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES
of a
CHINA STORE.
[illegible]
TERMS EASY
Inquire of J. H. MOORE,
16 [illegible] Street, Phila.
Feb. 16—1t

LINCOLN HOUSE.
McAllister St., between 4th and 5th, CINCINNATI, OHIO
The Travelling public are respectfully informed that accommodations can be obtained at this house which has been recently fitted up with all the modern improvements. The tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and every arrangement is made to secure the comfort of transient or permanent boarders. Feb. 9 6m

DENTISTS AND HERB DOCTORS.
DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.
Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have opened their Office at
832 Carpenter Street,
Where Dentistry, in all its branches, will be attended to. Dr T. M. Kennard flatters himself that, after a practice of twenty five years in the United States and Canada, he can give satisfaction in any branch of the business. Dr Kennard has also turned his attention to the study of Botany and the medicinal qualities of herbs, and can be consulted at all times, at his office, where a large variety of herbs are constantly for sale. Can be seen from Tuesday morning till Saturday morning. Office Hours, 10 o'clock.
Feb. 7, 1866. 1y

CLERGYMEN
ARE FURNISHED WITH
The Illustrated Phrenological Journal:
Devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc., at Club rates. $1 50 a year—Single Numbers, 20 cents. To others, $2 a year. Premiums of Melodeons, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Books are given by
S. R. WELLS, PUBLISHER,
389 Broadway, New York

SINGER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machine.
No 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantage of Singer's improvement will be plain at the first glance.
Jan 1 1867—1 yr

Fairs, Festivals,
AND
Social Gatherings.
The undersigned calls the attention of the generous public to the fact that he is prepared to fill all orders left at his establishment for
Creams, Ices, Jellies, Cakes, and Confectionary
Of all kinds. Now that the season has commenced for all Gatherings, both PUBLIC and PRIVATE, we solicit a full share of patronage.
Our Motto is, "Please Every body."
Thankful for all past favors, we would again ask our Friends to give us a call.
A liberal reduction made to Committees of Fairs, &c. &c.
A. UPHAM,
630 Pine St., Phila.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
PAPER HANGERS
Wall Paper and Window Shades.
No. 902 Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
A variety in both branches always on hand.
ALSO
LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS &c
Oct. 27, '66—1y.

EUREKA
Boarding House.
MRS L. C. CRAWFORD
Respectfully announces to the travelling public that she has opened a
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE
For their special accommodation, in Washington City, D. C., at No. 249 E street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, being one of the most desirable locations in Washington city. The best accommodations on the most reasonable terms can be obtained here.
Oysters and Refreshment rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, are connected with the establishment.
No pains will be spared to accommodate the guests and make their stay pleasant. oct 6—6mo

Restore Your Sight!
USE
Dr. J. Stephens & Co.'s
PATENT
Cornea Restorers,
OR,
RESTORERS
OF THE
EYESIGHT.
They will restore impaired sight, and preserve it to the latest period of life.
SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
The most eminent physicians, oculists, divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the Cornea Restorers for Presbyopia, or Far or Long Sightedness, or every person who wears Spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision or Blurring, Overworked Eyes, Asthenopia, or weak eyes; Epiphora, or watery eyes; Pain in the Eye ball; Amaurosis, or obscurity of the vision; Photophobia, or intolerance of light; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or specks or moving bodies before the eyes; Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eye and eyelids, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of Inflammation, &c.; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or partial blindness; Sinking of the eyeball.
They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 5000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions enclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a circular, sent gratis.
Principal Office, 840 Broadway, New York
Dr. J. Stephens & Co. have invented and patented a Myopia or Cornea Flattener, for the cure of Near Sightedness, which has proved a great success. Write for a circular.
July 7—1y.

IMPORTANT
TO
MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS
We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of
Dr. McLane's Celebrated
VERMIFUGE,
Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr McLane's Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South west, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated
LIVER PILLS
Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr McLane's.
Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr. McLane's
Celebrated LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.
In offering to the public Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been, in every respect, favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.
Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

Diseases of the Liver.
The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection that exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools term hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in this country are to be considered as having their seats in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them: Indigestion, deranged state of the bowels, irritable and vacillating tempers, passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed,—last, but not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility. He is easily startled. His feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.
Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. But a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache,—also in slight derangement of the stomach.
Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S
American WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.
No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease be not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked that, although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed than it is fearfully aggravated by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, indications in other respects, but which entirely fails, in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, even headed and with success.

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.
The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds, swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears, an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue, breath very foul, particularly in the morning, appetite variable,—sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone,—fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, violent pains throughout the abdomen, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, cough sometimes dry and convulsive, uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth, temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.
Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr. McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.
Prepared only by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.
The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of orders enclosing 12 3-cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 13 3-cent postage stamps.
Sold by Dealers Every Where
Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT
On and after Monday, December 26, 1864, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts. as heretofore.
The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Brown and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railways, connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.
Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.
On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 7.40 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.25, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express will, hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.		
ERIE EXPRESS	at	7 50 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8 00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10 00 "
FAST LINE	"	11 50 M.
PARKESBURG	"	1 10 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2 30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4 00 "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	5 30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	8 40 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11 10 "
ARRIVE.		
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	3 30 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	7 05 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8 20 "
PARKESBURG	"	9 35 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12 30 P. M.
FAST LINE	"	12 50 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4 40 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	5 45 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9 40 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	11 20 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, (except Saturday.) All other Trains daily, (except Sunday.)
For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, At the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily, (except Sunday.) For full information as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
137 Dock Street.
Jan '66

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 Market Street,
(Above Sixth.)
At JONES' Oldest One Price Clothing Store, the lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All buy alike, whether judge or not. The stock is gotten up in a superior manner, expressly for retail sales. Those wanting a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to
JONES',
604 *Market Street,*
One Price Store.

DR. JONATHAN DAVIS.
Successor to C. B. Lambert, M. D.,
No 733 S. 11th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Medicines for the Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases constantly on hand, and for Diseases peculiar to Females.
Office Hours—From 7 to 9 A. M.—from 4 to 6 P. M.
Agent for the Masonic Gavel. jan 1 y

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
Messrs. Perry & Co. have undoubtedly the largest stock of ready-made clothing, and finest variety of styles now presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, got up in the best manner, and sold at
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.
Attention is also called to
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
And can guarantee to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.
No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
PERRY & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,
NO. 257 RASPBERRY STREET,
(Second door above Spruce,)
Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that she continues her old business of Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.
Having been engaged at the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed in her line, and at the very lowest rates.
The patronage of all is most respectfully requested
Sept. 1—3m.

Dry Goods!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!
A. J. JONE'S
Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.
No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.
TERMS CASH!
July 28—3mo

COAL! COAL!
Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small measure by,
T. J. BOWERS,
Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,
No. 634 Lombard Street
April 15—tf

SHROUDING
AND
Laying out of the Dead.
MRS. SARAH IRONS
(an old citizen of much experience)
Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is secured to all who call upon her. Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at
No. 320 Union Street,
Philadelphia.
novemb 12

OLIVE BRANCH
BOARDING HOUSE
No. 814 *Lombard Street Phila.*
Mrs. H. M. Cropper respectfully announces to Travelers that she has opened a first-class
BOARDING HOUSE
for their special accommodation, in a central (to business and churches) part of the city, as above named, where she will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M. BENNETT.
HERB DOCTRESS.
NO. 405 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE.
Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Bilious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Consumption, Colic, Cancer, Rheumatism, Measles, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tumors.
The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury. Her Indian syrup alone is used by her. She can stop bleeding, and take out fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK

JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SARAH M. BUSTILL.
WIG MAKERS,
HAIR JEWELLERS,
AND
LADIES' HEAD-DRESSERS,
No. 403 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.
WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS
WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,
STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED
Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.
BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.
Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.
Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.
BUSTILL'S CELEBRATED NEBOLIAN HAIR TONIC.
A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair—removing Dandruff—Cleansing, Moistening, Softening, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Premature Baldness.
Bustill's Compound Eradicator,
One of the most useful articles ever offered for shampooing the hair, removing grease spots, and curing rheumatic pains, [illegible]
HAIR BOUGHT.
Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale. sep 14-tf

Cupping, Leeching & BLEEDING
ATTENDED TO BY
NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,
911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,
Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."
jan 7-no 1-1y

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."
REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Where you will find skilful hands, who use superior instruments, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.
Pictures are made all sizes; from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices which can guarantee good work, and at the same time be within the reach of everybody. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes to Daguerreotypes. 1y

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.
(ECLECTIC,)
No. 618 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
OFFICE HOURS.
From 7 to 8 A. M.
From 12 to 2 P. M. } PHILADELPHIA.
From 6 to 9 P. M.
Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Diseases, recent or chronic. Treatment and cure, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted.
jan 7—no 7-1y

Hudson's City Hotel

"I am going to Hudson's City Hotel." It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore,
You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.
You can get your Meals at All Hours in this First-Class House.
No Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in this House.
Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel
Nos 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts.,
(Near the Harrisburg Depot,)
BALTIMORE.
DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application
FOR
COLORED PEOPLE.
MRS. MARIA BUTLER,
Has for five or six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at
NO. 1718 BANSOM ST
Philadelphia, Pa.
26 1y.

POETRY.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it.
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like lambs to graze,
And make the admiring heart surrender,
No little hands as brave and brave,
To keep the thrilling household tender!

No babe within our arms to lay,
No little feet toward slumber tending,
No little tones in prayer to say,
Our lips the sweet words lending!

What would the mothers do for work,
Were there there no pouts or pickets tearing?
No lazy dresses to embroider?
No socks for their watchful earing?

No rosy boys, at wintry morn,
With mischief to the school-house hasting,
No merry shouts as home they come,
No pretense normal for their tasting.

Tall, grave, grown people at the door,
Sad, grave, grave people at the table,
The men in bullions all blame,
The house kept solemn as the grave.

The sterner souls would get more stern,
Unfeeling natures more inhuman,
And man to stole misers earn,
And woman would be less than woman.

For is that clime towards which we reach,
Through Time's mysterious dim unfolding
The little ones with shouts unite
Are still our Father's fane beholding

So until His voice to whom we trust,
When in Father's realm a prophet,
He made a child confront the proud,
And he is taught them their teacher

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it:
A dreadful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

HOME CIRCLE.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D.D.

I am now thinking of an aged couple who are called the "old folks," who have lived together husband and wife, in the same house over fifty years. They came there young, energetic, and utterly unknown to the cities what they would pass through in fifty years, or indeed that there could be an end to that century. They have worked carefully and properly educated a large family of children. These have all gone from them now, have families of their own, and are filling an important place in society, and some of them high posts of influence.

They are all members of Christ's church, as the old folks' are left alone, just as they started in life. They look on one another, and say the hour of family worship they take such a Bible, and read with unusually deep interest verses, just as they did when they read with their children. Then they sing the old hymns, though the voices are not so sweet, nor the pipes of the organ so perfect as formerly. They live, it is plain from incidental remarks, in the past, the present, and the future.

There are certain things that they seldom speak of, even to one another. They keep all the pipy things, which their children once used, carefully locked up. Sometimes, when they come to visit them, but the forms they are playing with them are those of their own dear children who have gone before them, but who left their images in their memory. The little books and even the little shoes, of their bright and early dead are carefully kept, and though they never speak of them, each knows that they are precious memories of the past.

But to see how careful they are of each other. The days of passion have all burned out, the beauty and freshness of life have all passed away, and the rich harvest of time has all been garnered. But no lovers could be more tender toward each other. If either be absent, the time is anxiously measured till the return: the footstep on the threshold may not be elastic as it once was, yet the ear that hears it and the heart that hears it are keen. They seem to understand each other's thoughts without words, and each feels that life would not be life without the other. They think over the past much and often, and realize that they have together toiled and together struggled and shared all the burdens and sorrows of life. Every memory of the past is equally precious to each. They don't say much about their separation, are certain to leave one or the other so desolate, but it is plain they think much about it; and from hints occasionally dropped, it is clear that each is contriving and planning how the other can be made comfortable when this left alone, and each petting to be the first to die.

And when they think of the future, even carrying their thoughts into heaven, they seem to have no supposed fear that heaven will not be all they desire; if they can there be to each other nothing more than old acquaintances, it seems as if they must carry something of the tender feeling which the sorrows and experience of life have given them, into that world, and as if they must get back to hand forever.

And the thought that they must soon separate, and the one must be left to walk alone in the rooms, sit alone at the table, kneel alone at the altar of God, go alone to the house of the Lord, gives an unspeakable tenderness to their treatment of each other. They never even in the days of youthful courtship, lived more in each other's thoughts than now.

Time has rearred the rough places of life over which they have walked, and years have healed the wounds they have suffered, leaving only scars; but this rough winds of life have only bared their heads, and given not that sturdy oak, but the soft weeping willow. Memory clings up pictures of the past, some of them recalling sorrows heavy as human can bear, as children laid down down in her own golden light; and hope comes still, as in days of earth, as she once did, but of heaven and the eternal spring before. And faith showing nothing to the eye, exercises all its power over the heart by mingling his voice in the songs of hope.

They will not be with each other long, but while they do live, no part of their life has been so full of tender regard, generous respect, unaffected kindness, or deeper love. The young world can't understand the "old folks," but for myself I never look upon their dwelling without seeing some of the most purified, refined, and exalted traits of human nature, which to me are inimitably beautiful. And if I have a wish for my dead it would be to feel more kindly toward those who are around known as "old folks." I shall have gained my object in writing. Let me say, that the things are more repulsive to a refined heart than to have such a couple as I have described called or called the "old folks" by way of derision.

Were people world be astonished to learn that the phrase "escaped with the skin of my teeth" is from the Bible. It occurs in Job, chapter 19th, verse 20th, and the current rendering is "My bone cleaveth to my skin and to my flesh, and I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

"I never was so mortified in all my life," said a mother, as once when I overheard one of my little girls—a mere baby—say to her—scolding a doll, used for want and time for none as I was scolding from the day before. It was certainly not a pleasing reflection.

Yes, go to the children of play, if you want to learn what influence are really calculating for they are not the impressions most strongly made on them. It is not the most powerful forms of teaching which at first or most influentially, but more lasting modes, but our unconscious influence. Our habitual looks, acts, tones, expressions which, like the air they daily breathe, daily mould and vitalize them. What variety, what luxuriousness what soul, on the play ground! How learning, free outspoken for good or for evil. Two things about play.

1. Children can play very small capital. A little girl had nothing to play with but two empty spools. She united them by a bit of stick—looked at them—added and pins quickly over—as we in our childhood enjoyed contriving one—marking off the squares, preparing them, hunting the wood pile for a cross-stick for a stand of the sum, with all the necessary think. It took days of most enjoyable work. Nor do our little girls enjoy their dolls more, and as we did the manufactured one—have the constructive faculties young and exercised, and your children have a perpetual fund of healthy excitement to draw on.

USEFULNESS.

An eminent Scotch divine, Rev Ralph Erskine, visiting a poor crippled woman, she thus addressed him:

"O, sir, I am just lying here, a poor useless creature."

"Think you so?" said the minister

"I think," she added, "that if I were away to heaven, I should be of some use to glorify God without me."

"Indeed," replied the good man, "I think you are glorifying God now by resignation and submission to his will, and that in the face of many difficulties and under many discouragements. In heaven the saints have no poor burdens to groan under. Your praise, burdened as you are, is more wonderful to me, and, I trust, acceptable to Him."

The great secret of Christian usefulness is to be awake to opportunities, and intent on doing what we can, rather than bewailing that it is not more in our power. This and in this respect, he who faithfully improves the one talent, bids fair to be intrusted with the five or ten

FOR A CHILD WHO IS ILL.

In my little bed I'm lying
Weary, weary all day long;
And I cannot sleep for thinking,
Though I know it's very wrong.

Jesus, Thou canst see and hear me,
Sleepless and alone I lie;
But I know that Thou art near me,
When no one else is nigh.

Then canst comfort me, and make me
Very patient, very still,
For Thou never will forsake me,
While I am in any ill.

Bless the doctor, who so gladly
Tries to make me well again;
Bless my mother, who is ever
Grieves to see me suffer pain.

Bless Thy little child, and make her
Better, thankful, and at rest;
And if she is dying, take her
To the home that's far away

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

TEACHING INFANT SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of Sunday-school teachers Mr. Parlee gave an illustration of the best method of teaching infant Sunday-school classes, which was listened to with great apparent attention. Since this is a subject of great importance to every church, we have thought that it would interest many of our readers to have access to what was said. The remarks which were previously made by Mr. Lawrence, N. Y., and which we take from an Eastern exchange:

Mr. Parlee, in answering the question, "How to secure attention?" said he took the plan of Mrs. Knox, wife of Rev. D. Knox, of Rome, N. Y., recommended by her highly successful, simple and beautiful. She has published a book for infant Sunday schools, separated into sections each containing a lesson for each from sixteen to eighteen on the finest young ladies in the congregation as her assistants, who are then commissioned under request to become primary teachers themselves. Those young ladies bear certificates, and always orally the truth of the lesson. The order of the exercises is,—1 Singing standing; 2 Reading the Commandments, in concert 3. Prayer 4. Ten minutes for class recitation and instruction, by the young lady teachers. 5. Sing, rising. 6. Address by the Superintendent. 7. Singing. 8. Dismissing class orally. 9. Singing 10. Exchanging books. 11. Prayer. Lovely. Would be glad to concert. 13. All repeat "The Lord watch between me and thee while we are absent one another." The infant school is thus made the primary department of the Sunday school with admirable success now for many years in Rochester, and elsewhere orally the best

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

BY

REV. ELISHA WEAVER,

General Book Steward,

No. 821 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—All letters and matters pertaining to the Book Concern, whether on payment of notes, or subscriptions to the Christian Recorder, or for the purchase of books, or for the publication of notices, must be addressed to Rev. Elisha Weaver, Philadelphia, Pa., and not to any individual connected with the General Book Concern, unless it be the Publishing Editor.

TERMS

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance, if not paid within three months from date of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged. Clergymen, two dollars if paid in advance; three dollars strictly for cases if not paid in advance. Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, will receive the Recorder one year gratis.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line Obituaries, Notices, Acknowledgements, and all matter of a private nature, will be charged ten cents a line a half cents per line of nine words. Marriages, and ex-ordinary line lines, thirty cents. Any order not be charged in proportion to stated regular

All advertisements are to be accompanied with the cash.

CORRESPONDING EDITORS OF CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Baltimore Conference,	REV. B. F. WATKINS.	
Philadelphia	"	" J. J. RANSFORD.
New York	"	" J. D. WATERSON.
New England	"	" W. W. GRIMES.
Ohio	"	" JAMES M. WATTS.
Indiana	"	" ANNIE MORTON.
Missouri	"	" J. M. BRADLEY.
California	"	" T. M. D. WARD

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Christian Recorder.

IS WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY THE PROPERTY OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH?

Said with befriending all the assurance that has been given, of the legal right of the A. M. E. Church to the Wilberforce property; some have doubted it. We publish, therefore, by request of the trustees, the deeds and act of Incorporation. First, the deed made to Bishop Payne and others, especially that by a necessity of them to the A. M. E. Church, thirdly, the Act of Incorporation; also the remarks of Prof. J. G. Mitchell, (Secretary.)

Know all Men, That the Wilberforce University, a body corporate, organized under the laws of Ohio, in consideration of the premises hereinafter to be paid by Daniel A. Payne, James A. Shorter and John G. Mitchell, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, bargain and sell unto the said Daniel A. Payne, James A. Shorter, and John G. Mitchell, their heirs and assigns forever, the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Greene and State of Ohio, to wit: being about fifty acres of land, part of Military Survey No. 8294, particularly described and bounded as follows, on the west by the Yellow Springs and Xenia Turnpike, on the north by the lands of Maxon Creek, being a stone, and on the east by the lands of Wilberforce University, by John F. Wright, Mansfield French, Asbury Lowery and Mighill Daniels, and their survey, by the said 8-quarter 5th, 1820 and recorded in vol. 39, pages 225 and 226, of the land records of Greene County, reference to which deed is hereby made for a more full and further description of said premises.

To have and to hold the premises with the appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said University, the Trustees thereof and their assigns forever, and the said D. A. Payne, James A. Shorter and J. G. Mitchell for themselves and their heirs, do hereby, covenant with the said Wilberforce University, and the Trustees thereof, that they are lawfully seized of the premises aforesaid, and that the said premises are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that they will forever WARRANT AND DEFEND the same, with the appurtenances unto the said grantees their heirs and assigns against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever, claiming under said University in witness whereof, the said Wilberforce University by its President and Secretary has hereunto affixed its corporate seal this eleventh day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of

H. W. Thompson } John P. Wright, } —
Jacob Collins, } President of the U. S. Board } —

R. S. Rust, Secretary } —
of Trustees of Wil- } U. S.
berforce University. }

The State of Ohio, } ss.
Hamilton County }

Be it remembered, That on this eleventh day of June, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me the subscriber a Notary Public in and for said County, personally came the Wilberforce University by John P. Wright, President, and R. S. Rust, Secretary of the Board of Trustees thereof, the grantor in the foregoing conveyance, and acknowledged the same and acknowledging the to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Notarial seal at Cincinnati, on the day and year first aforesaid.

H. W Thompson Notary Public

Hamilton Co. O.

Deed of Wilberforce University to the A M E Church executed in Manor Payne and others, July 12th, 1865.

Know All Men, that Daniel A. Payne and Eliza J Payne his wife, James A Shorter and Maria Shorter his wife, and John G. Mitchell and Fannie M. Mitchell, his wife, of the County of Greene and State of Ohio in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars to hand paid by the Wilberforce University of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do grant, bargain and sell, and do by these presents grant bargain, sell, and convey unto the said Wilberforce University of the State of Ohio, to wit: Being about fifty acres of land, part of Military Survey No 8294, particularly described and bounded as follows, on the west by the Yellow Springs and Xenia Turnpike, on the north by the lands of Maxon Creek, being a stone, on the east by the lands of Wilberforce University, by John F Wright, Mansfield French, Asbury Lowery and Mighill Daniels, and their survey, by the said 8-quarter 5th, 1820 and recorded in vol. 39, pages 225 and 226, of the land records of Greene County, reference to which deed is hereby made for a more full and further description of said premises.

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...tian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

POLITICAL NEWS.

Our readers will find on our second and third pages a full summary of political news, both home and foreign, including the latest dispatches by the Atlantic Cable.

APOLOGY FOR AFRICAN METHODISM.

This is the title of a work in course of preparation, by Rev. B. T. Tanner, of the Baltimore Annual Conference it will soon be ready for the press. We shall with delight every effort made to show up the beauties and nature of which colored men are the producers We hope much encouragement and support may be given to this work.

HON. HUGH L. BOND.

The Hon Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the Baltimore county court, lectured in this city before the A. M. E. Association, at National Hall on Thursday evening, 14th inst, on "Sir Cuandiffen, Prospect and Progress of the colored people of Maryland." It was a delightful to see and hear him The admiration, hope, and enthusiasm which he kindled was such as to lead that he has at least the great work of elevating humanity Christ persecuted with the great Henry Winter Davis in the work of emancipation in Maryland, the Judge has had to deal with every phase of the great political revolution in that State, and learned among the champions of freedom has stood the champion of his own people. He gave a graphic picture of the struggle of slavery for perpetuity and supremacy, and of the sufferings of its victims, and presented a most encouraging view of the prospects of the colored people, he deplored the apathy of the Churches in regard to their condition, censured their unchristian spirit in the management of caste, and eulogized the Yankee girls who went down to Maryland to teach. He declared that in a few years colored men would vote in Maryland, and as they became intelligent would fill high private and public stations

Men like Judge Bond, who are guided by right principles, irrespective of party interests, are required by the times in which we live. When at the late Southern Loyalists Convention in this city he introduced the resolution declaring that a "return to negro suffrage was the only true basis of reconstruction," it was considered a foolish thing to do we remember on that occasion the agitation of Hon. J. A. Creswell, of the present U. S. Senator from Maryland, who was a candidate for re-election, and also of the other members of Congress. Those were with one exception afraid to avow the principle of the negro suffrage resolution, on account of the election that were to follow in Maryland. Yet every one of them were defeated, with the exception of one who dared to advocate what he believed to be right

Judge Bond possesses a moral and ability to distinguished as a jurist, an earnest Christian and true patriot. We would like to see him succeed the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the U. S. Senate.

IT IS SHAMEFUL.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that our colored community, at this city, has the reputation among our white friends of possessing a marked self-respect they generally assert their rights in the face of much opposition them, and if compelled to submit to wrong they do it under protest. This will established by the fact that only a thoughtless class of persons among us who degrade themselves by going to the Opera at the Academy of Music, occupying the seats so near the pit that they might possibly pull the cobwebs from the ceiling. Seats in which no one will sit, except small boys, or peanuters; and also by visiting the theatres and swaying up the seats for colored persons which are generally the most desirable in the building. Now if the attendance of the Opera and the theatre were limited, it is a shame that a class of our people will attend these places under such circumstances, when in seeking they are instantly subjected to be insulted by the proprietors of white men. It is passing strange that any one having claim to self-respect can attend these places for there is not a single excuse for so doing; for they are humiliating from whence spring a thousand corrupting influences, directing the mind from moral pursuits, stunting it on the journeys of the soul for high purposes and starting before the vision the pole-lantern in place of the bright light of truth

But if this class of patrons of negro prostituting theatre managers cannot be convinced of the immorality of theatre-going, will not their self respect make them refuse to pay for and take a seat that is pulled out by the whole mass fingers of scum?

THE WORK BEFORE US.

The African M. E. Church has at present one hundred thousand members and over one hundred preachers actively engaged in the itinerant work as a church by God's people Payson recently eloquently prepared statistics compiled since the publication of his Sunday-school book. At least one half the number have been added since the late civil war commenced. Such an accession seems incredible and yet it could be proved by positions to find evidence of the correctness of the statement. The colored Methodists formerly under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church South, have come to us by entire congregations and in large bodies in most instances, showing the use of the Methodist which had always been devoted mainly to their exclusive occupancy

It is only making a fair statement of the case, when we say that three times million stand their rapid accession to the A. M. E. Church in our large numbers; for it is well found in the fact that their ministers gratuitously fed as our armies approached so readily that a relationship with the M. E. Church South, was incompatible with their ideas which became controlling under the same state of things that gave rise to the war thereby, there was a kindred sympathy between our preachers and them, and we sought them diligently.

To see our ranks swelled by this unparalleled increase, makes the heart overflow with joy But our solicitude for the future of those within our fold should be commensurate with the satisfaction that there seems also legitimate. The extension of the Church imposes on our responsibility to feed and to fellow-men. And when we willingly extend our borders, we willingly assume that responsibility. It would be idle to say that the majority of our denomination—this one hundred thousand—possess a sufficient degree amount of education; four-fifths of these were born in slavery, and many of them barely of the privileges of education. Let us not shut out the light of knowledge from them, and they have been compelled to wear the garments of darkness in this world, and contribute to the development of the white man. We can rejoice however, that they are characterized by a love for the truth and in his cause, and an ardor for improvement that ought to make hopeful the most despairing.

We have run our church machinery over fifty years, and there has been no friction that has disturbed the harmonious progression of its operation, no serious accidents. We have run it by the help of God, according to the principles revealed in His word, and reconsecrated by Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and therefore ought to go on in the great work before us, with vigor, and achieve success.

Our entire denomination must appreciate the benefits of organization in Maryland, the Judge has had to deal with every phase of the great political revolution in that State, and learned among the champions of freedom has stood the champion of his own people. He gave a graphic picture of the struggle of slavery for perpetuity and supremacy, and of the sufferings of its victims, and presented a most encouraging view of the prospects of the colored people, he deplored the apathy of the Churches in regard to their condition, censured their unchristian spirit in the management of caste, and eulogized the Yankee girls who went down to Maryland to teach. He declared that in a few years colored men would vote in Maryland, and as they became intelligent would fill high private and public stations

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF WESLEY

The forty-fifth anniversary of this society was held on Wednesday evening, February 13th Mrs Mary Fields in President Mrs Elizabeth Johns, Vice President, Miss Harriet Holland, Treasurer, John H. Hughes, Secretary

The President presided on the occasion with much dignity The Secretary read a very encouraging report, showing how quietly this society had been a great work and the following statement will show

The funds have not been closed in forty five years, but when we consider on account of poverty cannot pay their monthly dues the amount is paid for them

They are able to make a donation among the members of from $3 to $5 about once in the years They have on hand at the present time one hundred

Revs James Lynch and Stephen Smith, delivered two addresses, which were well received by the audience. They are worthy efforts in great abundance were served

Such a society is worthy of high commendation for its long and useful career, and we hope it will exist for many years to bless our community.

NATIONAL ATHEISM.

An Association has been formed with Hon. H. C. Eddy D.D. of Boston Mass. President, and a number of vice presidents, for the purpose of petitioning Congress, a recognition of God in the Constitution of the United States We earnestly commend the following paragraph from the address of this Association to the readers and we hope our people, especially ministers will become the subject

"Resolved

That God is not once named in one National constitution. There is nothing in it which requires an oath of allegiance to God, or which forbids, after all, is the great fraud both of loyalty in the citizen and of fidelity in the magistracy; nothing which prevents the corruption of the Holy of Holies and of worship or which respects its sanctity. There is no exemption from law made earned and the post-offices open on Sunday it is only because we have a Post-Master-General who respects the day. If our Congress' days are not held, and if Congress does not sit on that day, it is custom and not law that makes it so Nothing in the Constitution of the United States regards the Christian Sabbath—recognizes it as holy, commands its observance. None of the Executive Departments, Legislative Halls, Senate House, the Navy Yard, the Barracks, or any other place, is under Christian government. The only allusion which it makes to Sunday is a casual reference to it as one of the days of the ten days which the President has to consider any bill; but that is not because the day is holy, but because the President may happen to be a man who thinks it right to keep the Sabbath So also the prayers in our Houses of Congress and Legislatures, the reading of the National Institution or thanksgiving are merely customs which are harmonized by the religious sentiments of the people, but have no force of the Constitution. How good and how sadly would all this change and were an infidel administration to ride into power

But besides the Constitution we have Christian Sabbath, which is made only one religious position is defined and which are to be held sacred on the same dignity and binding force as the Constitution itself. In one of those which are made by our Government with Tripoli it was declared that it is solemnly declared that the Government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion. If we were only living in the days of barbarism, and people in the world, and if ours were not a purely republican form of government it would long since have been demonstrated and remedied by the pressing of these

A Convention will be held in behalf of this cause in Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th of March evening The Convention will assemble in the Spring Garden Hall, Sts. at 7½ P. M. of Tuesday March 5th, and will continue through the day and evening following.

Able and interesting addresses will be delivered All friends of Christian civil government are cordially invited to attend. Auxiliary associations, and Christian congregations everywhere, are requested to send representatives. We hope our churches near by will send delegates.

A MINISTER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

We learn that on the return, to Georgia, of Rev. H. M. Turner from his recent visit to Washington, he stopped at Macon to warn Gen. to give some instruction to Rev. Turner, and to protect his preachers under his supervision. And to his surprise learned that his life had been threatened by several of the Rebels, the arena his ever received to that place. But no sooner than all the colored people apprised of his presence in that city, crowds came around themselves to the hotels, with every gun and pistol in hand and remained by him till he got ready to leave the city in such number, with muskets and pistols accompanied him for several miles from the town.

We desire to say, as not a hair of brother Turner's head has been harmed, he never left until he had completed the business which he came to do.

The enemies of this threatened murder, seems to have given out on a letter he received in Washington, asking for an appropriation of $600 to take care of the churches from being sold in which he spoke rather in favor of the whites. The appropriation was made, however, the church is saved, and he is not hurt yet

COLORED PROPRIETORS OF PUBLIC PLACES.

We must think, agitate, and investigate, though it be unpleasant. This is the great engine of every man. We therefore call attention to the fact that while there goes up from our entire country an appeal from our race, who love their native land well enough to die for it; that all distinction on account of color should be wiped out, whether it exists in law or custom, and while it receives favorable responses from State and National Conventions there are a few white churches keepers of restaurants, and of bathing houses &c in many of our principal cities, who refuse to serve a colored person in any capacity, but refusing to accommodate persons of their own color

We call upon the people to boycott those men till stand in the way of the elections of their own race, by taking the unmanly and degraded position of catering to American prejudice. That there are mitigating circumstances there can be no doubt but while to great a principle is at stake as there is in this matter those colored men should have the moral heroism to sacrifice their business rather than degrade themselves as Fortress Monroe this week they are to be murdered out

THE EXAMPLE SET.

Hon. Mr. McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, a Jubilonite—a very, very moderate, a Johnsonite—a very, very moderate, has set the example which he has refused loan to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Never before, have colored men had such positions in the civil service of the government, appointment of Cabinet officers. Hon. Mr. McCullough has broken the ice, established a precedent, and we do hope that the other officers of the Administration will not hesitate to appoint colored men to clerkships of they are competent We do not ask that they appointed because they are colored men, but that the color of his skin will be no more taken into account than the color of his eyes.

Let the colored men who are competent and desire to serve the government as clerks make application, and present their claims in common with others, and when they are accepted let them distinguish themselves, and never before, have colored men been the waved prejudice of America, which exists as a living chasm our sensibilities, checks aspirations and almost wrecks our hopes.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The *Metropolitan* of the 16th instant, published in this city has the following:

Rev. Joseph S. Atwill, recently ordained by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has been doing a school for colored youths in Louisville since the early part of 1866. The Rev. Dr. Atwill is a teacher has been sent down to him by St. Luke's Church, Germantown, in the Pennsylvania Branch of the President's Freedmen's Aid Society, Episcopal Church. The person is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School for Youth," in this city, and leaves a good situation to go to Louisville, that he may be engage in the work of elevating and Christianizing the people of the South.

Now, "this person" spoken of in the above extract is Miss Cordelia Jennings, who would not have been sent down by the Association if she did not possess moral worth, education and refinement. According to the above extract, "this person" graduates in a female department but a lady. Why does the *Episcopalian* call her "this person"? Would the Rev. Dr. Atwill have obliged to the white race? This may be a very small matter at the same time it may be an index to the feeling which is permeating certain sections the colored race, showing that unless they die is to be overcome before this influential body will be willing to come fully up to the mark of doing what they can for the elevation and improvement. The sooner they get rid of it the better.

TENNESSEE COMING RIGHT.

The state of Tennessee has passed a law restoring the right of colored men to vote at all its elections. While it has taken this just step it still refuses the holding of office or sitting on juries. Thankful for that act has been passed, the colored man and his friends will labor for the repeal of this prohibition, and not in vain.

In a short time the gallant State will be ready to take her place in the Union justice Tennessee will lead the South with material prosperity, because of her triumphant loyalty and her wise legislation. We believe that God has spared the life of Gov. Brownlow to lead Tennessee out of the wilderness of treason.

MAJOR GEN'L O. O. HOWARD.

The 7th Lecture of the course given by the Social, Civil and Statistical Association will be delivered by Major Gen'l O. O. Howard, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at National Hall. Market street, above 12th.

Gen. Howard is one continent, as the present day, officially, and is very evidently a friend interest of the colored race use his distinguished influence and gentleman, and he will doubtless have an immense house. Admission, 25 cents.

WRITE TO US

We earnestly solicit correspondence from all parts of the United States, and from any one who has any thing to say, send it on to us and we will feel backward on account of the orthography, or the style of influenced by the denominational idea We like and welcome a good communication no matter who it comes from.

Let our ministerial brethren forward every item of interest; now is the time, we are making history.

Don't forget in the meantime, to send a cash subscriber, this always makes us smile and feel very pleasant towards you

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

We have received a communication from Columbia, Pa., the writer of which does not favor us with his name. Now, we do not publish any one's name; they do not desire it, but we do require that we should, in every instance know the name of a writer before we publish his or her communication.

The 38th regiment A. N. C. troops arrived at Fortress Monroe this week they are to be mustered out

THE LINCOLN LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Celebrated the forty-day of our lamented President on Tuesday the 12th inst., by a social entertainment at Liberty Hall on which occasion there was a good time generally, a feast of reason and flow of soul, after doing justice to the inner man the following regular toasts were read "The day we celebrate, responded to by Mr Luke White

The Memory of Abraham Lincoln responded to by the regular toast, "The United States of America, responded to by Mr Benjamin Darnel. "The Thirty ninth Congress responded to by Mr E. Hoppe

The Common wealth of Pennsylvania responded to by Mr. J. D. Waiarford The City of Philadelphia," responded to by Mr Robert Bryan Woman the source of all our joys, responded to by Mr Henry Augustus Brown. Volunteer toasts were offered by the regular toasts, a number of volunteer toasts were offered during the course of the feast, and the memory of Lincoln was duly honored during the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA SLOW TO REDEEM HERSELF.

Up to the hour of going to press we had hoped to be able to chronicle the passage of the bill securing the right of colored persons to ride in the street cars, by the lower branch of our Legislature We have been disappointed.

It is true that before next week endors in the House of Representatives Surely the bill will become a law. Surely the members of our State Legislature must see the folly of standing in the front current of thought which sweeps through the nation To refuse to give the colored man his rights is to be behind the times, to be behind the present and disregarding the future

We hope the delay in the House may not be caused by any desire to defeat the Bill

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL

As we go to press, we learn of the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, which gives a great way towards securing our political rights from the rebel element. This bill declares all existing governments in the Southern States bogus and provides for the holding of Constitutional Conventions, to frame a constitution in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. It provides that no person shall have the right to vote for delegates to these conventions, and that no constitution shall be framed but by such bodies them from voting Thus we shall have loyal governments established in our community by the loyal and Moral Improvement Societies established in our church by the

Next Sunday Sabbath in this month, we are going to make a grand rally for the Recorder, and from present prospects our efforts will be attended with great success

Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre.—Rev. W. H. Hance, pastor, writes, giving information of a great revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been so long in a languishing state under the pastorate of Rev. Kendall, we are sorry to hear that the question of some ought to be sent to the Annual Conference, to the United Presbyterian Church, now in session in Pittsburgh. "If ever," says Mr. Hance, "the Methodist Episcopal Church or any other Christian were to adopt these

A Sad Death.—Rev David Manson, a venerable old man, died at his residence in this city, on Nov 16, on his way to the field of his labors. A Methodist minister for more than 40 years, he had been speaking of the theory of the Unitarians, that Jesus was created before the world. "Why," said he, "I could not rest in the perfect hope of future happiness if I thought my Saviour was not from all eternity God" These words were scarcely uttered when the spirit of the aged saint passed away to the God whom he had long served, and I saw him no more."

Rev. Jacob Gruber, pastor of Bethel Church, Scotland died, January 30, having been pastor there for the past two years. He was formerly pastor of the other Free Churchmen, in 1845. He was the first Methodist minister who preached in Scotland, and the latter often preached to him while in Scotland. Rev. Gruber was a native of Germany, and a minister in the Irish Assembly, and early in January, 1866, he preached there for the 1177. Deceased in 1866, his memory reached back to the days of Wesley and many eminent workers of that

OHIO.

Revivals and Accessions.—The 16 S. Church of *Bench Grove, Ill.*, had an accession of 16, on the 3d inst. Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor, is engaged in the good work of grace. Fifty-three have been added to the Church at Mount Zion, Ill., since Conference. Of these, 47 were on probation—the result of meetings held by Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor. Rev. Mr. Hall writes that the Lord "blesses his word to the conversion of sinners." Large numbers are rejoicing in the newly found pardon. Rev. Mr. Hall says that the work of salvation is erected, and, for miles around the church, the people are ready to receive the truth. Rev. Mr. Hall is the church at *Roseville Ind.*, Feb. 16, twelve were added to the church, and the work is still progressing and forty-one on probation of their faith.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ridgeway, Ohio, closed on Sunday, the 17 instant, at the end of a protracted meeting of two weeks, with the result, as I understand, of about forty conversions. Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor, has reunited the pastoral care of this church with that of Kingsville, and is now in the discharge of the duties of both charges. He was assisted in the meeting by Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the church of Lancaster, Pa., and of the "Lancaster Camp Meeting Association," and by Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Xenia, Ohio. Rev. Mr. Brooks, who has organized by a number of classes in the vicinity of Xenia, and the churches of Round Hill and McKeesport, in the Pittsburgh Conference.

Indiana.

Rev. Samuel Smith is better reconciled to the Methodist Episcopal Church, than ever before the missionary records are in Santa Fe, reading of twelve members was organized in that Station during the year 1866. "Our congregations are large, is perhaps a little mixed," says Mr. L. Byers writes from Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 4th, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Chief Justice James L. Worden, of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Liberal Bequests.—Charles O'Neil, a member of the Methodist Church in York, recently deceased, after several liberal bequests to the Church, left his entire estate, valued at $100,000, to the Missionary Society, the Church Extension Society, the two Reformed Dutch Church Boards of Foreign Missions, the New York Female Missionary and Foreign Missions, the New York Female Bible Society, the New York Protestant Episcopal Asylum and the Westchester county Bible Society, also, $2,000 each to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, also $1,000 each to the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, and $500 each to the Baptist Church and the Westchester county Bible Society. The bequests to the Methodist Episcopal Church are to be divided equally between the Missionary and Church Extension Societies.

Colleges.—The Normal Hall, the noble gift of Mr. Asbury Parker, to Baldwin University, Berea, has been completed and appropriately dedicated. It is a full-grown Hall and is one of the most commodious buildings of the kind in the country. An effort is now being pressed, to raise the sum of $25,000, to endow the Professorship of Latin in Baldwin College, but only $14,000 are already secured. Let the friends of the college see that the whole be secured, and now Lebanon University, Cumberland University, and Baldwin University, are all struggling for existence, and all need fully endowed institutions to flourish. With the new building well soon commence, and the gentlemen of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, also Methodist Episcopal Church, and other Boards, and all prosperity are thought to be now encouraging.

Religious Intelligence.

Union in Scotland.—Dr. Begg's proposed overture to the Free Assembly, which met in Edinburgh Assembly, in any negotiations for union with other Presbyterian bodies, that no measure of compromise any portion of her distinctive testimony, on behalf of the Headship of the Redeemer, the King of Zion and Prince of the Kings of the earth, including the establishment principle, in its full integrity, and the "Crown and State," has been voted down in the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, and on overture, was remitted for consideration of the Scriptural principles involved in the matter, to the Free Presbytery of Glasgow, by a vote of 36 to 30. Some years which the question of some ought to be sent to the Annual Conference, to the United Presbyterian Church, now in session in Pittsburgh. "If ever," says Mr. Hance, "the Methodist Episcopal Church or any other Christian were to adopt these

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News from A. M. E. Churches.

Kansas.

Leavenworth.—Mr Franklin H Bunton writes Feb. 6th —Mr EDITOR —As our congregation, over-worked pastor, Rev. H. R. Revels, does not find in his power, in consequence of numerous engagements in the affairs of this city, to communicate, through the columns of your valuable paper, any thing respecting the condition of the A. M. E. Church here, I essay the task, and will relate in the latter part of last October under the leadership of our pastor and wife we engaged in a series of efforts to raise money to liquidate our remaining heavy indebtedness

Atlogether, we were engaged in the above efforts about four weeks and at the close of that time, we had a net proceed of seventeen hundred dollars

You must not infer from this that we are a monied people,—the great majority are, nine-tenths of our people are hard working mechanics, and but few of these have been able to do any thing beyond getting a start to live &c. We have however, some classes of color who are well to do and we may confidently claim their industry, perseverance, and intelligence that they are blessed with a fair share of this world's wealth and intelligence. Much with our people more than in any other city where But our great temperance reform is attributable to the blessings of God upon the instrumentality of our pastor and his wife in their earnest labors in the pastoral service of Rev. H. R. Revels last winter. You were informed during the winter of last, that we were blessed with a powerful revival of religion, resulting, in about one hundred souls coming to the mourners bench, one hundred and thirty persons joining the second Sunday in last September, we were blessed with the accessions of another powerful revival. A great number of persons, we have already been converted and yet from the prayer meetings which are held in the basement of the church every week and three nights, resulted in the conversion of one hundred and ten persons. These meetings have produced a great moral and spiritual reformation here. But these revivals did not stop with the conversion of souls belonging to us as a church, for on the second Sunday in last month, January, we were blessed with the baptizing of another powerful religious revival

An Historical Church.—A correspondent of papers at last rate, effected nothing at all. the Presbyterian writes of Dr. Butler's Church in Washington. The scene presented in the church was light and cheering and delightful. The great organ by her at the east end was filled by a company body of intelligent and devout communicants, among whom were Senators, Representatives and many officers of the government, as well as hosts eminent in the scientific world, and in public service in this. There was the pew in which the honorable and lamented President Lincoln used regularly to sit, and there was the pew in which sat that pagan which we cannot but hope and trust he received into his heart of hearts as his own standing. On this occasion the house was filled by a better host, with a more than usual sense of the settled the status of N. H. Fowler. It was the hands used by the Lord to bring the Gospel to Maine for New England, where he died over soon after ward.

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Presidential Pardons—No sentence of the law perfect list of pardons, recently furnished to the press about the Capitol, is more than a mockery. Cabinet officers—the Treasurer, Secretary Treasury, George Harris and Wade Keye, Attorney-General Assistant Treasurer, F. C. Dimock, Minister to France, Thurlow Weed, Auditor Interior, Mr. Speer, Pierre Soule, et al. U. S. District Attorneys, S. Cushman Judges Marshals and District Attorneys, Collectors, rebel Commissioners, 2, rebel Governors, 7, rebel Lieutenant Governors, 3, rebel Members Congress, 15, rebel naval officers, 9, privateers, 10, blockade runners, 11, rebel Generals, Lieutenant, 1, rebel Colonels, 60, rebel Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 31, rebel Brigadiers, 17, rebel Majors, 10, rebel Captains, 6.

The first Colored Department Clerk—Overseer Mitchell, the only colored man who has ever been ordered to office, to a first-class clerkship in the Freedmen Department.

The Treasury is credited to-day with $4,670,388. The receipts for the current currency drawn out of the Treasury for the month are $6,000 and the issues $206,222—The amount of fractional currency received for change, on gold daily during the month, as compared with the first of January.

Judiciary—Easterbrook Benton, (who offered a warrant for Gen. Butler's head), and Judge Bennett, A. Walker, of Georgia, have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONGRESS

Senate—Feb. 12.—The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and passed by 32 yeas to 10 nays, a quorum being almost or not voting. The League Island Navy Yard bill was passed.

Feb. 13.—The House resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant and Secretary Hooper, Major-General Halleck, and Rear-Admiral Farragut, was reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

A bill was passed, by a vote of 30 to 9, to sell property by a vote of 30 to 9, to sell property by a line of forces, or appointments not as needing new yeas, or bills. The proposition of a mass meeting at Denver, to urge the admission of Colorado, was presented. A resolution looking to it was considered. The Military District bill, (Mr. Stevens' last measure) passed.

Feb. 14.—The League Island Navy Yard bill, which provides for the acceptance of the island upon the favorable report of a commission to be appointed by the President, was passed—yeas 30, nays 9. The freight business absent, or not voting, and passed. The Freedmen's Bureau bill, to amend the Act to Loan Certificates to Southern States to aid in reconstruction, and authorizing the re-issue of outstanding certificates, was discussed.

Feb. 15.—The House Military District bill was taken up, and passed, without other change, the Senate's meeting all attempts to reach a vote.

Feb. 16-17.—The House bill to admit Nebraska up, and a substitute embodying the provisions of the House measure, which passed the Senate, the House, and striking out the section prohibiting the admission of the Territory, passed by 30 to 9. The Courts in the South, and giving the President the assignment of a commander to each district in the war, was adopted at Sunday morning—yeas, 29; nays, 10—and the bill passed by 30 to 9. Various amendment provides that when any State in question shall elect and carry out the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, and extend the franchise to the Freedmen, without distinction of color, it shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

Feb. 18.—The bill relating to appeals to the Supreme Courts was passed. The bill for the election of a Congress was discussed, and passed by a vote of 30 to 9. The bill to admit Nebraska was adopted as Sunday morning—yeas, 29; nays, 10—and the bill passed by 30 to 9. Various amendment provides that when any State in question shall elect and carry out the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, and extend the franchise to the Freedmen, without distinction of color, it shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

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POETRY.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

We do not keep it, for our darling
Bids home, nor more, it may be stay;
Yonder angel-band, those whose hearts have been
Made fair, in heaven, as I know, are richer found;
Long may it be, the annoyances to cease the lights and
makes a grateful home—a home without a noise
nor clean.

I'm glad
I'm glad
Right and
Right and
No finger marks upon the paper,
No scribbled pictures on the wall,
No little cooings to be heard at all;
All ragged is the floor,
No pieces rattling to the door,
No cast-off baby clothes
No stockings to be knit,
No fallen blocks to go over,
No mischievous, "don't you dare,"
No merry frolics after me,
No baby in the house.

HOME CIRCLE.

THE TWO NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

"Mamma, you will get me that pretty fur collar and muff; do say you will!"

The sweet-voiced pleader, a little girl of perhaps twelve years of age, leaned over her mother's chair caught her hand, and with her curls hid the lady's darker hair. Mrs. Ashby drew the petted child closely to her, and in gentle tones her reply came:

"I thought you were satisfied with the Christmas gifts you received, Nina,—how is it? You and you would not want any thing for a whole year, and now on the, the third day after Christmas, you are making the request."

"I can help it, ma. I would give up every thing to have that set of lovely fur. Oh, they will look grand with my velvet coat, and hat, too! Ma, please say you will get them" and the child clasped her hands in eager entreaty.

"That cannot set is very expensive, Nina. I really do not think I will be doing right to indulge you with it, and that, Ashby, in yielding tone.

Nina caught at this. She was a cunning beggar, that only and petted child, and a few minutes after, Mrs. Ashby left the library, having promised her daughter that on New Year's eve she should possess the much desired furs. Oh, too long and unmechanical mother, if you but for a moment paused to think of the tares you plant in the hearts and characters of your children by this foolish over-indulgence,—tares that will take the sharpest hoe, and completely weed out the rich growth of wheat which your heavenly Father planted there when He gave you charge over the sweet soul—and, if you would but pause to think, and pray for strength to do right, you would not find it so hard to speak a gentle, but firm negative, and the little ones, depending upon your word, would refrain from any cry for, with perfect trust in your love, they would know that what you do is right, and that you would not deny them any thing that would be for their good.

Nina Ashby was not left alone when her mother left the room; for a little girl, in deep mourning, was sitting by a window, busy with some worsted work. This was Alice Morton, the orphan child of Mrs. Ashby's own sister, who for a year, had dwelt in her aunt's house, sharing the love of all, as a younger sister to Nina. The bright, impulsive Nina danced up to the side of her cousin, exclaiming,

"Oh, Alice, ma has promised me the furs! Did you not hear her say 'Yes,' as she went out of the room?"

"Yes, Nina, and if you want them so badly, I am very glad you will get them; but if I had been in your place, I would not have forced my ma to get them for me."

"I did not force her. I only begged her ever so hard," said Nina, with a slight pout.

"Well, then, I would not have begged her so; for she did not want you to have them, and you do not need them."

Nina turned, half laughing, from the earnest brown eyes of her cousin, just as Mrs. Ashby again entered the room, and coming to the window where the girls were, she displayed a sum of money, saying,

"This money was given to me, Nina, by your pa, to be divided equally between you and Alice, for a New Year's present. Now, my child, if you like the furs, there will be but one dollar of it left for Alice. What is to be done?"

Nina was silent. She was a kind-hearted child, and did not wish to deprive her cousin of her share; but she wanted the furs.

Alice said, quickly and earnestly,

"Auntie, get Nina the furs. I could not be happy if she were deprived of them. I do not want any thing. You and uncle are so kind to me, and to Nina. Let me give her my part as a present. I cannot be happy if you do not.

Tears filled the sweet eyes, though a smile wreathed the lips.

Mrs. Ashby did not hear, but the jostling crowd threw the little mourner's face face to face with Alice Morton, and the child said hurriedly:

"I haven't a penny now, little boy, but I will have, to-morrow, if you will come here. It was all we had time to say, for now and we turned to call her.

The loving sweetness of face was perfected, and Nina's happiness beamed in the sparkle of her bright blue eyes.

"Now, Alice dear, you have one dollar what shall I get for you.

"Nothing, dear, if you please; you can give me the dollar.

"Very well, dear, I will give it to you in the morning.

The gas jets burned brilliantly in Mrs. Ashby's parlor, and the glowing fire and the genial warmth aroused, so the family sat there, listening to the hum of merry talk, which had farewell to the morn and old year, and heralded the advent of the new. It was a bright home picture of love and comfort that the twilight moon looked down upon, as it penetrated the folds of the lace curtains, and with bolder beam the children nestled in their downy beds, and slept the sweet sleep of innocence.

But New Year chimes sounded to another section of the great city, and the midnight moon, all unobstructed by blind or curtain, shone upon a colder scene in the cheerless room which the little match boy called his home. Dreary, empty, save for two poor women and three little children had matter the boy's return, earlier in the evening, and when he came, it was only to bring a few matches, and repeat what the little girl had said. They were poor comforters, for it was all they had, and huddled together under a few rags, they watched the coming of New Year. The women knew that neither sleep nor slumbers, looked down upon that group so well as the cheerful warmth in the big and and sugar wings were lowering there, in the midst of poverty and distress.

"A new year!"

"Aunty, can I go out a little while this morning, and sell my matches, while the break-fast-room, on New Year's morning.

"Yes, dear, and mind you wrap up well, for it is very cold. Mrs. Ashby never permitted the children as to where they were going.

Alice started on her quest with more than little match boy. Beside the dollar note she had other small change, and this in her thoughtful manner she spent in bread and cheese, and some apples which she thought would please the little ones at home with her.

She found the boy at the same corner, trying to sell his matches. His poor pinched face brightened slightly at the sight of her.

"Oh, little lady, you have come!"

"Yes, but I do not want your matches, somebody else will buy them, and I have brought you a new year's gift. Here is some cheese and apples in the bag and here is a dollar note that you can buy things with for your self."

"Oh, you don't mean for me to have all this" cried the boy, tears rolling down his thin cheeks; "take he child, I never begged in my life. I always gave matches and shoestrings for all the money I got; but mother has been sick, and the little children are very cold and hungry.

"Take it all, poor boy. You are not begging now. I want to give it to you, and when you have spent the last note any thing to give, you shall have it." Alice pressed the money, all without another word, and the boy started for his home.

In the afternoon of New Year, there was a great exhibition, and Mrs. Ashby took the girls to witness it, and they walked, I never forgot

No. .

first sheet missing.

the name and title of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky, and proposing the therein named [illegible] the first office-bearers thereof, which petition was presented on the 9th day of October A. L. 5866, with the requisites therewith produced, and it having been duly considered.

Be it known therefore that the M. W. N. Grand Master did constitute, erect and establish a Most W. G. Lodge under the title of the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky," and installed M. W. Bro Jesse Merriwether Grand Master and other grand officers, investing them with all the powers and dignities to their offices respectively belonging.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the National Grand Master left the city of Beaufort, S. C., for Louisville, Kentucky, on Jan. 23d, A. L., 5867, A. D. 1867, stopping at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, visiting the Lodges at each place, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th, where the brethren were in waiting to receive him, a Lodge being convened for the purpose. After having addressed the craft in a manner befitting the occasion, the Lodge was called from labor until 4 o'clock, P. M., 31st, when the ceremonies of constituting, erecting, and establishing of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky, and the installing of the officers commenced at 6 o'clock, P. M. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the Fifth Baptist church. The grand officers having been duly installed by the M. W. N. Grand Master, and the ceremonies having been concluded, the brethren returned to the hall, when the G. Lodge was called from labor until Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M., Feb. 1st. The communications of the Grand Lodge was continued daily, (except on the 3d,) until the 5th inst. At 1½ o'clock, P. M., a grand procession was formed, and preceded by a band of music, marched over the route which had been agreed upon, and entered the 9th St. church, where addresses were delivered by Brothers W. H. Gibson, W. F. Butler, M. W. Jesse Merriwether, and M. W. R. H. Gleaves, N. G. Master.

The procession was re-formed, and the brethren marched to the hall, where they partook of a supper prepared by the committee for the occasion. The brethren all enjoyed themselves, and ample justice was done to the good things which were spread profusely upon the table.

The brethren having been called from refreshments, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

The slight misunderstanding between the M. W. Grand Lodges for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, with respect to their local jurisdictions, have been amicably adjusted by the N. G. Master, and harmony prevails between those several jurisdictions.

The various Lodges and Grand Lodges in the National Compact will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Office of the Secretary of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge of the United States of N. A., of F. A. A. Y. Masons,
No. 733 South 11th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 19th, A. L., 5867, A. D., 1867.

To all M. W. Grand Lodges, and brethren working under the jurisdiction and Masonic authority of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, it has been made known to us that a body in the city of New Orleans, calling itself the "Eureka Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana," whereof Oscar J. Dunn is said to be Grand Master, and whereas, said body passed a resolution, in January last, declaring that they would not recognize any authority possessed by the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, and that they are independent,

Now know ye, that, in accordance with Article 1st of the Constitution of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, all Masonic intercourse or fellowship with said body, or any of the Lodges or members under its jurisdiction, is hereby interdicted and forbidden by any Lodge or member under the jurisdiction of the National Compact, so long as they persist in occupying their present position.

By order of the M. W. N. Grand Master.
R. H. Gleaves,
N. G. Master.

Attest: Jonathan Davis,
N. G. Secretary.
Feb. 19th, A. L. 5867.

Religious World Abroad.

The Condition of England Question.—The resumption of the session of Parliament revives the question of what must be done to secure such a co-operation of all classes as will maintain England in her position among the great Christian powers. That the suffrage will be extended to all householders is morally certain, but that is only a means and may avail little. Class legislation which interprets the principle of non-interference always against labor and in the interest of capital, which stamps out a Rinderpest and allows a Metropolitan Railway Company to unhouse [illegible] working people, without providing for them elsewhere, [illegible] cutting at the very heart of that feeling of brotherhood which binds a Christian people in one. Immense provision has been made of late years for education, and a fair proportion of the children attend national schools. But the landed property is more and more concentrating in the hands of a few; the agricultural classes are degraded and brutal; the manufacturing poor are sinking largely into heathenism, though well fed. The co-operative movement is rapidly amassing large bodies of capital in the hands of their associations, and the combinations formed in this way and by the trades unions may yet be strong enough to control the [illegible] of the nation.

The conference with the workingmen, which we announced last month, has been held, as will be seen by a leading article on our last page. The *Nonconformist* sums up its results thus: "On the whole religion, as administered amongst us, has been preponderantly on the side of worldly power, station and wealth, and has been too little known as the friend of the friendless, the helper of the helpless, the protector of the oppressed, the lifter up of the downtrodden, the champion of man's rights, the tender mother of all. This in brief [illegible] many counts which the speakers on behalf of the workingmen at the Conference of Monday last charged against modern religious institutions, and to this indictment there was no sufficient answer."

The Sabbath and Temperance Questions.—On the 8th of January, a great meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, [illegible] under the direction between those who advocate and those who oppose the opening of the national museums and [illegible] educational institutions on Sunday. The meeting was convened by the National Sunday League, who invited among many others three English bishops, none of whom [illegible] present. A free expression of opinion on both sides was had without [illegible] one new aspect [illegible] workman declared that it was [illegible] man could not [illegible] on week days.

A Conference met at [illegible] take measures [illegible] which would prevent the indefinite multiplication of liquor shops. It was stated that if all the public-houses in London alone were placed in a line, and a frontage of [illegible] ft. allowed to each, they would stretch to a distance of [illegible], and Mr. Leone Levi calculated that the working classes alone expended [illegible] sterling per annum in intoxicating drink. It was also stated that at the fair of Fermoy in Ireland, [illegible] were closed on Sunday through the influence of the Roman Catholic bishop, that a [illegible] state of things existed in the diocese [illegible] under the superintendence of Archbishop Leahy, and the results were that in [illegible] those districts a marked improvement had taken place, so much so that the town of Tipperary, which was formerly noted for drunkenness and disorder, possesses at the present time one of the most orderly communities in the country. Archbishop Manning and Thomas Hughes, M. P., were present and took part, the former declaring that until the Sunday question was settled no success was to be expected in extending temperance among the working men.—*Catholic Universe* [illegible]

Progress.—Gavazzi, whose disappearance for a time had alarmed his friends, is at Venice. He preached there in 1848 in the great square of San Marco for liberty, as now for Christ in the Evangelical [illegible]. The priests summon all who hear him [illegible] the Florentine Evangelist, to their parochial vestries, where they deal with the heretical [illegible] a variety of ways, in the presence of their parents and relatives. In every quarter of the city evening schools and Savings Banks are being opened. The priests look askance at this.

The Scottish Bible Society sold in Italy last year 1,504 Bibles, [illegible] Testaments and 62,627 books.

The Waldensians support 22 missionaries beyond their own valleys, or more than one for every thousand of their own number. One died recently and four more are to be ordained in summer—two for the Veneto.

News of the Week.

EXECUTIVE.

Bills.—The President has signed the League Island and [illegible] office Appropriation bills and the bill amendatory to the act to prevent smuggling, also the Pension Appropriation bill, the bill providing for the election of a Congressional Printer, and the bill establishing National Cemeteries. The bills regulating the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives, and relating to the Court of Claims, have become laws without his signature.—The Military Government Reconstruction bill was delivered to the President at 4.20 P. M., on the 21st inst., just eight days nineteen hours and forty minutes, instead of the ten days prescribed by the Constitution, before the close of the session of Congress.

The Treasury.—The customs receipts for the week ending February 16, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, were $3,610,240. The internal revenue receipts of last week were $2,400,320.—The Treasury disbursements for the War, Navy and Interior Departments last week amounted to $7,989,979.—The shipments of specie to Europe on Saturday amounted to $506,000.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Feb. 19.—The President was asked whether there had been correspondence with the Portuguese Minister concerning his salary, whether he had received compensation since last summer, and if so, out of what fund. The bill extending the provisions of the Passenger Safety act was passed. The action of the House rejecting the Senate amendments to the Military bill and asking a committee of conference, was announced. A resolution insisting on the amendments was agreed to, and the bill went back to the House. The bill abolishing peonage in New Mexico was passed; as were the bills putting volunteer officers transferred to the regular service, on an equal footing as to rank and seniority with regular army officers, and for the relief of drafted men who had sent substitutes to the army.

Feb. 20.—The action of the House on the Military bill was announced and the bill as amended by the House was passed in evening session—yeas 35, nays 7.

Feb. 21.—The joint resolution authorizing the refunding of excessive tax paid by National banks, was reported and passed. The bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was considered.

Feb. 22.—The bill making appropriations for public works was reported. The joint resolution extending the provisions of the Agricultural College act to Tennessee was passed, with the House amendment, prohibiting ex-rebels from holding professorships in the College. The Indian bill was considered, and the House amendment transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was rejected.—The supplementary joint resolution regulating the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was passed.

Feb. 23.—The bill prohibiting payment of claims to ex-rebels was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and passed finally. It appropriates about $2,700,000.

Feb. 25.—A bill regulating the government of Montana Territory was passed.—The bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service was passed.—The bill regulating the disposition of customs penalties was passed and goes to the House.—The conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to, providing that no money shall be paid the present Minister to Portugal. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the Light House Appropriation bill.

House.—The Senate amendments to the Military bill were rejected and a committee of conference with the Senate agreed to. Messrs. Stevens, Shellabarger and Blaine were appointed.—The conference report of the [illegible] bill was [illegible] to, and the bill goes to the President. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. An Executive communication announced the death of Samuel Downing, the last Revolutionary soldier. The Senate refusing to reconsider its amendments to the Military District bill, it was again amended.

Feb. 20.—The Military bill was taken up and amendments were adopted providing that no one excluded from office by the proposed Constitutional amendment shall be eligible to membership in constitutional conventions in rebel States, or entitled to vote for members of such conventions, and that the civil governments in such States shall be held provisional, and subject to modification or abolishment by the authority of the United States. The bill was sent back to the Senate for concurrence. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. It [illegible] declares that the General of the army shall not be removed or suspended, except by consent of the Senate. The Internal Revenue bill was considered.

Feb. 21.—The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular tunnel at St. Louis was passed. The bill providing for the issue of interest bearing certificates to National banks [illegible] compound interest notes he [illegible] passed, being amended so as to authorize the issue of legal tender notes without interest to redeem the compound interest notes, [illegible]

Feb. 22.—The Senate amendments striking from the Civil bill the appropriation for the Congressional Globe were rejected; also the amendment to the Diplomatic bill making an appropriation for the Portuguese Mission.

Feb. 23.—The Civil Appropriation bill was considered and passed finally. Among its appropriations are $[illegible] for constructing appraiser's stores in Philadelphia. The bill of indemnity for certain Presidential acts was passed. It legalizes all Presidential acts, orders and proclamations of a military character done between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1866, and indemnifies against suits for military arrests and imprisonment during that period.

Feb. 25.—The Tax bill and the Fortification Appropriation bills were considered.

City.—A bill to prevent the use of salt on the railway tracks, by imposing a penalty of $75 for each salting, passed both branches of City Councils. A resolution recommending the passage of the Sunday Car bill now before the Legislature, and that colored persons be permitted to ride, has been adopted in Common Council.—Our State Legislature have appointed a special committee to inquire into the lottery and "policy" business carried on in this city in violation of law. The *Ledger* says, "There are not less than a dozen lottery agents within a circuit of 200 yards around Third and Chestnut streets, and [illegible] issue their bulletins of drawn numbers and of the [illegible] made as regularly, and almost as openly, as the published bulletins of the Stock Board or the Gold Room. It is but a few months since we were furnished with a list of forty or fifty of these establishments, taken from the official records of the collectors of internal revenue in this city."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—The Boston hotel keepers have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to keep wines and liquors, under restrictions, for the use of their guests, and have joined hands to put down the [illegible] the liquor interest.

Rhode Island.—The National Union Convention re-nominated Gen. Burnside for Governor.

Pennsylvania.—In the State Senate, Feb. 20, the [illegible] authorizing the erection of a bridge over the [illegible] Hurst [illegible] on its passage so that it still lies over.—In the Episcopal Convention at Reading, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring for a division of the diocese. The Convention adjourned, to meet in this city on the 21st of May.—In the Dauphin county [illegible] acquitted C. V. and J. H. Culver and John Walker of all the charges against them in connection with the Venango and Petroleum Banks.

Ohio.—In Cincinnati a Justice recently decided that a school teacher had a right to whip a pupil.

Indiana.—The country around Vincennes has been so flooded by the recent rains that for ten miles around only the house tops are over the water and steamboats are reported to be running over the prairie.—Howard Fletcher, who shot Mr. Stewart at President Johnson's reception in Indianapolis last September, has just been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Maryland.—Rev. Henry A. Wise, son of the ex-rebel General, has accepted a call to the P. E. Church, Baltimore. Mr. Wise left the city very suddenly in 1861.

Kentucky.—The Circuit Court at Lexington has decided the act of Congress giving negroes the right of testimony to be constitutional. The Democratic Convention have nominated J. L. Helm for Governor, and Wm. Stevenson for Lieut. Governor.

Nebraska.—The Legislature has accepted the conditions of Congress for admission as a State.

Tennessee.—Governor Brownlow has been renominated for Governor by the Republican Convention of Tennessee. The House has passed the new Militia bill, which had passed the Senate. It includes colored persons. The Senate has rejected a bill to indemnify loyalists for losses by the war. Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to call out the State militia "to enforce the laws and protect the Union men."

Arkansas.—Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected U. S. Senator, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member.

District of Columbia.—John H. Surratt has been placed in the Washington city jail, on an order issued Feb. 19, by the Criminal Court.—Surratt was arraigned before the Criminal Court on the 23d. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment. The date of his trial has not yet been fixed.—Ten churches, of various denominations, are building in Washington. The corner stone of a Catholic Cathedral will be laid on the 17th of March.—A municipal election was held in Georgetown, Feb. 25—the negroes voting under the new Suffrage law. The Radical candidate for Mayor was elected, but the Conservatives secured a majority of the Councilmen.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Feb. [illegible] London.—No Fenian insurrectionists have been captured; the peasantry are reported loyal but will not betray any one; more troops are on the way to Ireland; the Government announce that only 120 were "up" at Killarney and that no new rising is feared. Evening.—John Bright denounces the plan of Reform proposed by Disraeli, and urges continued agitation.—Communication is open to Pekin, mainly by telegraph, through in 12 days.—Florence.—Vigorous preparations are being made by all parties for elections for the new Parliament, and much excitement is shown in the canvass throughout the kingdom.—Madrid.—The Spanish Government is to inaugurate a series of reforms in Cuba. One of the new measures will be the substitution of an income tax of 5 per cent. for the tax on land and industry.

Feb. 20.—London.—Nine of the persons arrested at Dublin as Fenians, have been found guilty, and heavily sentenced.—The war estimates, as presented in the Ministerial budget, are largely increased over those of the preceding year.—The Princess Alexandra has been safely delivered of a girl.—Berlin.—Reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried the elections for the Parliament in their favor. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian in politics.—Athens.—The Turkish government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Panhellenion, off the Island of Crete. An armed brig will be dispatched from Greece to her assistance in case of emergency.

Feb. 21.—London.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged.—Troops are posted at various points in Kerry and Cork counties, in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak. The British government announce that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.—Liverpool.—The repairs on the steamer Great Eastern being completed, she was launched to-day from the gridiron at Birkenhead.—The steamer Rappahannock was sold at auction to-day by the American Consul for £52,000.—Bismarck has overworked himself into so dangerous an illness that doubts are entertained of his recovery.—London.—Turkey has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the firman of 1856.—Vienna.—The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary has removed the troubles of that country, and the people are now quiet and contented.

Feb. 22.—London.—It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market here.—Berlin.—Count Bismarck is much better to-day. It is now thought he will recover. Serious apprehensions are entertained of the rising of the peasants in the Austrian provinces on the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made at Vienna.—Vienna.—Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces, but so far as Cretan affairs are concerned her [illegible] avoid the question entirely.

Feb. 23.—London, noon.—The Spanish government is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, but there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.—Evening.—The U. S. Consul Thomas H. Dudley has commenced a suit to recover the ex-rebel steamer Alexandra.—Florence.—Garibaldi is in this city and will go to Venice in a few days.

Feb. 24.—Berlin.—The Parliament of the North German States was opened yesterday, Bismarck being present. The King, in his speech from the throne, said he was encircled as no German prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of a united Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional union, which would be defensive in its character and give unity, liberty and power to the Fatherland.—London.—The Greek steamer Panhellenion has safely arrived at the Island of Crete.

Feb. 25.—London, midnight.—In accordance with Disraeli's programme, the resolutions on Reform [illegible] this evening. He proposed four new franchises and the change of some borough seats. Mr. Bright made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme.—A despatch from Tien Tsin reports that the Tycoon of Japan has been slain.—Berlin, noon.—All the non-German members in the Austrian [illegible]

[illegible] U. S. [illegible] closed at London at 73¼; at Frankfort at 77; at Paris at 82¼.

AVERY COLLEGE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

The Board of Trustees of Avery College take this method of announcing to the colored people of the United States that the doors of the college built and endowed by the lamented Charles Avery, will be opened the second week in April 1867, *Free throughout the college course* to all applicants of good moral reputation.

The only expense to students will be the cost of books and board, at reasonable rates. The Board wish to employ a faculty of teachers, consisting of one additional Professor and two or three female teachers. Applications must be addressed to Rev. John Peck, Vice-President of the Board, Pittsburg, or to Samuel A. Neal, Allegheny City, Pa.

John Peck, *Vice Pres.*
S. A. Neale, *Sec'y.*

March 2d—3t

NOTICE.

Rev. J. W. Bonewell will preach at Wesley A. M. E. Church, Hurst Street, on to-morrow afternoon, March 3d, at 3 o'clock.

Rev. James Lynch will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Wm. M. Watson, Pastor.

March 2—1t

WANTED.

On the 1st of April next three young ladies are wanted to learn dress making. For particulars address

Mrs. L. J. Starrett,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

March 2—2m

NOTICE

To All Public Speakers, Poets, and Singers.

The Equal Rights League of the State of Indiana invites all public speakers, poets, and singers to correspond with their Secretary in regard to appointments.

J. T. Magorni,
Cor. Sec'y of E. R. League of the State of Indiana.

March 2—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of two girls named Mary and Matilda Bowell. Mary was sold, from Mr. Caus Freeman's estate, to John G. Parker, and taken to some part of the South, and Matilda was sold to Maj. Russell, of Williamson Co., Tenn. Their mother, Mrs. Lucy Bowell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

James J. Mays,
P. O. B. 1911 Richmond, Virginia.

June 30—3mo

LOSS OF MONEY THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

We have received a number of letters from persons who say, "We enclose you $2.50 for this year" and on opening said letters we find no money. We, therefore, recommend all to go to the post office and pay the money to the post master. He will give you an order to send to us, on the presentation of which the post master here will pay us the money.

Respectfully,
Elisha Weaver,
General Agent.

Feb. 2—6t

MARRIED.

Married on December 12th, 1866, by Rev. John Turner, of New Orleans, La., Robert H. Curle of New York City to Miss Alice M. Davis, of New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Davis.

On December 13th, 1866, by the same, Mr. Albert Miller to Miss Georgiana James, both of New Orleans, La.

On December 25th, 1866, by the same, Mr. Pinkney Ross to Miss Elizabeth McCarther, both of New Orleans.

On December 27th, 1866, by the same, Mr. O. J. Dana to Mrs. Ellen Marchanal, both of New Orleans.

On January 1st, 1867, by the same, Mr. Daniel Sanders to Miss Linda Brown, both of New Orleans.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Jerry Sansberry to Miss Nancy Evans, both of New Orleans.

On January 10th, 1867, by the same, Mr. Thompson Bradley to Miss Mary F. McCormick, of New Orleans.

On January 10th, 1867, by the same, Mr. Thomas Jones to Miss Salvoa Ewing, both of New Orleans.

On January 10th, 1867, by the same, Mr. Perry Grass to Miss Mary Williams, both of New Orleans.

On January 9th, 1867, by the same, Mr. Charles Redix to Miss Susan Isaac, both of New Orleans.

On January 11th, by the same, Mr. Anthony Roberson to Miss Mulca Roberson, both of New Orleans.

On January 25th, by the same, Mr. James Himes to Mrs. Susan Jefferson, both of New Orleans.

On January 25th, by the same, Mr. John Carter to Miss Mary Jane, both of New Orleans.

On Thursday, 21st inst., by Rev. James Holley, Pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, south 6th street, Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Wright to Miss Emily Smith.

On Monday evening, Feb. 25th, 1867, by Rev. R. Fauset, Mr. Wm. H. Harris of Willow Grove, Del., to Miss Emma Pinkstan of Dover, Del.

New York city, Dec. 19th, by Rev. Henry Davis, Mr. James M. Stout, to Mrs. Lucinda Vorus.

Dec. 24th, Mr. John Thompson to Miss Matilda Anderson.

Jan. 3d, Mr. George F. Briscoe to Miss Eliza Brown.

Jan. 13th, Mr. Christy Fraworlano to Miss Priscilla Till.

Jan. 21st, Mr. George H. Major to Miss Aonada J. Jones.

Feb. 2d, Mr. Leapold Lucien to Mrs. Maria Cosher.

Feb. 20, Mr. Charles D. Baker to Miss Martha E. Garner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Subscribe for the "Hammonton Culturist,"

A Monthly Journal of sixteen pages, devoted to small fruit culture. Address

E. MATLACK,
No. [illegible] Market Street, Philadelphia.

Specimen Copies sent if Desired.
March 2, '67—1y.

DENTISTS AND HERB DOCTORS.

DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.

Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have opened their Office at

832 Carpenter Street,

Where Dentistry, in all its branches, will be attended to. Dr. T. M. Kennard flatters himself that, after a practice of twenty five years in the United States and Canada, he can give satisfaction in any branch of the business. Dr. Kennard has also turned his attention to the study of Botany and the medicinal qualities of herbs, and can be consulted at all times at his office, where a large variety of herbs are constantly for sale. Can be seen from Tuesday morning till Saturday morning, office hours 10 a. m. [illegible]

Feb. 7, 1866. 1y

CAP. R. SMALLS. R. H. GLEAVES.

FREEDMAN'S

CHEAP STORE,

F, between 4th and 5th Streets.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

Dry Goods Trimmings.

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of the latest styles. Highest Market Price paid for Sea Island Cotton.

Smalls & Gleaves,
Beaufort, S. C.

March 2—6m

IMPORTANT

TO

MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters in ordering their supplies of Dr. McLane's Celebrated

VERMIFUGE,

has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, they were frequently got one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We would earnestly urge to appreciate the [illegible] the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and be neither their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLane's celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills as a specific cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South west, has induced the makers of [illegible] preparations [illegible] to be used.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated

LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Vermifuge and [illegible] [illegible] ling the genuine Dr. McLane's.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr. McLane's

Celebrated LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In offering to the public Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious diseases of all kinds through out the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and efficacious. That such is the true character of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. [illegible] great success which one has uniformly attended their use, will we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. [illegible] in every respect, favorable, we will be unanswerable [illegible] have experienced its beneficial effects.

Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth as recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince us that many unfortunate beings have committed acts most deep and criminal atrocity, or become what is termed hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the liver. I have long been convinced that more than one half of the complaints which occur in this country are to be considered as having their seats in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them: Indigestion, derangement state of the bowels, irritable and inadequate feeling and passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed.—Lost, but not least, more than three-fourths of the Diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility. He is easily startled. His feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed; yet examination of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.

Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. But a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief to Sick Headache,—also in slight derangement of the stomach.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S

American WORM SPECIFIC,

OR

VERMIFUGE.

No disease to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease be not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is a fever of any kind, or any other disease induced, than it is sure to bring [illegible] irritation. Hence [illegible] happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, baffles the most judicious treatment, and increases the symptoms, and even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be prescribed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, even healed and with success.

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks, the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds, swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears, an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue, breath very foul, particularly in the morning, appetite variable,—sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone,—fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, violent pains throughout the abdomen, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, cough sometimes dry and convulsive, uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth, temper variable, but generally irritable. [illegible]

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr. McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.

Prepared only by

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States on the receipt of 20 cents, one box of LIVER PILLS or on the receipt of letters containing 15 cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 12 3 cent postage stamps.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

On and after Monday, December 24, 1866, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore.

The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railway cars connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the times of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.

Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.

On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 7.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.30, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express will hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken by the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.

ERIE EXPRESS	at	7.00	A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8.00	"
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10.00	"
FAST LINE	"	11.50	"
PARKESBURG	"	12.30	P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2.30	"
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4.00	"
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	6.00	"
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	9.00	"
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11.00	"

ARRIVE.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	6.30	A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	7.10	"
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8.20	"
PARKESBURG	"	9.00	"
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12.30	P. M.
FAST LINE	"	1.00	"
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4.00	"
DAY EXPRESS	"	5.40	"
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9.40	"
MAIL TRAIN	"	6.40	"

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
At the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
137 Dock Street.

Jan. '66

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

One Price

CLOTHING HOUSE,

604 Market Street,

(*Above Sixth.*)

At JONES' Crescent One Price Clothing Store, the low est selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All may buy with confidence, as the same price is asked by all. The stock is large and well made. The aim is to give satisfaction to every purchaser. Those wishing a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to

JONES',
604 *Market Street*.

One Price Store.

Bargains in Clothing	Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing	Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing	Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing	Bargains in Clothing

Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.

No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand,)
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand,)
And corner of Seventh and Market Streets, (Jones').

Messrs. Perry & Co. have now established the largest stock of ready-made clothing, and finest variety of styles ever presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, for cash, in the best manner, and sold at

Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.

Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.

Attention is also called to

Our Custom Department.
Our Custom Department.
Our Custom Department.
Our Custom Department.

In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand

All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,

And we guaranty to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

No. 609 Chestnut St., above Sixth.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand,)
And South east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones')

Perry & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,

NO. 257 RASPBERRY STREET,

(Second door above Spruce,)

Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that the residence of her late husband, Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.

Having now engaged in the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed to her line, and at the very lowest rates.

The patronage of all is most respectfully requested.

Sept. 1—6m.

Dry Goods!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

A. J. JONE'S

Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings,

No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS CASH!

July 28—6m

COAL! COAL!

Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small measure by,

T. J. BOWERS,

Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,

No. 634 Lombard Street.

April 15—tf

SHROUDING

AND

Laying out of the Dead.

MRS. SARAH IRONS

(an old citizen of much experience)

Solicits the patronage of all citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. All her services are done in a neat and satisfactory manner, and with due regard to the feelings of the friends of the deceased, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all who call upon her for their knowledge in this department of her business.

No. 320 Union Street,
Philadelphia.

nov. 17

SINGER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machine.

No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all necessary complications is dispensed with, and a new and perfect method adopted, possessing all the advantages of the utmost simplicity of construction, with less liability to be out of order than any other machine heretofore used. Persons wishing to examine these sewing machines [illegible] may be found at the first glance.

Jan. 1 1867—1y.

OLIVE BRANCH

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 814 Lombard Street, Phila.

Mrs. M. Cooper respectfully announces to Travelers that she has opened a first-class

BOARDING HOUSE

for their special accommodation, in a central (to business or pleasure) part of the city, where good accommodation will be had, and [illegible] will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M. BENNETT,

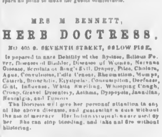
HERB DOCTRESS,

NO. 605 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW FIRE,

Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Bilious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Convulsions, Colic Croup, Rheumatism, Mumps, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tumors.

The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury. She can stop bleeding, and has or without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK



JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SIDAS M. BUSTILL,

WIG MAKERS,

HAIR JEWELLERS,

AND

LADIES' HEAD DRESSERS,

No. 403 South Sixth Street,

Philadelphia.

WIGS,

BRAIDS,

TOUPEES,

FRIZETTES,

CURLS,

PUFFS

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,

STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED.

Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.

BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.

Bustill's Celebrated Nebolian Hair Tonic.

A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preventing its falling, Softening, Beautifying, Curling, Invigorating, Strengthening and Preserving Premature Baldness.

Bustill's Compound Eradicator,

One of the most useful articles ever offered for cleaning the hair, removing Dandruff and preventing premature baldness, removing grease spots, tar, paint, &c., from clothing garments, without injuring the finest fabric of fabric or chemicals paint. Ink, &c.

HAIR BOUGHT.

Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale. aug 24—tf

Cupping, Leeching & BLEEDING.

ATTENDED TO BY

NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,

911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,

Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."

Jan 7—to 6—1y

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Where you will find skillful hands, who are superior instruments, and the advantage of a well arranged light.

Pictures are made all sizes, from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices that guarantee good work, and at short notice. Satisfaction given to everybody. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes.

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.

(ECLECTIC.)

No. 618 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE HOURS

From 7 to 8 A. M. }
From 12 to 2 P. M. } PHILADELPHIA
From 6 to 8 P. M. }

Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Ulcers, recent or chronic. Treatment and cure, without the use of Mercury, or other injurious drugs. [illegible]

Jan 7—to 7—1y

Hudson's City Hotel.

"I am going to Hudson's City Hotel. It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore."

You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.

You can get your Meals at All Hours in this First-Class House.

No Improper Language or Behavior allowed in this House.

Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel.

Nos. 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts., (Near the Harrisburg Depot.)

BALTIMORE.

DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application

FOR

COLORED PEOPLE.

MRS. MARIA BUTLER,

Has for five or more years been the house for the application of colored people male or female who are desirous of obtaining situations, and it is to the benefit of [illegible] respectable [illegible]

NO. 1718 SANSOM ST

M. 1y Philadelphia, Pa.

POETRY

MY SAVIOUR.

I am not skilled to understand
What God hath willed, what God hath planned;
I only know, as life's right hand
Stands One who is my Saviour.

I take God at his word and deed
"Christ died to save me;" this I read
And in my heart I find a need
Of Him to be my Saviour.

And had there been but he all this wide,
Sad world, no other soul beside,
But only mine, yet He had died
That I might be my Saviour.

One wounded spirit, sore oppressed,
One wearied soul that found no rest,
Will draw to me for I exist
In Him that was its Saviour.

Then had He left His Father's throne
Only for me, to live unknown,
And for that soul had given his own,
That he might be my Saviour.

And O, that He fulfilled may see
The travail of His soul in me,
And wash in his work contended be,
As I with my dear Saviour.

Yes, living, dying, let me bring
My weary soul to Him this spring—
That he who lives to be my King,
Once died to be my Saviour.

—*Lora Greenleaf.*

HOME CIRCLE.

THE ADEQ MOTHER

BY MRS J. D. CHAPLIN.

Not long since a good-looking one in middle life came to our door, asking for the minister. When informed that he was out of town, he appeared disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied, "I have lost my mother, and she has been to my home and as my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him."

Our heart rose in sympathy, and we said, "you have met with a great loss."

"Well—yes," replied the stranger man with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother had outlived her useful ness. She had become childish and fretful, her mind was grown as weak as her body, so that she was a comfort to herself and was a burden to everybody. There were seven of us sons and daughters, and we could not find any one who would board her, we agreed to keep her among us by turns about, but I have had more than my share of her, for she was too feeble to be moved from one to the other, and that was more than three months before her death. But then she was my mother, and I was glad and toiled very hard to bring us up."

Nothing living at the face of the heartless man, we drew tied him to the house of a neighboring sister, and returned to our sorrow. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours, knowing not to whose care and love they in our language is half so sweet as 'mother,' and we wondered if the time would ever come when they would say of us. 'She has outlived her usefulness,' she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else, and we hoped that before such a day should dawn we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children. Hardest let us die while they are a part of their own, that our grave may be watered by their tears, and our love entwined with their hopes of Heaven.

When the bell tolled for the mother's burial, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect to the aged sufferer, for we felt that we could give her memory a tear, even though her own children had gone to shed.

"She was a good mother in her day and toiled hard to bring us all around with us comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words fell on our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolling had ceased, and the iron tongue had chronicled the years of the toil-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five. How clearly and almost mercifully each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her rest at the nightfall on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten—rang out the tale of her sports upon the greensward, in the meadow, and in the flower. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—spoke more grave and solemn days and fifteen—sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—sounded out the ruminated visions of womanhood, and the dream of early love. Nineteen brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother whose heart was full to bursting with the new feelings which God had awakened in her heart. And then strode after stroke told of her early womanhood—of the love she received and hopes, and fears, and toils through which she passed during those long years, till fifty rang out the solemn knell. From that to sixty, each stroke told of the warm-hearted mother and grandmother, living over again in her own joys and sorrows in those of her children and children's children.

Every family of all this group wanted grandmother then, and there was not one who should secure the prize, but hark, the bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy-one—seventy-two—three. She begins to grow feeble, requires some care, is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's home to another, so that no one place seems like home. She marmurs in private, frets, and utter all her toil and weariness, it is hard on earned and allowed a home—and that she must be sent rather than invited from house to house. Eighty—eighty-one—two—three—four. She is now a second child—how she has outlived her usefulness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody," that is she has ceased to be perfect in her earth-craving and fretful, nay grasping children.

Now sound, overwhelming through our bowels forest, and coming back from our "hill of the dead," mighty noise! There she lies now in the coffin, and those who have spoken so trouble her, demands no love, no soft words, no little attentions. A body of patient endurance—so fastened, also an expression of grief for unreturned love now on her marble features. Her children were there, clad in words of woe as in mourning we remember the strong many words. "She was a good mother in her day."

When the sound tolling the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very tall, and his voice strong, and his whole was silvery white. He read several passages of Scripture, and offered up a prayer, calling to feeble man, and especially of his brethren who had been present, to ask for more strength faileth. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty, and our dependence on God, urging all present to shape their pass with their Master while in health that they might claim his promises when heart and health failed them. Then, he said, "the eternal test shall be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be the everlasting arms." Leaning over the dark and gaping intently on the coffined form before him, he then said re-recently. "From a little child I have honored the aged; but never till grey hairs covered my own head, did I know truly how much love and sympathy they

(Continued on 4th page.)

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS AND CONTINENTS.

How the Andes and the Rocky Mountains of South America

The oldest part of that continent is the table land of Guiana over it is an old granite, as the northern portions of our continent. North America comprises two striking manner with South America both in form and geological constitution, and I shall allude repeatedly to the physical features of our continent with a view to point out the ravages being at this moment in South America, as I take it for granted that a knowledge of this country is more readily known.

The highest tilted part of the continent is the table land of Brazil the youngest at the, pointing to the Andes. It is of comparatively recent date, and a geologist will know you how geologists have succeeded in determining the relative values of different mountain chains. There was a time when the continent existed as an island, when the table land of Brazil existed as an island, but when the whole region of the Andes did not yet exist. The ocean has probably swept between those two islands from the Atlantic to the Pacific just as with us there was a time when what constitutes Canada and the United States was divided by a sea, but the great Canadian Lakes was a large island, stretching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains, when no other part of the country of North America existed.

The geologists who were charged by the government with the survey of the mineral lands on Lake Superior has established beyond a doubt that the entire region of that portion of our continent is the oldest and that it was once a huge archipelago island, oblong narrow in the direction from north to south, narrower in the direction from east to west, that is, a large island extending in its east and west direction. This land was open and tilting off toward the Pacific just as in South America, and was open to the west, there being no Andes at that time.

You see, then, that our portion of the continent has been built by three great geological convulsions. The first was by a heave which what I mean by upheaval I shall explain presently—by the upheaval of the whole tongding in the direction of the Canadian lakes, then by the upheaval of the land and trending in the direction of the Alleghenies, and then the upheaval of the Rocky Mountains over the irregular shape of the continent of North America has been formed by these three heaves or mountain chains, that, in slightly modified proportions, in South America, likewise correspond, only the Canadian high land, the table land of Brazil corresponding to the Alleghenies region and the Rocky Mountains to the Andes.

The manner in which these upheavals have taken place is well understood by geologists, and yet I fear that I might not be able to explain with sufficient precision the formation of the Andes, so as to make a few general statements with reference to them appear clear. While earth was cooling from the state of primary igneous fusion, it naturally shrank; for every body known that materials in a solid state are larger than when cool. A bar of iron red hot to more than when cold. A bar of iron red hot to more than when cold. A bar of iron red hot to more than when cold

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 9, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 10. New Series. Whole No. 322.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Is published every Saturday on behalf of the AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BY REV. ELISHA WEAVER, General Book Steward.

No. 624 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Agents.—All Ladies and Gentlemen procuring the Book Concern a Subscriber, Subscription, and Twenty Dollars, shall receive a Copy of the Bible, worth Five Dollars, or a Copy of Bishop Payne's Treatise on Slavery, worth Seventy-five Cents, as may be their choice. Rev. Dr. Wm. Paul Quinn, Missionary.

All letters pertaining to private matters, should be directed to Rev. Wm. Philadelphia.

TERMS

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance; if not paid within three months from date of subscription, three dollars will be charged without further delay charged. Clergymen, two dollars if paid in advance. Any minister, or reliable person who will send ten cash subscribers, will receive the Record one year gratis.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line for One Square, Nonpareil measure, and all not less than a half cents per line. Marriages, Deaths, and notices not exceeding four lines, free of charge. Notices of meetings will be charged in regular advertising rates. All advertisements must be paid for in advance with the cash.

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POETRY.

BATTLE-SONG OF THE CHURCH.

BY A. BOSAN.

Fear not the foe, then flesh of God,
Fear not the sword, the spear, the rod,
Fear not the fire!
He fights in vain who fights with thee:
Soon shall thine enemies flee
Himself tell how.

Come, cheer thee to the tellend fight,
'Tis God's day of beholdeth right;
He leads thee on.
His eternal truth is nature every foe,
His shield shall ward off every blow;
The crown is won.

His is the battle, his be the praise,
His be the triumph in that hour;
In Him be strong.
So round thy brow the wreath shall twine,
So shall the victory be thine,
And thine the song.

Not long the fight, the toil, the event,
Not long the fight—a startling brief,
The issue is sure.
Mark not thy weapon in the fight;
Courage! for God attends the right!
Strike home! strike home!

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Recorder.

A TOUR SOUTH.

On the 2d day of February, I left home in Baltimore for Washington, D. C., then on to Richmond, Va., where I spent Sunday the 3d of February. There are many places in Richmond worthy of note, such as Castle Thunder, Libby Prison and the mansion of Gen. Mr. Jefferson Davis once lived. The day spent in Richmond was a very pleasant one, the congregation at each service were large and attentive. At night there were several at the altar seeking an interest in Christ. The Church building will under the pastoral charge of that zealous Christian man, Rev. William D. Harris. At 4 o'clock, Monday, morning February 4th, I left Richmond, en route for Petersburg, there on to Weldon, N. C., there took the cars for Warrenton, N. C. There was a delay of my coming, and therefore no appointment had been made. The preacher, brother Bishop, had gone away, but the people soon got word that I was there, and at night the congregation was large and attentive. The colored people in Warrenton appeared to be doing well, many of them are mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, wheat wrights and cabinet makers, one colored man have a large grocery and dry goods store in the very middle of the town On Tuesday, February 5th, I left Raleigh, N. C., and arrived there early on Wednesday morning. The is a beautiful city, and being the capital of the State, and the Legislature being in session, there were a great many persons in the city. Rev. G. W. Brodie met one at the depot and gave me a very hearty welcome, and at night the people were expecting meeting, and some time before dark, the streets leading to the church were crowded, and one brother by the name of Hunter, desired the ladies to bring forty candles to the church so that it might be illuminated in better case (as he said) of the first African M. E. Church Bishop that ever visited that city. And it was illuminated; and every candle was made to hold a man woman or child, was filled with as pretty a congregation as I have spoken to for a great while. Their appearance was good and they seemed to possess a great deal of intelligence. The church building is entirely too small for the present congregation. The past-r and people are making arrangements to enlarge it this Spring. Brother Brodie is doing a great work in that city. On Thursday morning, February 7th, I left Raleigh for Charlotte, N. C., where I arrived about ten o'clock at night, and having to go over until the next morning, I spent the night with Mr. J. T. Sehenck, who I found to be worthy of a gentleman. The next morning I intended to leave for Columbia S. C., but the stage driver failed to call for me according to notice, and therefore I was forced to remain till Saturday morning, when I left for Columbia, S. C., and then on to Augusta, Ga., where I arrived the 12th of February. There was no one to meet me at the depot, and it was rather a bad fix to be in. Rev. W. H. Brown of Columbia was good enough to go with me, which made me feel rather better than if I had been by myself. We walked about the city, enquiring for Bro. Anderson; one lady told us he lived over in "Sunsa," which is a certain place in the city they call "Sunsa." We finally concluded that we could not reach "Cannon" that night and we had better remain where we were. We finally called at the National boarding house and spent the night. Next morning our host and landlord conducted us safely over into "Sunsa," where we found Brother Vandercleed and his family. We had waited for us till 2 o'clock the previous night. In August I spent Sunday, February 10th, and found a nice church and congregation. On Monday, February 11th, left for Macon, Georgia. After a long, slow and smoky ride, I arrived there about 9 o'clock at night, depot by Rev. H. M. Turner, who conveyed me to the place where I was to stay. The next morning about 8 o'clock I met Brother Turner, I attended the Sunday-school at brother Turner's church, and then I thought I would go over and hear brother Turner preach in a small company was raised and walked over the railroad bridge, and went as far as the table were situated. I was then requested to sit down, we repaired to the church, and such a congregation I have seldom seen—of all colors. They have a splendid, choir which sings equal to any that I have heard anywhere else. On Thursday morning, February 14th, I returned to Macon, Georgia, and at night addressed the young men of the city on the importance of early piety. There was a tremendous turn out present. The sons and sisters of the M. E. Church, South, turned out almost en masse, and gave me a hearty welcome to their city, assuring me of their sympathy. I must not forget to mention this part of my letter, that I never received greater marks of kindness in my whole time than received in Macon, Georgia: it was so much beyond my expectation that I am compelled to speak of it. The Superintendent of the Railroad (I do not recollect of my Brother, Rev. H. M. Turner) gave me a free pass from Macon to Columbus and back, and promised to do any thing in his power to facilitate my mission in the South.

Our churches in Georgia are large and well attended and the members are full of the current that I do not like to speak of them for fear it might be considered as exaggerated. Rev. H. M. Turner is perhaps the best people in Georgia, and they need he proud of such a man as he is. Friday morning, February 15th I took leave of the city of Macon for Columbus, where I arrived about six o'clock, and was met at the depot by my kind friend, Brother, Rev. A. L. Stanford: after a few moment's rest we repaired to the church. He was engaged in holding a love feast at the time—there were several at the altar. Brother Stanford is driving everything before him. He has commenced the erection of a large brick church, which is up one story, and also a fine parsonage which is nearly completed. It is said that brother Stanford is the wonder of the age in Sunday-sch, for pulpit oratory. Saturday morning, February 16th, I left Columbus for Augusta, Charleston, South Carolina. There is no railroad between these points, and I had to take the steamer for Savannah Bay. I thought there I reached Charleston that she was some kind of a boy, such as one as I do not wish to travel on again. On the 17th inst., a little after 8 o'clock P. M., I was passing Fort Sumpter, which shows the marks of General Gillmore's shells—a few minutes more and I was at the wharf and started in search of Rev. R. H. Cain's and soon found him and Brother Steward living comfortably together in the parsonage. It made me think of what David said: "How pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity."

Sunday I spent Saturday night, Sunday morning bright and early, I visited the Sunday morning prayer meetings at brother Cain's and Steward's churches. It was a very pleasant sight to see so many aged persons out so early in the morning, to hear singing was like that of the Jews when returning to Zion. At ten o'clock I attended the Sunday-school at brother Cain's church, and was the largest school I ever attended. At eleven o'clock I attended service at this church, the congregation was large and attentive. At three o'clock P. M. I attended brother Steward's church. This is a fine congregation and brother Steward has a pleasant field of labor. At night I attended brother Cain's church again, and it was so full that it was with great difficulty that I could get in. It is said that slavery hardened had to go away, not lying able to get in. We have more than three thousand members in Charleston city. Rev. R. H. Cain is the great iron wheel in South Carolina, he goes by day and night, he has built a church at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, and bought another for eight thousand dollars.

He has also purchased a plantation for an Old People's home at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The day I left he was about commencing for the erection of a large house for the accommodation of his people. He is indeed a great commander-in-chief. Monday morning February 18th I left Charleston for Columbia the Capital of the State, which presents one great mass of ruins. This is the great city that Sherman's army burnt down. Rev. Wm. H. Brown, of Baltimore is stationed here and there is no man more respected by his people, than brother Brown is. The trustees had to hire the City Hall to have meetings in as their church was entirely too small. About sundown the people commenced going and by seven o'clock every place was so filled that it was with difficulty that I was enabled to get in. The best of feeling prevailed in the large congregation, this is destined to be one among the many garden spots of the South. Tuesday morning the 19th at three o'clock A. M. I left the Capital of South Carolina, for Charlotte N. C., where I arrived about ten o'clock. There is no A. M. E. Church in Charlotte. I spent the evening with Zion church; there was a large congregation out. Wednesday morning Feb. 20th, I started for Greensboro N. C., arriving about two o'clock P. M., for Matthew Alston and his official men met me at the depot, and accompanied me to the place where I was to remain for the time being.

Greensboro is a very pleasant country town. The school is well attended, and the church has a large congregation and membership. Brother Alston is very much respected by all who know him. On Thursday Feb 21st, I did solicit to those people and started for Hillsborough, where I arrived, I was met by Rev Alex. Bass, minister in charge and several others. Our people worship in the court house. We met our people at church, as yet; this building is large enough to hold the large congregation that usually meet on the second Sunday in each month. On occasion. Friday Feb 22d, I left for Raleigh N. C., and spent another night with brother Brodie and his people. Sunday morning I called on ex-Gov. Holden, and the present one. There certainly was a very kind feeling exhibited by them to me on my visit. In no other places that I visited. Saturday morning Feb. 23d, found me on my way to Wilmington N. C., where I arrived about 4 o'clock. I arrived about six o'clock. My kind friend and brother Rev. J. B. V. Thomas was in the church. I found a very full congregation. Sunday Feb. 24th, I attended the church at Norfolk Va., under the pastoral charge of that zealous brother, Rev. Jas. Walker, who succeeded Rev. George T. Watkins, whose success this year has been very great. He has taken into his church about 300 members, besides the very three hundred souls. His church was well filled in the morning, but in the afternoon and evening it was crowded. Portsmouth is spend the evening with that gigantic minister man Rev. J. D. V. Thomas. He leads a noble life, and is beloved by all who know him. other sciences which are useful to his people. "He is monarch of all he surveys." In Portsmouth, Va. the colored community in respect him as a gentlemen and Christian. Monday afternoon Feb. 25th, I left for home, and by way of Petersburg, Va. Tuesday morning visited our work in the South, I desire to give you readers an idea of the operations of our missionary army. I begin with Rev. H. M. Turner, so he is a remarkable pioneer and excellent forager in new countries, or pending country, we drive every thing before him. Rev. A. L. Stanford loves an open field, he constitutes our infantry at Raleigh, Va., and Rev. Jas. Walker, Rev. Williams Reve Watkins, and Thomas are stationed along the waters near Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and are employed very gallantly and win many laurels in their warfare. Rev. George W. Brodie mans the Capital of South Carolina, Columbia. The army is not complete without a flying artillery that is found in the person of Rev. R. H. Cain, Charleston S. C. Between Rev. C. Pearce mans the gunboat to Florida, with, brother Williams leads the militia at Wilmington—prepared for battle. They have one captain, the Lord Jesus Christ, whose orders they all must obey and march under the banner and onward the watchword. And should bigotry, (the spy,) be found any where lurking about the camp, he will take the stranger by the hand over to brother Harris at Richmond, Va., to be buried in the grave of forgetfulness, and may he never more be remembered. That I have seen in Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, I think the following letter will serve well as could be expected. They appear to be industrious, I saw no idlers, no drunkards among the colored people living comfortably together. I think it was the most surprising to me was, I did not hear a sarcastic remark from any one at all. The only thing that I could complain of was, they gave me plenty of smoke in the cars night and day. There is about twenty five thousand members added to our church since the war in that portion of the South which I visited.

A. W. WATKINS.

Baltimore, March 1st, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM REV. D. D. WARREN.

BROTHER EDITOR:—Before this I should have written you a few lines, not that I could have furnished you with any particular matter for publication, believing that the interest you or your many readers, I should have written, because I believe it is a duty and a privilege for every one professing to be a child of God to write to his friends. When I left in Cleveland, so happily seated in the house of God, but also to others who are no less dear to us, in a field where I have been laboring, I trust with some success.

I should have dropped you a line or two, because it is a duty I owe to you and our General Book Steward. The clergymen with others belonging to our great connection, are very much in need for your assistance, efforts in giving on the *Christian Recorder*. I cannot forget the telling remarks you made at our last Conference for your paper, "That if our organ ever was to have great weight and influence among our people, our ministers must be the supporting power." Your remarks were timely, they were wise. Just what our brethren should learn, and practically and prominently before them.

The reason why I have delayed. I have been waiting (impatiently) for an opportunity to commence my little story at this point. When I was appointed by my superior officer (bold) says one, you should have said—godly judgment, of your Bishop? Well, then, you can use this latter phrase in your heart's content, I prefer the former on the present occasion.—[

Our army commenced to move about five weeks ago, with little or no success. Young men are to expect nothing in the literary line, making light at us and our efforts. But we give thanks to God, that the most prominent among them were made to tell three weeks since, and cry for mercy. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, about twenty young men became outspoken afresh, they were pray to God and cry for their conversion. The scene beggars all description. We brought into our camp between thirty and forty wrestling, pleading for mercy. At least thirty five have found peace. They appear to have no disposition to leave us, they are happy, peaceful and contented, the fact is, they have fallen in love with Jesus.

Among those who have joined us we have some sons of God, and young men I have ever seen. Let me relate one or two instances of their wish-release. One is a young man, I heard in last Christmas evening while leaving the door of our church, sowing and bemoaning our church and also her dear brother. He went to the Baptist Church that same evening, got into a fight and was seriously wounded. A button saved his life. They ought him home and he is the one who aimed to take his life kneeling by his side, pleading for mercy. There is also a young man who was baptized by our minister in the house of God a few weeks since, so much so, that one of our trustees threatened to have him arrested. He with others, attacked brother Beatty on the highway; it was only the fleetness of his horse that saved his life. He came to our camp meeting and made to pay a heavy fine; now this young man has also found favor with God. He's very much in love with Jesus and the young men in our Sabbath-school, who once took delight in breaking the Sabbath. Pray for us. Our brethren are suffering a persecution—thirty-five persons anxiously seeking the Lord.

Pray, Brother John M Brown's letter in your last issue, is truly a credit to his heart and head. Well done, John, give us two or three more of the same sort. A progressive man, a lover of mankind.

Brethren, what are we doing to form a union and organize? Suppose we should send all of our energies to that great minister; we must be no people, as a religious people, we are a brilliant success, especially for the glory of God, and the prosperity of our race; and only to think, we soon shall be a political power, affording a powerful influence in this our country. Let us put away all selfishness, come let us shake hands and be united, and work lovingly together, having but one aim and object in view, the happiness of our fallen creatures. Should a meeting be held in this place, or by the next General Conference, our children will rise up and call us blessed.

Yours in the work, REV. D. D. WARREN.

Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 12th, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

FROM REV. W. D. SCHUREMAN.

DEAR BROTHER LYNCH:—This is to inform you and the readers of the RECORDER, that I have arrived safely in Florida. It is nearly three years, the first year we collected five hundred dollars, ($500,) with which we took a lot and built a church, the second year we collected six hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, ($662,75) with which we have collected up to present date, six thousand and eighty-five dollars ($6085,) yet we fail to have a church, or a place for our building. Sir, we are not building by contract. We are buying our materials, employing workmen by the week, and have not been rushed and furnished our parsonage, and paid for it, and about six thousand dollars more, and the church will be completed. I think I have not failed to prepare my people to receive any minister that Bishop Payne may at the next Annual Conference appoint to the charge.

Yours for justice, the law and consistency.

W. D. SCHUREMAN.

Baltimore, Md., Feb 24th, 1867.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The colored people of Texas held a Convention last December. We were informed that an account of its proceedings had been sent us, but we have not received it.

OBERLIN SCHOOL.—A public school for colored children was opened on the 21st at Placerville, Cal. The Courier says that but fifteen children are enumerated in the legal census as likely to claim its benefits, and that their proportion of the school fund is consequently quite large.

REV. G. B. TAYLOR, of Staunton, Va., in a private note, writes to his friends that he has been preaching at Richmond, Va.. "I baptized four interesting colored converts last Sabbath. Our colored congregations are very good, and as appreciative of my labors as in Baltimore. They have been in the habit once a month by a colored brother from Albemarle. Our colored members generally are good people, and some of them present instances of bright piety."

THE WORLD'S CONVERSION NOT NEE HANDS TO GOD.—The Rev. William Taylor, formerly a member of the Baltimore Conference, A. M. E. Church, has just arrived in England, after making the tour of the earth as an evangelist. His Sandwich Island, Australian, and Cape Colony labors, but the most signal success has attended his efforts in South Africa. The *Wesleyan Times* (an English paper) says, "The tale of trophies from among the heathenish as having been added to the number of the saved, is by no means meagre by any means, but not a few Europeans are among the new converts."

New Jersey has 2,231 colored citizens old enough to vote. Three cases are now pending before the courts of that State which will involve their right to vote.

A Methodist church in Albany protests against the monstrosity at the sacrament table.

The whipping post is still in use in Portsmouth, Va., as three colored persons were flogged a few days since.

The colored boarders employed in the tobacco factories of Petersburg are on the strike for higher wages.

A murderer in the Tyrol jail was recently married to a young lady of that city.

Owing to Sunday's storm—The 44th U. S. Colored Infantry under command of Colonel Mills, will shortly leave for South Carolina, having been ordered to duty in that Department.

SELECTED

DEACONESSES.—OR SISTER PHEBE.

ROMANS XVI: 1, 2

The business of sister Phebe is not well understood by the common people. Various opinions are entertained as to what is her official mission. Some maintain that preaching, or exhorting, constitutes her office. Others, that it is a pronounced religious assembly was a prominent part of her work; and that to such exercises she became a successor of many. This is a radical misapprehension of the matter. Phebe was not the eighteenth century "Methodist preacher," nor even the modern "Sister" who has become employed in the great reformation the event is now being accomplished without blood. The dimensions appertaining to the work are not to be measured by the rod, or the line. Those of the cross of England and Scotland, made the circuit of the globe in the dark ages, but without blood. From which reflection behind a sea of blood, and the cross of Christ, whilst the restoration of Churches, the united Church of England and Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of America is now going on, and will be accomplished by peaceful means. The

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 9, 1867.

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REV. ELISHA WEAVER.

We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the notice of brother Weaver's tour, which appears in another column. He goes out to seek subscribers, to collect debts, and supply the people with hymn books. His tour may be made a grand success, if every one will appreciate its importance. Now is the time to subscribe for the *Christian Recorder*.

Brethren who owe money, will please take into consideration our pressing need for it.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

We call the attention of our readers to a notice appearing in another column, which informs the public that Miss Jackson will lecture for the auspices of the Banneker Institute on the 14th inst. This lady is well known as the female Principal of the Institute for Colored Youth, of this city, she is deservedly entitled to the high reputation she enjoys for rare scholarship. Her success as a teacher in this community, gives her a large claim on public esteem. Her devotedness to the cause of intellectual and moral improvement, do as her own, soul and her great natural endowments unquestionably fit her to instruct from the platform. Let all who can, attend the lecture at Liberty Hall, Thursday next, 14th inst.

Banneker Institute comprises a large number of the most intelligent and prominent young gentlemen of the city, and deserves the thanks of the citizens for affording this rich treat.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Frederick Douglass was admitted to the floor of the House of the Michigan Legislature on the 21st ultimo. He was introduced by the Speaker to that body while in session, and was received with applause. We have no doubt, that Mr. Douglass could be elected in his district, in Rochester, to the New York State Legislature. We shall soon see him at as member of Congress before he dies.

PAYING DEBTS.

A worthy contemporary gives us the following, which should be read and pondered by all who owe money to the A. M. E. Book Concern or anybody else.

"Men may sophisticate as they please.—They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts.—There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who refuses his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion can be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but it cannot, does not make a man dead justly, it is not worth having."

ORNAMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Among the officers of the American Colonization Society, are the following highly distinguished patriots (?) and philanthropists (?): Bishops Andrew, Soule and Early of the M. E. Church, South, ex-Senator Bell of Tennessee, Millard Fillmore, (ex-President of the United States,) of Fugitive Slave Bill renown, and Franklin Pierce, in whose guilty gray head rest the crime of the sacrifice of Free State men in Kansas. What a promising set of Christians to "elevate the Negro." They boast that they have not changed their opinions on the "negro question." They stand by their colors to the day just what he was when he made The rash start after the children of Israel, when they were going out of Egypt.

A SOUTHERN GOVERNOR AND COLORED CITIZENS.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, who is possessed of unusual political sagacity and ability, addressed a large assemblage of colored citizens, at Charleston, South Carolina, not long since, as follows:

"As the chief executive of the State, it perhaps becomes me to say to you, and to reiterate what I have said to other assemblages of colored men, that I intend, so long as I continue to discharge the functions devolved upon me by the people of South Carolina, that those who attempt to outrage or oppress you, shall have the laws enforced against them. And I shall step forward wherever it becomes necessary, to steer you against what may be the pressure or prejudice of any locality, or against an unjust construction and an unjust punishment. (Applause.)

"Now, education is a matter of very great consequence. I am glad to know you have organized schools here. Your people will be classed with reference to schools, as the whites in many other places in South Carolina are. In many places schools cannot be organized. As the best school in the Legislature, I have no doubt a common school system will be inaugurated, which I will embrace the colored as well as the white race.

I am prepared to stand by the colored man who is able to read the declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I am prepared to give the colored man who can do this, the privilege of going to the ballot-box and voting. [Tremendous applause]

The cause is growing! He will say more than this, the next time he speaks [Ed.]

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Over the mountains of prejudice against the colored man, who is akin to our political horizon, the rising sun of pure Republicanism now casts its glimmering rays and we are encouraged because we know that the first ray of the moonlight will be the light of Republican ideas which shines forth at noon. Let every colored man in this land—let every colored man in the United States—and reports on account of the passage of the Reconstruction Bill over the veto of the stubborn and pitiable President of the United States.

We remember well that on the 4th of July, 1863, to the night-security guard of the Independence of the United States, that the loyal citizens of South Carolina—colored people, by thousands, and officers of the United States Government—met in the grove surrounding the Baptist church, on St. Helena Island, along the coast of South Carolina. The exercises were under the management of Reuben Tomlinson, General Superintendent of Freedmen, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. On the spacious platform were the lamented Col. Shaw, Major Hallowell, several members of the staff of Major General Saxton, and a number of civilians who represented Northern abolitionism.

We were appointed to deliver the oration on this occasion, and, during its delivery, urged the thousands of Freedmen assembled, to remember in this community, gratitude they were destined, in less than five years, to have a voice in the choice of State officers and in legislation. That remark caused those abolitionists then They thought that the speaker was "*crazy and injudicious*, because of his youth." Now what is the fact? Every loyal man in the South, whether he was born there, or fixed his way there from the North, since the war closed, decrees that the colored man should vote.

The Reconstruction Bill, just passed by both houses of Congress over the veto of our unfortunate President, is the expression of the feelings and opinions of a majority of the citizens of the United States. The Bill practically establishes the right of the colored man to vote in every State that surpassed in the great struggle. The Bill says to the ex-slaveholders of the South, that they shall not form a government without consulting those who were their slaves or in bondage. The ex-slaves of Messrs. Toombs, Iverson and others, who once dictated to treasonable governments, will have far more power to determine the character of those Southern State Governments than those once powerful politicians have.

Movements are on foot in every loyal State to strike the word "white" out of their Constitutions. Where such movements have not been wholly successful, they are only temporarily stayed by the now supported and "conservative" republican party, but will sweep triumphantly over it, as does the current of a rapid river over any obstruction that may lie in its course.

The striking out of the word "white" from all State Constitutions suffrage in the District of Columbia, has opened the way which will be followed in every State of the Union that now withholds suffrage on account of color. The popular voice of the nation demands it. It is one of the great ideas of the United States, marching on in giant-like strength and speed, and he who resists it must and will be crushed.

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

[Synopsis of a sermon preached at Bethel Church on Sunday afternoon last.—*March 3, Inst.*]

Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

This passage refers to the professed followers of Christ.

I. The number of witnesses of the Christian's work is innumerable; hence, they are called a "cloud," and the fact that we are "compassed about" by them, indicates the untold importance of their influence for good.

I. These witnesses may be divided into three classes.

a. Those who have died in the Faith and left their testimony on record.

b. Those fellow men in and out of the Christian Church.

c. God our Father, the angels, and the saints of all ages.

2. The first class of this "cloud of witnesses," seems to through the record of the past, testify, that every flood of opposition, every inciting fiend of persecution, every distinction between free and a better world, may be triumphantly passed by the humblest soldier in the army of the Lord. We hear the testimony of the "cloud of witnesses" in the Church of deliverd Israel, when hundreds of thousands of people sing exultingly unto God on the banks of the Red Sea, through which they had passed. We hear it in the expression of Job when he said, "I am ripened and decayed flesh, having no earthly friend cries out, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." We hear it in the cry of Daniel in Babylon, all the way along, as we travel from the days of Moses to the time of St. John the Divine.

2. The second class of witnesses are all around us, in our households, at our places of business or labor, and on every street we travel. If a man exhibits a machine for which he has a patent right, and denies that it should be brought into use—how exceedingly anxious is he that it should work well while on exhibition. The Christian is surrounded by as "great a cloud of witnesses," that he is always on exhibition—before the world and the ungodly. This fact takes the responsibility resting on the professed Christian a fearful one. Halting in church affairs has been the root cause, which in many offices keeps the fruit of the gambling house. A pious father sends his child to the grog shop to buy a quart of beer for him—this little witness may view the latter's moral character. A man may be a degraded worthless drunkard! As thoughtless children enter their father's garden and scatter the seeds which are to be the food for his table—so with good seed, or do Christians thoughtless of the great cloud of witnesses surrounding them, sow the seeds of conversion by bad example and a want of consistency of character

4. The third class of witnesses, more important than all, is composed of God our Father, angels and the saints of all ages who have been conveyed from the heights of Lookout Mountain to the higher attainment of his valiant corps with the enemy. We are therefore inspired by it. We are invested mutually by God and the millions on high who yearn for our entrance to the heavenly world.

5. All of these witnesses will testify for us, or against us, in the last day

6. To labor faithfully for Christ there must be a separation from the world. This figure used in the text, borrowed from the custom in ancient days of racing for prizes, is a great one. The more we do it this day we are in a favorable condition for running.

7. Nearly every Christian feels the necessity of laying aside weights and besetting sins. Sometimes they are nobly associated with the Church, and class of circumstance of irreligious tendency which have surrounded us. Frequently they are the very people of changing, the hasty temper, proneness to jealousy, intense selfishness, &c.

8. Assured by the Master of our work, and by the witnesses whose testimony is recorded, that triumph will be ours both in this world and in the world to come, according activity. If men will embark on a business to discover an unknown land beyond the seas of danger, the fact that they endured the tempests rage, or lying becalmed in its unrippled surface with no guarantee that they might succeed in the business, would be no welcome their bark. Oh! how glad should we be, embark on the heaven-bound vessel—build and planned on Mount Calvary. Then, not we stand the storm, the darkness, the dead calm on the waters, when the hand-bills hailed the land of Canaan. A great work lies before us, the future character of the rising generation is in our hands, sought help us to be ready for this work, as did the racer in the ancient games—by laying aside every weight, and the sin that did so easily beset us, and run with patience the race that is set before us.

IS THE CHURCH HELPING THE DEVIL?

Nothing but a sense of duty to the Christian Church and our race, prompts the remarks we make in this article. The *Christian Weekly Review*, (organ of the African Methodist Zion Church,) which this article condemns, is not popular, or to withhold, and the public good regarded, it would be a great pleasure. The editors, Revs. Messrs Jones, Peck and Peck, are Christian gentlemen. The two first named have been faithful pastors for many years, and are well known as Christian gentlemen. Of our Lord Jesus Christ Her Mr. Day congratulated the *Christian Recorder*, only a few days since, on their ability, consistency, and success in the public good regarded, it would be a great pleasure. The editors, Revs. Messrs Jones, Peck and Peck, are Christian gentlemen. The two first named have been faithful pastors for many years, and are well known as Christian gentlemen. Of our Lord Jesus Christ Her Mr. Day congratulated the *Christian Recorder*, only a few days since, on their ability, consistency, and success in the maintained with the *Standard*. This is what we delight in doing and it is because we love the Church, and because we love the public good, that we inquire if that journal does not leave itself liable to the charge of being unfaithful to the cause of Christian morality, and thereby lowering the standard of Christianity.

Our first question I. It publishes on its second page, editorial side, a notice of a "Grand Promenade Concert," which announces that all the United States, marching on in giant-like strength and speed, and he who resists it must and will be crushed.

Speculation 2 It publishes on the editorial page, second side, a notice of Grand Ball for the Faithful Few." Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $2.00. Now, we have examined *Weekly Review*, Feb. 20th, page 2d, column 7th.

Speculation 3 It may be considered as giving countenance to liquor drinking by publishing an advertisement of a boarding house, which contains the following:

"The Liquor Department is entirely separated from the Eating House. The Bar-room department can be found a first-rate assortment of the finest Cognacs, Brandies, Whiskies and Gins, at wholesale and retail."

Query, *Zion's Standard and Weekly Review* of Feb 20th, and many preceding issues contain notices of this kind, considered as giving countenance to gaming by inserting the following advertisement

"Billiard Bar and Billiard Rooms, No 73 Broad street, &c."

Query, *Zion's Standard and Weekly Review*, Inst., page 2d, column.

Now, *Zion's Standard and Weekly Review* proclaims in large capitals underneath its honorable name, that it is "Religious, but not Sectarian." Devoted to Religion, Temperance, Literature Science and Arts, General Interests of the People." It also proclaims in the first column, that it is "published by the corporation of the African M E. *Zion* Church in the interest of the General Conference and of the connection," and underneath this statement stands the names of honored members of the Gospel as follows:

How, then, do these notices and advertisements of Balls, Promenades, Liquor saloons, &c., harmonize or comport with the high mission of teaching religion and practicing which it professes. Are our people willing to support—for a one dollar balls at New York City,' and its respectable bar and billiard saloons and the promenade concerts' at Arcana Hall? How do advertisements of the Missionary Society, Bible, tions arrangements, or the Superintendent's notices of a conference, be held, but, undoubtedly on the one side of a ball, promenade or bar-room advertisement. But it may be said that these advertisements are a matter of business, and the editors and publishers are not responsible for their tendency or character. This renders us not responsible if the publishers overrule them and then it seems they should resign rather than submit. But the publishers of the journal are responsible to God and man for endorsing immorality by the insertion of those advertisements, they falsify their pledges to the community and religion, they paralize what ever Christian influence the journal might exert. Such advertisements are calculated to do what claims to be an instrument for the moral and religious elevation of our people.

Indeed, there is no evidence on the face of the notice alluded to as Specification 3d and 4th, except the style in which they are set up, that they are advertisements, for they are not marked as such.

Query, Is it not calculated to confuse and mislead the unwary, to publish such unchristian advertisements as were found in the *Weekly Review* of Oct. 17th, on page 2d, column 7th, which run as follows.

"*A Row in Spring Street*.—The sounds of a mighty disturbance were rife at No. 133 Spring street, on Saturday night, and we brought a number of policemen quickly to the spot. They found a large old fashioned free fight in full swing every body but himself—

"*Bull Beating Fight*.—Billings Meadowsweet, his wife Maria, had a fight, in which every known implements unknown to civilized or barbarous warfare, were freely used. The most expressive are regrets that we were not aware of the fight prior to its end, and consequently taking place, or we should have, subordinated to our duty to report to be over.

But complacency gave way as our eyes were pulled to rest on the Hall, Billiard and Barroom attached with frenzies

Now, if it is necessary to make a paper that suits the taste of those who frequent balls, barrooms and billiard saloons, we will not specially object to their right to do it, or taking place, or we should have, subordinated to our duty to report to be over.

But complacency gave way as our eyes were pulled to rest on the Hall, Billiard and Barroom attached with frenzies

Now, if it is necessary to make a paper that suits the taste of those who frequent balls, barrooms and billiard saloons, we will not specially object to their right to do it, or that an editor is, to a reasonable extent, responsible for the character of an advertisement, under the plea that he is only required to publish that which will check their feelings. How great is the responsibility of those who have control of religious periodicals.

How would a minister of Zion's Church feel in Mobile, Ala., after preaching a sermon against the evils of balls and billiard saloons, if he introduced the organ of his church, presented over the communion table a paper containing the following notice or inspection, and the first thing that met the eye of the person taking hold of it, was a notice of a Ball, or Billiard saloon?

What do strangers in our own and foreign lands think of a church whose organ publishes notices of balls, promenades, such as *Bonner's Ledger*, the *Nation*, or the *Anti-Slavery Standard* would indignantly refuse. If editors are responsible, as they are by pandering to the dictates of those whose money accepts are few, it had better not exist. If Christ's Church is to be tossed upon the waves, pointing the traveller "to no fifth solemn main," to a high standard of religion and morality, they had better be cut off from their anchorage and drift out of sight.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard lectured under the auspices of the Social, Civil and Statistical Association, in Concert Hall on Thursday evening of last week. He discovered mainly on the condition of the Freedmen, and as he opened the Bible on the Genesis, took a look at our brethren; and though it is a pity that they have to be in a Bureau at all, we readily admit that they are better off than they would be in the hands of these Southern gentlemen who are "the best friends of the negro, if he will remain a slave."

The General was received by a large audience of both colors, with great enthusiasm. He has a reception at Bethel on Monday evening next, and will doubtless receive a large crowd. He is a pure Christian worth, he is the Havelock of the American army, so valiant and skilful in war, he ranks with the great military heroes of the age; so patriotic and liberty-loving, which we have abundant reason to believe will ever surround him with the atmosphere of love.

The colored men of the South, though poor and despised will one day reward at the ballot box, those who have been faithful to their interest

REV. R. P. MARTIN.

Rev. R. P. Martin is regular ordained ordered Baptist minister, who has excellent recommendations, is in our city soliciting aid to build their church, on Bedford and Hillsboro, N. C. We have every confidence in Rev. Mr. Martin, and earnestly commend him and his people to the favorable notice of the public.

Mr. Martin will receive books or clothing for the Freedmen.

COLORED TENNESSEAN AT WORK IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A few days since, the colored citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, held an immense meeting at the Avery African Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Dr. Spencer is Pastor, in celebration of their emancipation. Their resolutions were patriotic in the extreme, and they were mainly directed for while thanking the legislature for restoring them the right to vote, they very loudly and forcibly protested against their exclusion from jury duty and the privilege of holding office.

We predict that not a democratic office in Tennessee will support Andrew Johnson.

$20,000 FOR WILBERFORCE.

A well known gentleman writes March 4th, from Boston, Mass. saying "Twenty thousand dollars is now in Boston for Wilberforce providing an acceptable agent

LOOK OUT.

We intend making a tour to our native State, North Carolina, on behalf of our Book Concern and paper, and will try to visit the following places:

Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. Thursday the 7th, spending Sabbath in both places.

Franklinton N. C. on Wednesday night, the 13th inst.

From the 14th to the 18th, at Raleigh, Shiloh Church.

We also wish to visit Chapel Hill, Goldsborough, Plattsborough, Hayward, and from Danes to Fayetteville, where we expect to arrive on Sunday the 24th inst. Thence to Wilmington, North Carolina, to meet the Conference, which meets there on the 28th inst. We hope that our old North Carolina friends will be on the look-out.

ELISHA WEAVER.

March 9—3t

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Our Texas are tendered to Mr Stokes of Conference Hill, for a copy of the proceedings of the Illinois State Convention of Colored men

Chicago Ill.—We hope our good friends in this city will communicate with us frequently in reference to their churches and societies, and also the public school system of that city. Our papers are a highly progressive people, and whatever pertains to their affairs, is of great interest.

W. E. Matthews, Agent of the Parent Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, is at present in Boston. Since January 15th, he has collected one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. This sum is more than can be granted that the Missionary Secretary, Rev. John M. Brown, has been equally successful. We are glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Brown has done well, and that the receipts of missionary moneys from the Conferences will be equal to last year. We are encouraged to believe that the next annual financial report of the Parent Missionary Society, will be unprecedented in its favorable exhibit; area after allowance is made for the semi-centenary missionary fund, which was contributed to swell its funds. Mr. Matthews report will be published next week.

Union With Zion A M Church.—A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council of Zion Church, Sixth street, Philadelphia, was held on last Thursday evening a week, to consider the expediency of uniting with a contemplation. The decision was almost unanimous against union on the terms proposed. It is understood that the Council of Consolidation."

The Peabody Gift.—We are exceedingly anxious to get an indication that any person in the United States has received any gift of Mr Peabody, will be appropriated for the benefit of colored persons. It is to be hoped that some application will soon be made to Mr. Winthrop and others, that will put the disposition of those to whom the trust is given to the test.

The Concert given under the auspices of the U. B. C. of this city, at National Hall, on last Tuesday evening, was a grand success in having a large attendance, and gratifying general satisfaction

SHALLS AND GLEAVES.

We call the attention of our readers to the business notices of Messrs. Soulls and Gleaves, in our advertising column. The enterprising firm is driving a good business in Washington, and is worthy of patronage. Capt. Soulls will be remembered by some of the horses of the war, and Mr Gleaves is favorably known throughout the country

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Mrs John Tasker, wife of the pastor of the A. M. E. Church, New Orleans, and Miss Edmonia S., Hughgate were cordially received at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Church, Sullivan street, N. Y., for the highly successful hospitality they have extended to them.

Theological school for colored ministers has been established at Augusta Ga. There are thirty in attendance. A second preliminary of high culture has been assigned the charge of it.

Bishop Ogden of the M E. Church South, in a letter the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, says:

"We have lost millions of dollars by having our slaves taken from us by the Federal power, and we accept the issue in good faith, and intend to abide by it, but my convictions and opinions are not changed."

Of a pity the Southern Bishop is too old to learn from what God has shown him during the past few years.

Rev. T M. D. Ward, Elder of A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. has put forward a handsome present on the first of January, he then expresses himself:

I deeply feel my obligations to him thanks for the citizens of Nevada county for the kind manner in which they treated me on the glorious First. They made my heart glad by giving me fifty dollars. A thousand blessings rest upon generous hearted Nevada."

Rev Dr Newman.—The following from the Methodist, of New York city in its last issue seems to indicate that Dr Newman may be speedily removed from the editorial chair of that paper. Dr. Newman has been editor for four years, and the action of the Book Committee, and the vote subsequent on confirmation—the membership, the Book Committee, and the vote subsequent on confirmation—the membership, the Book Committee, and the vote subsequent on confirmation—the membership,

of Congressmen. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. The Army appropriation bill, as to the mileage of the Naval officers, was disagreed to. Appropriations reported by 37 yeas to 11 nays.

Feb. 27.—The Navy Appropriation bill was passed. Among the appropriations are $51,000 for the Navy Yard and $10,000 for the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. The Tariff bill was considered.

Feb. 28.—Democratic resolution of inquiry in reference to Canadian Confederation, declaring "that the people of the municipalities are not friendly to the United States of a powerful monarchy, under the support of a foreign power, formed or regulated otherwise than as being hostile to the peace and friendship that exist between the Republic and monarchy; the President to refuse to those whether any recommendations may be received for the liberation against the consideration of all the British North American provinces, or any of them, into a confederation on the principle of the British North American act, and the union of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, be referred to the Foreign Committee. The bill providing for an abatement of twenty dollars and the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court was passed. An attempt to force up the Army Appropriation bill and the Chaplain Bill—Senate bill requiring the Army Appropriation bill was then passed over the veto, by a vote of 30 yeas to 9 nays. Conference reports on the bill, on the Navy Appropriation bill and on the Legislative Appropriation bill were adopted.

March 1.—A proposition to admit colored children in South Carolina, a report of testimony taken in regard to Southern affairs, by Senator Morton, and our the submission to the Fortieth Congress, the last of seven years service in the Senate declared Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned sine die.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.—March 4.—The Senate of the Fortieth Congress was called to order by Mr. Wade, at 12:20 P.M. Prayer was offered and a quorum present. No President.

House.—March 4.—The House was called to order by the Clerk, and the roll of members called. Nineteen States answered to their names. Mr. Boutwell, of N. Y., presented a petition signed by the Democratic members of the New York Senate, asking for an extension until the Senate were more fully represented. The petition was received, and the House organized by re-electing Mr Colfax Speaker and Mr. Leonard Swett Clerk.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Military Reconstruction Bill as passed over the President's veto, is as follows:—

Whereas, no legal State Government or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican governments can be legally established, therefore—

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first District, North Carolina and South Carolina the second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and to maintain the peace and good order in which he is hereby required.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil courts to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for such purposes and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That no person shall be elected or appointed to any office or place in the said military districts who is disloyal, or who shall not be able to take the oath prescribed in the act approved July 2, 1862, and known as the ironclad oath; and all persons who shall hereafter be appointed to any office, civil or military, shall be required to take and subscribe said oath; and all persons who shall hereafter take said oath who are disloyal, or who shall by said oath, or otherwise, give aid or comfort to any enemies of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any military commission, shall be punished as said commission may direct.

Sec. 5. That the word "article" in the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, shall be construed to include votes; and when any person shall offer to vote at any election mentioned in said act, and shall take and subscribe any oath prescribed by any law of the United States, or by any law of any State, as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and his vote shall be received and counted at such election, such person shall be deemed to have performed the act of registering or causing himself to be registered under said act, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges granted by said act to persons who have performed that act; and the production of the certificate of registry, or the poll-list, or other official list of the election, showing that such person has voted, shall be conclusive evidence of his right to vote and of the fact of his voting at such election; and any person who shall wilfully impersonate any duly registered voter, and on such impersonation shall vote, or offer to vote, in the name of such voter, shall be punished as hereinbefore provided for persons who attempt to register without authority.

Sec. 6. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said States 21 years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who shall have been registered on the first or any subsequent day of registration prescribed by such convention, by any officer or board of officers designated or appointed for that purpose by the commanding general in command of the district; and when such convention shall have framed such constitution therein provided for persons who have been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, but when such convention shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for the electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted by such convention to the people at an election to be appointed by the commanding general in command of the district, at which election the persons and none others qualified as electors for delegates to such convention shall have the right to vote, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting upon the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of a majority of the electors qualified as aforesaid, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIst Congress, and known as article [illegible], when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—The remainder made a real estate, a wholesale liquor store in Boston, and spent $2,000 worth of liquor.—D. Worcester, Feb. 23d; wife Rev. John Nichols, pastor of the Unitarian church in Hamilton, died of consumption, of course, he was struck with paralysis, and he died the same night.

New York.—In and that of the Bankrupt bill, there is left over $1,000,000 in the Treasury, chiefly in bad Southern debts. The World recommends that this be spent in opening the Military Academy to the best negroes they can make with the hope that the Republican party may find that they will be selected for participation in the next Presidential election.—Mr. Greeley's paper, the Tribune, is to be charged with a deficiency of $1,000,000, at the close of year $500,000, from John Mason, the notorious murderer of his own family, who was arrested with suspicion.

New Jersey.—Mr. Stockton, brother of the "Prince Life of Jefferson Davis," has been rejected by the U. S. Senate as Postmaster at Princeton.

Nebraska.—President Johnson, March 1, issued a proclamation announcing the admission of Nebraska as a State into the Union.

Illinois.—The Legislature has passed a bill virtually abolishing capital punishment.

Maryland.—The Conservatives have adopted resolutions favoring universal manhood suffrage.—Governor Swann's resignation and the appointment of Lieutenant Governor Cox as Governor of Maryland, which went to have taken place Feb. 25th, has been postponed.—Baltimore has contributed $1,000 to the Southern Relief Fund.—The Senate has sent a message to the Legislature, March 1, requesting that at the selection of a United States Senator they should not accept the U. S. Successful, but would retain the Governorship at Maryland.

Virginia.—Wyoming have been issued for the arrest of five magistrates of Norfolk, who violated the Civil Rights bill by refusing to receive colored testimony.

Tennessee.—The Legislature has adopted a memorial before calling on the Federal Government to call a military force to keep order in Tennessee.—Mr. Meigs has rejected a proposition to allow negroes to hold office under the new Franchise law.

Kansas.—Treaties have been made with several Cheyenne and Sioux Indians of the State for the cession of their reserves to the Indian Territory.

Mississippi.—The bill establishing common schools, for negroes and whites alike, has been referred in the Legislature.—A new law imposes a penalty on persons without visible means of support and those who cannot pay it are held as vagrants. This is to force the negroes to work.—Whatever terms white men choose to offer.

Missouri.—Governor Fletcher has already received many applications from young South Carolinians, who wish to finish their education under the Peabody fund. All applications must wait until a plan for the distribution of the fund has been agreed on.

District of Columbia.—Official returns of the election in Washington city show the election of the Democratic ticket. The negro vote was solidly Radical.—Imperial advices from Japan announce that the Emperor's Proclamation to his subjects, has been published in the streets of the capital of Yeddo.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Feb. 26, London, noon.—The privilege of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland has been suspended for three months longer. The lending bankers report a new subscription in approval of the Government's coercive measures. Earl Russell has censured ministers for pleading the Queen's name in Parliament. The government has withdrawn its resolutions on Reform, and promises to bring in a regular bill. The bill for the confederation of the British Provinces in North America was read a first time in Lords.—*Berlin, noon*.—King William of Prussia will be present at Parliament.—*Paris*.—The conference which have so far taken place for the Italian Parliament have generally resulted in the defeat of Rattazzi.

Feb. 27.—London.—The party in Parliament called the Adullamites, and who drove Russell and Gladstone from power, are now divided into two sections, and who act under the leadership of Robert Lowe and Chichester Fortescue resolved to put their forces with the Liberals.—The Court of Admiralty has decided that the steamer Peterhoff, from St. Dudley, U. S. Consul, lately condemned, is not to recover, has required security for the payment of costs in the event of the case being decided for the defendants.—*Paris*.—One of the rumors proposed by the Emperor's proclamation is the cession to the address from the Throne—is peculiarly suspicious. The Liberal party must oppose the preservation of that privilege.—The French government has officially announced that it will not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.—In the French Admiralty Court, in the case of the United States against Armand Fila, the owner of the United States against the device of the sporting pennant into the court of a certain sum of money as security for the costs of the suit, was again rejected.

Feb. 28.—Vienna.—The Turkish garrisons are to be withdrawn from the forts as the principality of Servia.

March 1.—London.—The bill for the confederation of the British Provinces has been read second in the House of Commons.—*Artemus Ward*" is to be his title in the peerage of Lord Lyttleton.—Italy, in the House of Commons to-night, stated that another Bomb and Packaging had been found in the pocketing payment into the court of a certain sum of money as security for the costs of the suit, was again rejected.

Feb. 28.—Vienna.—The Turkish garrisons are to be withdrawn from the forts as the principality of Servia.

Allegheny City, Feb. 28th, 1867. 2t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of William Frazer, the son of Betty and Henry Frazer. They had four daughters: Betsy Jane, Hannah Frances, Georgiana, and Ellen. They lived near Cedar Spring, Virginia, near Culpeper Court House. Any information of the said William Frazer, will be gladly received by his sister Ellen, in Toledo, Ohio.

Address Mrs. Ellen Gastrel, Toledo, Ohio, in care of William Gastrel.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my children. Harriet Dickerson, Mary Ann Dickerson, Joseph Henry Dickerson, Charles Garrison Dickerson, and Emily Dickerson, who were sold in Virginia, in 1852. Also my sister Louisa Gaster. Any information would be thankfully received by their father and mother, Enoch and Mary Dickerson.

Southern ministers please inquire. Direct to Mrs Mary Dickerson, care of H. T. Rhodes, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa March 9th, 1867 4t

WANTED,

On the 1st of April next, three young ladies are wanted to learn dress-making For particulars address

MRS. F. J STEBBATT,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

March 2—2m.

AVERY COLLEGE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

The Board of Trustees of Avery College take this method of informing the public on the colored people of the United States, that the doors of the college, built and endowed by the late Charles Avery, will be opened for the second week in April, 1867. *Free thoroughout the college course* to all applicants of good moral reputation.

The only expense to students will be the cost of books and board, at reasonable rates The Board will employ a faculty of teachers, consisting of one additional Professor, and two or three female teachers. Applications may be addressed to Rev John Peck, Vice-President of the Board, Pittsburg, or to Samuel A. Neal, Allegheny City, Pa

Vice Pres.
S. A. NEALE, *Sec'y*

March 2d—3t.

NOTICE

To All Public Speakers, Poets, and Singers.

The Equal Rights League of the State of Indiana invites all public speakers, poets, and singers to correspond with their Secretary in regard to appointments

J. T. MASSEY,
Cor Sec. of E R League of the State of Indiana
March 2—3m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of two girls, named Mary and Matilda Bowdoll. Mary was sold, from Mrs. Fenton's estate, to John G. Parkey, and taken to some part of the South; and Matilda was sold to Maj. Russell, of Wilkinson Co., Texas. Their mother, Mrs Lucy Bowell, will be thankful for any information concerning them. Address

JAMES J. MAYO,
P. O. Box 1011 Richmond, Virginia.
june 30—3mo

LOSS OF MONEY THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

We have received a number of letters from persons who say, "I enclosed you $2.50 for this year," and on opening our letters we find no money. We, therefore, recommend all to go to the post office and pay the money to the post master. He will give you an order to send to us, on the principle of which, the post master here will pay us the money

Respectfully,
GEORGE WALKER,
Internal Agent.

Feb 2—6t

NOTICE.

The A M E Church of Germantown, Pa., will be consecrated on Sunday March 17th, 1867.

The Rev J Hollen will preach at 10½ o'clock A M Rev Bishop A W Wayman at 3 o'clock P M and Rev G E Boyer at 7½ o'clock P M

We extend an invitation to our brother ministers, local and itinerant, and the friends generally

H J Brooks,
Minister in Charge

March 9-2t.

NOTICE.

All the members of Post 27, Grand Army of the Republic, are requested to meet at 915 Barclay street, on Tuesday evening next, March 25th, at 8 o'clock Punctual attendance is required. All officers must be present.

ISAIAH MATHEWS,
Post Aigulant

NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife, Elizabeth Young, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forbid any person or persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

MOSES YOUNG.

Woodbury, N J. Feb 20th, 1867

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my three children Two boys and one girl. Their names are Washington, Jane and Lucy Greene. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their mother, Betsy Greene. They formerly belonged to Dr. Patrick, Wilkinson county, Miss.

Address Catherine Greene, Allegheny City, Pa. in care of Rev. J W Derrick, Box 19.

Allegheny City, Feb. 28th, 1867 2t.

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GEORGE WALKER,
Internal Agent.

Feb 2—6t

Marriages.

In Crawfordsville Ind., October 24th, 1866, by Rev W J Davis Mr. Isaac M Wheeler to Miss Mary Burk Both of Town

In Logansport, Ind. December 6th, 1866, by the same, Mr. John T Roberts, of Noblesville, Ind. to Miss Harriet Turner of Logansport Ind

In Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 21st, 1867, by the same, Mr. Charles Howard Newman of New York, to Miss Ella Saddler, of Morristown, N J

ADVERTISMENTS.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER; OR
Concentrated Lye,
THE BRAND
FAMILY SOAP MAKER
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

One super-box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of soft water and three and a half pounds of clean fat or grease, but stirring constantly until it becomes transparent and of the consistency of honey, will make 25 pounds of soap, half a few minutes as soon as cold. It will be a beautiful, nearly white soap, that floats, and is not quite more lasting water, and you will have 175 POUNDS of good Soft Soap for family use.

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.
Try it once, and you will never be without it again
Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is the best thing Gentle Soap, and will not injure the finest textiles. Ask for

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Mar 1—1t.

SKEDDA LODGE.
JUVENILE I O AND D OF SAMARIA,

meets 3d Thursday of each month, at C. Cook, P. M., at Rose—Hall South Seventh street.

A. Cropper, P. G.
S. YOUNG, P. G

Feb. 23—1 yr.

THE ADAMS HOUSE,
137 and 139 North Street.
BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. JAMES H. ADAMS respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues to keep her House upon the most accommodating and comfort

HOT AND COLD BATHS,

For those who desire them.

MRS. MARTHA A. ADAMS. Proprietress
137 and 139 North Street.

March 6—1m.

BOXES! BOXES!! BOXES!!!
Wholesale and Retail.

Hand, Shelf and Fancy Boxes made to order Orders through the Post, or otherwise, promptly executed.

L. B. CHILDS, Agent
Issac Rhoads' Sons.

M. A. Williams,
1019 Rodman St., Philadelphia.

March 4—1m

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

PODRETTE AND DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE, the best manure for all crops. Farmers are known for their active, large, loose, brown, and garden soil.

Send for a pamphlet, containing full particulars.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 84 Cortlandt Street, New York.

"It did me good service, and pay me moreover to refer to it."—*Rev. Jas. Pillans, Bishop's Court, Jamaica.*

"Where the Poudrette was used, it gives me half a bale of cotton more to the acre."—*Henry T. Wade & Brother, Macon, Ga.*

March 6—6t.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
PAPER HANGERS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

No. 902 Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA

A variety to both branches always on hand. 6m.

ALSO
LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS. &c.
Oct. 27, '66—6m.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Peberrie for the
"Hammonton Culturist,"
A Monthly Journal of nineteen pages, devoted to small fruit culture. Address

E. MATLACK,
No. 604 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Specimen Copies sent to Planters. 6m

March 2, '67—3t.

DENTISTS AND HEB DOCTORS.

DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.

Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have opened their office at

832 Carpenter Street,

Where Dentistry, in all its branches, will be attended to in T. M. Kennard & Bro.'s usual style, with a guarantee of twenty five years in the United States and Canada, to any gum artificial or natural teeth may be inserted.

Dr. Kennard has also formed his attention to the study of Botany and the medicinal qualities of herbs and can be consulted at all times, as his office, where a large variety of Roots and Herbs can be found.

Can be seen from Tuesday morning till Saturday morning. Office Hours, 10 o'clock.

Feb. 2, 1866. 1y

P. O. SMALLS. S. MALLEAVE

FREEDMAN'S
CHEAP STORE,
F, between 4th and 5th Streets

Washington, D. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
Dry Goods. Trimmings.

HOOP SKIRTS and NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of the latest styles. Highest Market Price paid for raw Island Cotton.

Smalls & Gleaves, Agts.
Beaufort, S. C.

March 2—6m.

IMPORTANT
TO
MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the sound practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering supplies of

Dr McLane's Celebrated
VERMIFUGE,

That has been to simply write us their Vermifuge. The consequence is, that thousands of the Genuine Dr McLane's Vermifuge, they now frequently get one or other of a worthless imitation, which is generally offered them by the dealer. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planting community and merchants generally, the necessity of ordering DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and of seeing that the name of DR. MCLANE is blown in the glass of the bottle, and his signature to the wrapper. Prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is the only preparation for destroying worms that has received the sanction of the Medical Profession.

Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills has induced many persons to attempt the sale of worthless imitations. To prevent the purchase of such, we have inclosed each box, has inclosed the signature of Dr. McLane. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated
LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only pellet in general for Liver Complaint that has ever been discovered, and amongst the patient and sufferers, to be known as such. Let the name of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Worthless Pills nor Vermifuge if you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr McLane's.

Prepared and sold only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Liver Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr McLane's
Celebrated LIVER PILLS,

PUR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In offering to the public the McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS, as a remedy for Liver and Kidney Complaints, we would say that we have been induced to do so after many years experience in the use of them in our own practice.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills have not been sold forth as recommended this remedy, but have been left entirely to their own merits, and as a natural cure ensued, but simply for Liver Complaints, and have never been known to fail in effecting a cure when the directions have been complied with.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. It is the largest organ in the system, and on the healthy performance of its functions depends the most perfect health of the body, but derangements of this important organ are the most frequent, and yet the most difficult to be ascertained. It has no place to remain with either distress or pain, and therefore, when diseased, it is generally neglected, and, for want of proper attention, it soon becomes deranged, and the whole system suffers in consequence. It has been our concern with that class Pills should be fairly and thoroughly tested, and what is the result of our experience? That they have been so tested, and that the result has been, that in every case where they have been used they have given entire satisfaction, and have never failed to effect a cure when the directions have been complied with.

Prepared only by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Liver Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of McLane's PILLS on the receipt of orders so having 12 5 cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 12 5 cent postage stamps.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

On and After Monday, December 30, 1866, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTEENTH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore.

The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth Green and Arch Sts. Cars will run to the New Depot. Also, the Tenth and Twenty-second Sts., Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railway, connect with the Market St. Railway, and run to and from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot at West Philadelphia.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 901 and 903 Street Passenger Railway have been fitted up at the entrance, commencing one hour previous to the times of departure of each train, and allow ample time for the purchase of tickets.

Time cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.

On SUNDAYS—The cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 9:45 A. M., and Thirteenth and Market Sts. at 10 A. M., with Through Cars for Pittsburg, Erie, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all points West.

Mann's Baggage Express will hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Fourth Street, Below Chestnut, Philadelphia, where he will receive baggage for the trains, and have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

	LEAVE.	
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	at	7:30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8:00 "
PACIFIC EXPRESS	"	11:00 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	12:00 M.
PARKESBURG	"	1:00 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	3:30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4:00 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	4:30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	4:50 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	8:00 "

	ARRIVE	
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	at	8:45 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	1:05 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	1:40 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	2:00 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	3:45 "
PACIFIC EXPRESS	"	4:00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	5:45 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	7:00 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9:10 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	11:30 "

Mail leaves daily; except Sunday. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily; except Saturday. All other Trains leave daily, except Sunday.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and time tables at the depots.

JOHN P. VARLEY, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 21 South Fourth Street.

An Reliable Train runs daily to Lancaster, Pa. For full information as to fares and connections, apply to

FRANCIS FUREY,
No. 116 Dock Street.

Jan '66

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 Market Street,
(Above Sixth)

AT JONES' Concert One Price Clothing House, the low est selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, from which no variation is made in order to sell goods. The result is gotten up in a superior manner, expressly for our trade, and being sold for cash, and marked down to the shortest possible profit, we defy competition.

JONES',
604 Market Street,
One Price Store.

OLIVE BRANCH
BOARDING HOUSE
No. 814 *Lombard Street, Philada.*

Mrs H. M. Cropper respectfully announces Transient and also has opened a first-class

BOARDING HOUSE

for their special accommodation, in a central (be business or otherwise) part of the city, as above named, where she will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M. BENNETT.
HEBB DOCTRESS,
NO. 406 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE.

Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Effects Produced by Mercury, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Bones, Ulcers, Scrofula or King's Evil, Fever Sores, Goitre, Ages, Carbuncles, Colds, Consumption, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, Influenza, Warts, Swelling, Whooping Cough, Piles, Canker, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice Neuralgia, and Tumors.

Mrs. B. would refer to her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantees a cure, without the use of mercury. Her Indian symptoms are used by her. Her cure stay bleeding, and also cuts fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

JOSEPH C. BUSFIELD AND SARAH H. BUSFIELD

WIG MAKERS,
AND
LADIES' HEAD DRESSERS,
No. 403 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS
WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,
STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED
Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.
BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.

BUSFIELD'S CELEBRATED NEGRILIA HAIR TONIC.

JONES',
601 *Market Street,*
One Price Store.

A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Moustache, Eyebrows, Whiskers, Coloring, Softening, Curling, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Baldness.

Bustill's Compound Eradicator,

One of the most valuable discoveries of the present age, for the removal of superfluous hair, producing permanent baldness, causing no pain or irritation, removing freckles, moles, and curing themselves pimples. Test it.

HAIR DOCUMENT.

Letters for information relating to the purchases of Hair will receive prompt attention Dr. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale. may 24-1y

Cupping, Leeching & BLEEDING.

ATTENDED TO BY

NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,
914½ CHRISTIAN STREET,

Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."

Jan 5-ly

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST"

REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 616 & 617 *NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,*

Where you will find skilful hands who use superior instruments, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.

Pictures are made all sizes from a Carte De Visite to a life size in oil, water colors, or India ink, and of the same time be within the reach of every purse. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes. 1y

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.
(ECLECTIC.)

No 618 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

OFFICE HOURS,
From 9 to 1 A. M. } PHILADELPHIA.
From 2 to 5 P. M. }
From 6 to 8 P. M.

Also, particular attention directed to all diseases of Women and Children. Medicines sent to all parts of the country, when the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted.

Jan 26—1y

Hudson's City Hotel

"I can going to Hudson's City Hotel It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore,

You can entertaining your guests in Public or Private Parlors.

You can get your Meals at All Hours in this Elegant Dining Room.

Its Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in this House.

Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the House.

Jan 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts., (Near the Baltimore Depot.)

BALTIMORE.

DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application
FOR
COLORED PEOPLE.

MRS. MARIA BUTLER,

Has fill fees at six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at

NO 1710 MADISON ST
Philadelphia

SINGER'S FAMILY
Sewing Machine.

No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is discarded with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of mechanism. To any one in all families with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantages of Singer's improvement will be plain at the first glance

Jan 1 1867—1y

Dry Goods!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

A. J. JONE'S
Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.
No. 718 Leonard Street, Philadelphia.
TERMS CASH!
July 28—6mo.

COAL! COAL!

Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small quantities.

T. J. HOWERS,
Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,
April 13—tf No. 684 *Lombard Street.*

SHROUDING
AND
Laying out of the Dead.

MRS SARAH IRONS
(an old citizen of much experience)

Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is assured to all who will favor her. Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at

BALTIMORE.

DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application
FOR
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MRS MARIA BUTLER,

Has fill fees at six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at

NO 1710 MADISON ST
Philadelphia

26 1y.

POETRY.

A BEAUTIFUL EPITAPH.

BY REV. W. HARNED

The sun did rise, the sun was May's month
Bird, wild's trembled, so beautiful a soul
but when she died, so recognized her birth.
And that mirror in earnest control

"Not here! not here" in every mourner's heart
The waking wind around whispering comforter hear
And a hum-ing sound door opened, with a start
By heard it entered from nothing—but fear

Should at them, and pilgrim, who many blither pass,
Nun in them flowers a delicater hue,
Should spring-time to their unfathered grass,
Or the has later longer on the dew.

"Know that her spirit in her body lent
Such sweetness, gentle, so only goodness can.
That even her dust, and this low mean-mound,
Have yet a spell to stay your heedy man.

"Lonely thought in, but loathing for to day
When what is mortal of himself shall sleep,
When fitting passion shall have passed away,
And love no longer be a thing in weep."

HOME CIRCLE.

A GOVERNOR TAKEN FROM A CRATE.

A benevolent old man of Brooklyn was making the tour of the city, in pursuit of treasure and little wanderers, one Sunday morning a year ago, when he found a little boy asleep in a crate in one of the harves.

He shook the crate, and a pair of bright black eyes opened and flashed upon him, with a look of surprise and timid bashfulness.

"Why do you sleep here?" inquired the old man. Because I have no home," said the child.

"Where is your father?"

"I don't know, sir. I hain't seen him for a long time, never since he told mother he wouldn't come home again."

"Where is your mother?"

"She is dead."

"So you have no home—no father, no mother—not live from hand to hand in the street, and sleep in a crate."

"Yes, sir. I sell soap and matches, and sleep here."

Would you like to have a home, and go to school and grow up to be a good and brave and noble man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come along with me, I will take you to my own home, and feed you and clothe you, and send you to school if you prove to be a good boy, and you shall send that father boy."

As the old man said this, he dashed a tear from his eyes, with his stout sleeve, for the boy was the very image of his own sweet child, who had died years before. Perhaps this had tenderly out of the crate, he led him to his own pleasant home, where he was washed and combed and then dressed in a suit of clothes formerly worn by the son of the philanthropist.

To education the story, which has in it material enough for a volume—the good old man gave all the advantages afforded by the common schools of the "city of churches," and then gave him a clerkship in his store, for he is well-to-do merchant.

After several years of faithful service, the young man expressed a wish to engage in business on his own account, or in some other way to extend his usefulness.

"I will start you in business," said the old man, "on certain conditions."

"Please state them," remarked the young man, with a smile; for he supposed his benefactor was about to perpetrate a joke at his expense.

"I will start you in business, if you will make three promises," continued the old man.

"Pray what promises do you wish me to make?"

"One is that you will never swear."

"Agreed."

"Another is, that you will never drink rum."

"Agreed,"

"The other is, that you will have nothing to do with politics."

"Agreed."

True to his promise as the steel to the star, the old man furnished his clerk with capital and started him in business in one of the western States. The young merchant was very attentive to his business, and his habits of industry and sobriety were rewarded with good fortune which generally accompanies those courage, enterprise, and intelligence. A few years ago, he paid a visit to his venerable friend in Brooklyn, found him the same kind-hearted and genial gentleman that he was when he first led him from the strats on the wharf to the pleasant cottage on the grounge.

"I am delighted to see you," remarked the old man. "May I ask you if you have kept the three pro-mises, which I formerly suggested to me the idea of starting business on your account? are you a temperance man?

"I have not tasted a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquors since I promised you I would not, and you know I had no sacrifice to make in keeping that promise, for I never was accustomed to the use of such liquors; and I do not think them to my guests, nor to persons in my employment."

"Good boy—give me your hand and let me shake it again. How about that promise not to use profane speech?"

"Well, sir, when I was a little wanderer, and sold soap and matches, I contracted my habits of profaneness do that I am afraid I had dropped them in your Sunday school, and I have ever remained them, because I indulge the silly and vulgar habit of swearing. I think I could break it—I certainly A man wishes to say something in the phatic—and owing to a lack of ideas and a proper sense of language, he fills up the chinks of conversation with oaths. He curses his eyes—his limbs—his soul—his body—his back—and thinks he is fluent when he is only profane. No, sir, I do not claim to be a paragon of perfection, but I should be ashamed of my speech, if I spoke it with profanity."

"Good—good! I expected such a report from you about politics?"

"The young man of business had until the moment mentioned perfect self-possession, but when the last question was put to him he was confused.

"Well, sir, I suppose some folks think I am a politician," remarked the young merchant.

"Sorry—very sorry," observed the old man

"I modest I only what happened, sir."

"You promised me you would have nothing to do with politics!"

"I know I did,"

"Well, it is strange that you could not keep that promise as well as you kept the other two?"

"Well sir have patience with me, and I will tell you how it happened.

"Well, go on."

"As you are aware, I was fortunate in trade—honored my paper when it became due—paid, with interest, the money you had the kindness to advance. I was a thriving business man in the town, had opinions in relation to men and measures and did not hesitate, on all proper occasions to express and defend them; and naturally them with my vote on election day."

There can be no objection to that," remarked the old man, "politics as a trade, or when I dislike."

As I said before, I got along well, and as good luck would have it persuaded some of my friends to think and vote as I did, without consulting me one day as a "nice convenient, they nominated me for Governor and I was elected. Indeed, I am sure as my way to Washington to transact important business for this State."

The latter deserves to say to the friends of THE LITTLE CORPORAL that this story is a true one.—*Little Corporal*

NIGHT-FALL.

Slowly, slowly up the wall
Steals the noiseless, sneaks the shade
Deeper, deeper begin to fall
Evening shadows are displayed

Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
In the corner, 'neath the chair,
Let all that the evening air
Wheel the window's fading square.

Shafts of sunshine from the West
Paint the dusty windows red
Darker shadows, deeper rest
Underneath, and overhead

Darker, darker, and more wan
In my room the shadows fall
Upward sneak the hills of man
As the sunshine from the wall

From the wall into the sky,
From the roof along the spire;
Ah, the souls of children die
But are nevermore filled higher

Golden Legend.

POWER OF CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE.

A consistent Christian life carries with it power. It attracts attention and wins regard. By its quiet beauty it reproves the careless, subdues enmity, and opens the hearts of others to love it. Many a doubter has been convinced, and many a caviller silenced by the noble life of a Christian whose intelligence and character commanded universal respect. A striking instance of this kind is recorded in the memoir of Gov. Briggs.

A young gentleman of Williams College, in Lansdown, with ample means, offering prayer, a Christian faith, staggers me. I cannot answer that. He is about to be married. There must be something in it." For many years that young man, it seems, has followed with his wife and children at their father's house, in an intelligent and Christian faith."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THE STUBBORN BOY.

A rough-looking man brought his son into school, saying, "I have brought my boy here and would like to see if you can do anything with him. I confess he is more than I can manage. Of all the stubborn boys I know of, he is the worst."

The teacher and he thought they would get along very well and gave the boy a seat with a good, quiet scholar. He watched the boy for some time, but discovered nothing unusu in his conduct, though he seemed to study very much, and did not join in the sports at play hour.

One day as the teacher was passing along by the desks, he laid his hand kindly on his shoulder, but the boy shuddered and shrunk from him. "What is the matter?" they asked the teacher. "I thought you were going to strike me—for I have been struck by you?" "Because I am such a bad boy." "Who says you are a bad boy?" "Father says I am a bad boy, and mother says I am a bad boy to be good, and you will be sure to succeed."

The poor boy's eyes filled with tears. He was out used to such kind words, and when his teacher left him, he thought, "Can I be a good boy when every one says I am bad?" But he did not say I was bad: As said I could be a good boy. I will be a good boy."

From that time a marked change was observed in the boy. He took a great deal of interest in his studies, and made rapid progress. His school-mates soon learned to love him. He grew up to be a great and good man, and became governor of one of our largest states.—*Child's Paper*

THE GOOD FATHER.

The father of a family was detained in the metropolis of the kingdom on important business; the children remained, in the meantime, at a small country-seat very distant from him. Once the father sent the children a large chest full of beautiful things, and a letter, in which was written, "Dear children, be pious and good, then shall you soon come to me;" upon the lid in the dwelling which I am preparing for you there are also many beautiful presents preserved."

The children were much delighted, and said, "How good our father is, and how happy he makes us! We love him with all our hearts, although we have never seen him, for nor can we recollect him. We will certainly strive to please him, and to do everything which is written in the letter. How much glad we shall be to see our good father again!"

Their mother said to them, "Dear children, my advice is, that you acts towards you, no, in like manner, does our heavenly father act towards sons. We certainly cannot see Him, yet he sends us beautiful presents, by sun, moon and stars; the flowers, fruit and corn; by which we may perceive His love for us. The Holy Scriptures are a letter from Him, in which He reveals to us His will. He assures us heaven, where more beautiful gifts and much greater joy await us than the world can give.

"And is He preparing a dwelling for us in heaven?"

Yes, my children, through His Son the Lord Jesus Christ, who gave our sins upon the cross, and died for us. Him and obeyed His commands, we should be unworthy to be blessed one to whom He says, 'I go to prepare a place for you.'"

REVERENCE IN THE PULPIT.

Children are impatient judges and their judgment, as to the following one, should be heeded. A girl in a neighboring city had often heard of the fame of a popular preacher, and desired her mother to take her to his church. The mother gratified her request, and when the little child was returning home she looked up and said:

"Mother, I shut like the preaching of Mr ——."

And why do you not?"

Because, mother, *he speaks of God just as if He was his cousin.*

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

How wonderful is the tenacity of these fairy like lines, yet strong enough to stable flocks of sparrows, and to overwhelm, and catch his prey which ventures within the domain of his fine web. To the web of the gossamer spider, the filament of the fibre there are twenty inches through which is drawn the small globules of gummy matter at emplois in spinning, each of the diameter of about one-hundredth of an inch. It takes 140 of these globules to form a single spider line; it has in only four or five combinations to go through, which gives the number of 560 lines. We have thus got the average total number of lines between two radii of the circle; multiplying that number by 26, the number of radii which the uniting insect spins, gives the total amount of 37,560 lines which compose the net in complete.

The dimensions of the net, of course, vary with the species. Some will be composed of as many as 120,000 lines; yet even to form this net, the spider will only take 25 minutes. Wonderful, indeed, is the process by which the spider draws the thread from its body—more wonderful than any type of mechanism. Each of these spinnerets is covered with rows of bristle-like tubes, so very fine that a space about the size of a pin's head will cover a thousand of them. From each of these points or tubes issues a small but slender thread, which, mixed with the other threads, so that from each spinneret a number of fibres are thrown, forming one compound whole; these are attached about three inches from the ends from the spot of the spinnerets; they also unite and form oval loops, 624 of which are used by the spider in forming his net. With the threads thus formed the web has given him, the claws of his feet, the spider seizes the loops the glutinous thread as this seemingly of personal attachment. It is not so, for his body and interweaves them with such other and his feet as the character of the web may require. If you find it pleasant here, make my house is home."

The young man was often there, and not objectionably at the time of the lifting up of the heavenly gate, when he listened to the reading of the Scriptures, and to the simple, earnest prayer, offered in the name of the family. Some time after, he said to a young friend, "I have found Mr Briggs a very smart and in public, where homes substitute and the love of religion, which influence him; but to see him in the quiet of his own home, shut out from the world, with his wife and children in the room, offering prayer to Christian faith, staggers me. I cannot answer that. He is about to be married. There must be something in it." For many years that young man, it seems, has followed with his wife and children at their father's house, in an intelligent and Christian faith."

WHITE ROSE, TALK TO ME.

We find the following graceful verses in a volume entitled "Leaves from Fairyland—a child's book, illustrated by Tenniel, and published in London by Macmillan:

"Where Rose, talk to me!
I don't know what to do
Why do you wave so wood to me,
Why say so much to you?

"I'm longing you a little rain,
And that you may grow,
If, when you feel it on your face,
You'll not be cross at those

"Here I come so softly,
You cannot hear me a-talking,
If I take you by surprise,
I may sneak you talking.

"Tell all your thoughts to me,
Whisper in my ear,
Talk again as I'm asleep,
Or shall never hear

"I can hop a-round
Since I was five years old;
Tell if you were frightened
When first you felt so cold.

"And in the splendid summer,
While you flush and grow,
Are you sorry to be parted
Thinking of the snow?"

THE MOSS AGATE.

The discovery of the moss agate is one among the most wonderful that has been made in the present century. The history of mineral and vegetable phenomenon is found, only I believe, in one of the valleys in Montana Territory. This remarkable agate is found lodged in a quartz rock, and is seen growing in the interior of the stone—each in a cavity but in the compact mass itself. I am one among those who have had a gift bestowed in Montana, it was about 1 or 2 inches through and about the same—each in had a fine looking vigorously growing green moss which judged from its growth to then Green, "Bryon," in the inside, not on the outer surface; but exactly as it grows on the earth, that anything else exists. I do not know found any where. How does the moss grow in that stone—does it live and grow by nourishment—how can it grow in such a cold, hard substance, and to grow you can see plainly. Verily there are more things in heaven and earth than our philosophy ever dreamed of. There is no mistake about the fact of the moss agate. I can refer you to several persons who are now in possession of the moss agate.

B. WRAY.

P. S. Would not the word "Solidify" from two Greek words meaning "stone" mean. So no appropriate name for the gem?

THE POWER OF A GROWING TREE.—Walter Hull had at one time in his own earth-mill, and when that establishment necessity no longer existed, the mill-stone was laid aside and entirely forgotten. The diameter of this stone was upwards of three feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches throughout; the centre hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident, some young sapling had dropped into the eye of the fibre tree through the hole on to the earth, and in the course of time this sapling was seen rising up heart, although no longer encircled by the stone, gradually grew through the aperture and increased, by power to raise the position you mass of stone was speculated upon by many. But they little knew the power of the tempt! Would it burst the mill-stone, or would it split it? Both were expected, and trees lifted the mill-stone, and in 1838 were to be seen growing through its trunk, and Mr. Waterton used to sit upon it under the branching shade.—*English Paper.*

FABLE.

THE YOUNG BEAVER.

A colony of beavers selected a beautiful spot on a clear stream, called Silver Creek by the settlers, and began to build their dwelling for any orders, and without hesitation, whose place was the best. Where each was Mud Dauber, as in a rude manner, does not interfere with each other's the foundation for a dam. With that skill for which they are remarkable, they built it so that it would protect them from water and from their foes. When it was completed, they were delighted with it, and paddled proud joyously in the pool about it, expressing their pleasure to each other in their hearty style.

In this colony there was one young beaver by the name of Flat Tail. His father, whose name was Mud Dauber, was a celebrated beaver, who, having very superior teeth, could grow through trees with great rapidity. Old Mud-Dauber had distinguished himself, chiefly, however, by saving the dam on three separate occasions in time of flood. He had done this by his courage and prudence, always beginning to work as soon as he saw danger coming, and by keeping up till the damage become too great to repair.

But his son, this young fellow, Flat Tail, was a very fellow. As long as old Mud-Dauber lived, he did pretty well, and was known as his father. But Flat Tail set up for some body great. Whenever any one reproved his pretentious, he always replied:

"Why, Mud Dauber's dam is nothing to that beat blood in the colony."

He very rarely went to gnaw or build, was meant for something better, he said.

One day, in autumn, when the beavers were going out in search of their winter food, Flat Tail said he had good for nothing else they set him to mind the dam. After they had started, Flat Tail's mate, old Mr Web of staff in one of his paws. And though he disliked work, he now began to gnaw the sticks to the middle, where the water looked the most threatening. He'd got at the work, the dam was strongest, and in fact the least in danger. He was in a safe place where the water was already flowing in the other direction, and his neighbor, who sat on a neighboring tree warned him that the dam was in danger of coming through, but always cancelled to answer, and he answered:

"O, that's only a small leak, and near the shore. I'll soon have it stopped with a beaver-dam, say nay? You need'nt advise me! I am the great Mud Dauber and shall fight the stream bravely, right here in the middle."

But Flat-Tail soon found out that the water was a good deal falling. Looking around for the cause, he saw that the whole bank had broken away a large portion of the dam, and that the current was pouring through wildly. Poor Flat Tail now worked, and like a hero, threw himself directly into the water only to be carried away by it, and forced to swim to shore. Of course his efforts were of no avail, and down to the rest of the Silver Creek beaver family came along at the time of the dam, and the one that before had been a credit to him was turned into a disgrace to him, from that day the beavers called him by the name of Dauber's dam, the best blood in the colony."

Don't neglect your business in a small; don't boast of what your father did; and don't be too conceited to receive good advice —*Little Corporal*

Advertisements.

GENTLEMEN!

Now is the Time to get your

Fall and Winter Clothing

DYED, RENOVATED, & REPAIRED,

At the

NEW STORE,

No. 14, South Sixth Street, below Market, Philadelphia.

James W. Brown,

Late of No. 102 South Fifth Street.

N. B.—Clothing made to order, and fit guaranteed.

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RESTORERS OF THE

EYESIGHT.

They will restore Impaired Sight, and preserve it to the latest period of life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

The most eminent physicians, scientific, diseases and the most powerful microscopes, have pronounced the principle of the Cornea Restorers for Presbyopia, or Far or Long Sight—Amaurosis or Dimness of Vision—Cataract—Weak Eyes—Sore or Inflamed Eyes—Granulated Eyes—Asthenopia, or Weak Sight—Ophthalmia, or Sore Eyes—Specks on the Eye—Dilated or contracted Pupils—Partial Paralysis of the retina; Paralysis of the optic nerve; Paralysis of the nerves of the eyes; Spectrum, or Ocular Spectres—Inflammation of the eyes and eyelids—Scrofula of the eyes—Fistula Lachrymalis—Tumors, &c., &c.; Diseases of the eyes, Hemiopia, or partial blindness—Disfiguring of the eyeball.

Dr. J. Stephens & Co. have invented a new principle, and with one of the best eye of light by the reflection of concave, and with one of the best eye of light by the reflection of concave, and with one of the best eye of light by the reflection of concave

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 11. New Series. Whole No. 323.

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TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, strictly in advance. If not paid within one month from time of subscription, three dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. Clergymen two dollars if paid in advance, or two dollars twenty-five cents if not paid in advance. Any minister, or reliable person in his absence, who will procure ten subscribers, will receive the eleventh one free for his trouble.

Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line for Obituaries, Notices, Acknowledgements, &c., and fifty cents per a private notice. We will charge fifteen and a half cents per line of Nonpareil for the first insertion, and fifty cents per line for each succeeding four lines, thirty cents. Payment will be charged in proportion to usual rates.

All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer.

CLERGYMEN'S BOARDING IN DAUPHIN RECORDER.

Baltimore Conference,	REV. B. T. TANNER.	
Philadelphia	"	" A. J. CASSELL.
New York	"	" L. PETERSON.
New England	"	" W. F. DUNCAN.
Ohio	"	" SAMUEL DAVIS.
Indiana	"	" JAMES HEMSTONE
Missouri	"	" JAMES CLARK.
California	"	" T. M. D. WARD.

POETRY.

THE PRAYER OF THE WORLD.

THE KINGDOM COME.

O Thou! whom home above is adoration,
Far over last of grace,
Among Thy earth-born children's consecration,
Receive their coming love!

Lord! thus the oblation that have learned to fear Thee,
And lead them in Thy path;
Bring Thou the penitent to holier mood than Thine,
Safe from Thy dreadful wrath!

O! spare a world will guilt and misery freighted,
And make it holy Thine,
Are there not ten times ten who're prayed and wasted
For Him who comes to reign?

The feeble incense of the Spirit broke us,
Thou wilt not, Lord, disdain;
Come in Thy power, with mercy's sigh and sobers,
In majesty arise!

For the good no cure of the world before Thee
Our Intercessor have;
As we, as humble, suppliant hand, adore Thee,
And plead the grace that saves!

O! send Thy spirit in its surest stirring,
Deep in each sin stained heart;
Till the whole earth shall feel the glad reviving,
Thy life shall carry part!

Till from the Orient to the Evening's portals,
Walk as descendant sons,
One glorious church Man-redeemed Immortals
To Heaven's high Throne shall flow!

Till every soul is Father, Son, and Spirit,
Shall worship's praise,
And then the song for ever new inherit,
To chant through endless days!

SELECTED.

THE UNION OF CHRIST AND THE BELIEVER.

BY REV. H. L. HASTINGS, D. D.

Of the fact and the importance of this union, nothing need be said to those who hold communion with the Church on the basis of experience, their character and their lives give evidence that they are truly united to Christ. But to characterize this union by a few particulars, for the purpose of testing our religious character, and especially to settle the question, which thus far is a matter of doubt, whether we really stand in a union between Christ and ourselves.

I. The nature of this union is expressed, in part, by illustrations derived from nature: his spiritual body is in part, by comparison, one. In John xv 1—6, our blessed Lord represents himself under the figure of the vine and its branches. The branch grows out of the vine, derives from it its life and nourishment, and is joined, to bring forth fruit. Its existence is not separate, and itself apart, as that of the tree or the vine itself, which possesses its own root, and organization in itself; yet it draws its life and sap from the root for support. It derives all growth, or strength, or greenness, from the vine. Thus the union of the believer with Christ is one of dependence, of constant, physical, intellectual, and spiritual issue, and all good fruits, whether of thought, word, or deed, originate from this dependence.

II. The same idea is expressed by the Apostle Paul to the Ephesians, when he represents this union under the figure of a body: a house Christians belong not only to the household of God, but they are the building itself. They are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, (Eph. II, 19—22.) As a house, they are upon Christ, the sure rock. As a household, they are sustained by him as the head of it, and from him, through whom they derive their existence and confluence. Christ is one and complete, yet constituting, individually, the members of the body, and together the body of Christ, whilst Christ is the head. (1 Cor. XII—27.)

III. Now, while the union of the believer with Christ is, that of dependence, the relation of Christ to him, is that of origination and nourishment, to prevent, to bring forth fruit. Its existence is not separate, and self-sustained, as that of the tree or vine itself, which possesses its own root, and organization in itself; yet draws its life and sap from the root for support. It derives all growth, or strength, or greenness, from the vine. Thus the union of the believer with Christ is one of dependence, of constant, physical, intellectual, and spiritual issue, and all good fruits, whether of thought, word, or deed, originate from this dependence.

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VII. Now, while the union of the believer with Christ is, that of dependence, the relation of Christ to him, is that of originator and nourisher, to prevent, to bring forth and sustain the branches. The building is of God. Its temple is in the Lord. Its habitation is through the Spirit. The body is the church purchased by Christ, and regenerated or sanctified by the Spirit. In all this, the work of God is set forth as prominent, and the believer as receiving his own good pleasure. When this union is regenerated or sanctified by the Spirit, and dependence is exhibited, but the activity appears on the part of the believer. Their union on the part of the Christian with Christ, is expressed by the words *Faith* and *Affection*. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, &c." Here the intellect and the affections are called into exercise. The mind of the sinner becomes illuminated. He understands and feels that he is guilty and condemned before God. In himself, he possesses no power of deliverance, neither does he find any in men or angel. In the direction which is consequent upon such knowledge, he is shut up to the certainty of eternal ruin, if he do not flee to Christ for salvation. Thus he is driven by his conviction to Christ as his only hope, and in the depth of his anguish and terror, he rests upon him for salvation.

V. We assume that at this stage of his religious history, he knows comparatively little of himself and but little of the Redeemer. However load may be his expressions of gratitude, and however sincere his affection for Christ, it is only the beginning of eternal life in the soul. He increases in spiritual strength, under the influence of his increased spiritual knowledge, and the degree of grace furnished by the Saviour. He continues into new and unprecedentations. He soon finds that he is a spiritual stranger. He sees himself now and before unseen evils, and in this world around about him. He sees the deceitfulness of his heart, and how he learns more of himself and of others, there is accumulated in him in the character and work of Christ, a remedy for all the evil he discovers, small from great and from without.

VI. From these occasional or recurring wants, and the constant dependence of the Saviour, and the new aspects of wisdom and power and goodness, which he exhibits, from day to day, the tide of affection in the believer flows and flows towards him in an irresistible current. His language now is, "The love of Christ constraineth me." "We love him because he first loved us." "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay! in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." You perceive, then, that the longer the Believer is exposed to trials, the longer he is continued in the mixed state of good and evil, he is in a condition to know more of his need of Christ, and thus of him more.

VI. This union thus commenced and continued on earth, is developed and perfected under better auspices and holier influences in another world, and will be seen as one through a glass darkly," and there, "face to face," the union of dependence, so far as the feeling is involved, will be lost in eternity, in that of undivided and endless affection. Subordination in the general ideas of faith and affection are those of union with God, and of love to him, and of the will of God, as in affection towards mankind, and correspondent duties, as efforts to promote the glory of God and the highest good of mankind and related objects, will be sought for like present.

VII. Finally, this union is to be forever permanent. This is manifest from the subject of Christ's death, and from the design of the soul. Christ's death was not designed to produce partial, but permanent results. The salvation which he has made was the price of his agony and death, is not for a day, or a season, or a time, but, further, it is not a partial, but a complete and eternal salvation. Hence, the relation between the Believer on Christ can never cease. He needs always and forever the wisdom of Christ to direct, his power to sustain, his mercy to forgive, and his goodness to bless and preserve him. Hence, as in the union, when directed to a lovely object, as in time it increases between object and the soul, so more we know of Christ, the more will we love him, and the more will his presence be necessary to our happiness. Moreover, the soul is imperishable. It needs eternal life, and, as such, therefore, it must always lean upon the efficacy of Christ's death, as the great object of its attainment will be desired. The sum of what has been written is this: The union of one of dependence, of affection, of sentiment and action, of motives and effort. Christ gives every thing, and the Believer receives every thing. The union is permanent, and may be described in short as the eternal rain of the Believer. It follows from these positions, that this union does not consist in mere professions, nor in party zeal, nor in honors and apprehenses before the world. We are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end." Many begin well their Christian course, and are full of fiery zeal and ardor. A few years, and sometimes a few months, display their characters in a new and unenviable light. How many young men begin their Christian course with the fairest prospects of final success. They are active, zealous, and devoted, for a time cheering the hearts of parents and the church. After awhile they grow lukewarm, then, *innocent pleasures*, as they are called, are pursued with avidity. Their associates, they begin to reason with the tempter, then yield gradually, and the world, the flesh and the devil overcome them entirely. They cease to be interested in driving things. The Lord's house is neglected, prayer is neglected, and he finds them to stand it as they would, and to be ashamed of their former zeal, and of some. The house of God is uninviting, and they become cold, careless, indifferent, and instead of worshippers. It being the word and prayer have lost their interest, and they are often neglected, and finally shut themselves out. To them the language of the apostle is applicable: "Remember from whence thou hast fallen, and repent, and do the first works, having begun in the Spirit, are ye made perfect in the flesh?" Gal. III—3. Are you numbered with the partakers of Christ? Certainly not. In not the union dissolved? They are. Indeed, dependence upon Christ for all things but they do not feel their dependence, and their professions are not in accordance with the spirit. The union of dependence and affection is broken, and they are left to be prepared for a speedy and complete separation. Alas that any will be found among the professed followers of Christ, should forget his grace, and coming out of the world from a sense of its wickedness, should return to it with their ruin." It is wrong, therefore, and dangerous to look for the true test of religion to be found in early experience. It is the *living power* which is constantly exerted, or what we are, that might, with as much reason, determine his present position as his position from the past, as the present religious condition. He who would be a partaker of Christ, must persevere to the end. He must be a branch in Christ, with which he constantly has course, steadfast unto the close of life. Reader, we then united to Christ by a living operative faith, which produces constant evidence of its existence and power by the fruits of right-ness, temperance and holiness? Solemn question. Ponder it well.

ALWAYS OPEN.

"By gates shall not be shut, day or night."

The voice of melody is hushed,
Silent the breeze of gospel,
But songs are nothing to heaven,
The gates are open there.

Darkness hath forked the outer door
Round the motionless stars:
The "outer darkness" are not dark,
The gates are open there.

No sin finds entrance,
The place prepared for sinners,
Is now forever applied to heaven.
The new baptismal name

Each moment of the hour work
Unheeded with Time's hours,
And knock upward never tells
To mortal watch.

The darkest hours of bourgeoisie
With ceaseless passing hour
Awaking ever to the light
The gates are open there.

PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED.

BY REV. J. S. BALLOU.

How fairand beautiful were Eden's blooming bowers, when God's hand had finished them! How sweet and pleasant, both fruit and flower! How gently the rippling waters moved along! How soft the music of the evening zephyr! How exhilerating even the nightly air and mild as when it first came on from heaven! How enchanting the scenery on every side! How delightful and charming the whole of this Paradise! Then there had no thorns. Then there had thistles and nettles in the fruitful herb! Then no vile reptiles nestled to rock revelries and greed beds! Then no sin had made the night mournful and sad. Then no trees cast noisome effluvia, but how pure, how wholesome, delicious, and perfect. Then no streams sadly murmured the incessant tale of departed blood and tears and glory. Then no breath of evening sighed with the sorrows of the desolated. Then no heart throbbed with grief and pain. Then no sorrow, then, then was the love. Then there was no curse. Then Eden was a fit emblem of heaven. Then Eden was all that it changed! Paradise is lost! Sin has written despair upon its skies, has poisoned its blooming flowers, has sound its sweet waters, impressed a thorn on the ground, and has made mad the fruitful and thistles all over the earth, darkened and blighted its beauty, and changed its pleasant "fire-hands, arrows and death' in every part, and converted it into "the valley of misery, lamentation, and woe"—a vale of tears, and the shadow of death! Such have sin and death done.

"A sepulchre in which the living lie,
Where all good qualities and graces die."

A shadowy desert, where the Christian tasts no pleasure, and finds no rest, save in the melancholy notes of the nightingale. A home where the mother is not, and the very name of home is

stormy night—alone far from home I have at most aroused myself of mediocre and folly to sorrow the grave of my family and all the hopes of life for what might prove after all but a dream. I have seen my companions, one after another falling by my side, and learned that I too might not live to see the end. And yet one hope has held me on; and *I have grasped* that I might not lose of death till this work was accomplished. *That purpose is attained*, and now, beyond all acknowledgments to men, in the feeling of gratitude to Almighty God.

Never of Christ may leave a home from the example of the heroic faith. Cyrus Field felt that the principle of the Atlantic Cable was right, but he should have acknowledged that it would be a blessing to the world if and so he toiled on. So he endured the contempt, bore of his name in the mouth of ridicule, and solicited subscriptions from one nothing, even to another. So he submitted the to operation of Statesmen and of governments. So he labored in private fortune. So he visited Newfoundland twenty times and crossed the ocean forty times! We may say that in the land to labor and another and wife and children and brethren and kindred you and his own life also," for the sake of that great enterprise to which he had consecrated his being, with trust in God and for the sake of his many.

Each follower of Christ has before his vocation an object yet more grand—the kingdom of God; a principle true as the Word of Jehovah—Redemption through Christ; a work pugnative enough to require the utmost effort and call forth the highest faith—the salvation of the whole world! Yes the Christian Church is waiting to consecrate the earth with the smile of Christ—here, to bring all nations into the unity of Christian brotherhood, to destroy the idolatries and false languages removed by all mankind, to distribute the messages of salvation to every kindred and people and tribe, to carry love and healing to every house, and to every man, woman and child, to every conscience and to every soul. Sublime purpose! In the Gospel parts a new era and new mode! Yet, the old one must be fished up from the depths and be re-united. The Lord is on our side. He has done "That is the patience and faith of the saints"

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Mar. 16, 1867.

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J. MADISON BELL.

This gentleman gave a reading of original poems at Liberty Hall on Thursday night of last week, to a highly appreciative audience. He was frequently applauded, and created a lasting impression on the minds of his hearers. The citizens propose in a few weeks, to invite Mr. Bell to give another reading. His fame as a poet will soon be as fixed as that of Frederick Douglass as an orator.

VISITING CONFERENCES.

We left Philadelphia on Friday night of last week, for the city of Baltimore, in order to visit the Conferences. We found in session the Washington Conference, (colored,) of the M. E. Church. Bishop Simpson presiding; the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, Bishop Kingley presiding, and the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South, Pierce presiding. A pleasanty glance at them convinced us that no additional information in regard to our senior Conferences. We have not been able to give our paper the usual amount of attention this week.

CORRESPONDENTS WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

A press of matter cause some communications to lie over, but every effort will be made to communicate our friends when it writes. Communications are always wanted and always welcome.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Two highly important communications from Columbus have been received. They will appear shortly.

THE GENERAL BOOK STEWARD.

Rev Elisha Weaver, General Book Steward, is in North Carolina. He is answering finely. He will remain until the adjournment of the South Carolina Conference.

UNION A. M. E. CHURCH.

This brother who disappointed the congregation at Union A. M. E. church on Sunday night, was suddenly railed to visit a sister family, on the Friday previous.

HON W. O'KELLEY.

A letter from our noble and distinguished representative from North Carolina, Hon. W. O'Kelley has just been received. He says that the fact that the colored people will be under universal suffrage, decided to remain in the South. He says that Gen. Sickles intends to build up a Republican Army. This is evidence that they will make good citizens in the community. He says he is in excellent health and is now at the president of Florida.

Hon W. O'Kelley will be in the city on the 18th inst. He is a member of the House of Representatives, preparing a speech which will guarantee our right of Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

BISHOP WAYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Sunday, March 17th—Ordination here at Sanbern Church.

Tuesday night, March 19th, Newark, New Jersey.

Thursday night, March 21st, Perhaps, Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

Friday night, March 22d Hancock's Grove.

NOTICE.

Special services will stay at Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, Lombard St., below 6th, on Monday, March 18th.

Sermon at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by James W. Hamilton.

Lecture at 3 P. M., by Rev W. D. P. Ellis, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. Bonner.

A collection will be raised for the Rev. J. D. Brooks.

SURPRISE PARTY AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

On the 7th instant, the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington presented the pastor of Zion A. M. E church, Rev. Chas. Wing, the sum of $37, which was thankfully received by the recipient. There was a more general union of feeling expressed on this occasion, than has ever been known heretofore. So far as the guests were concerned, the affair was a decided success.

LOOK OUT.

We intend making a tour to our native State, North Carolina, in behalf of our Book Concern and paper, and will try to visit the following places:

Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Thursday the 7th, spending Sabbath in both places.

Franklinton, N. C., on Wednesday night, the 13th inst.

From the 14th to the 18th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

We shall seek to visit Chapel Hill, Goldsborough, Pittsborough, Haywood, and from thence to Fayetteville, where we expect to arrive on Sunday, the 24th inst. From there to Wilmington, North Carolina, to meet the Conference, which meets there on the 31st inst. We intend that our old friends and new friends will be on the lookout.

ELISHA WEAVER.

March 9—3t

Miscellaneous.

For the Christian Recorder.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—After an absence of several months we have returned to the Crescent City, to find much that is encouraging in the great missionary work in this department. We attended a very interesting Quarterly meeting at St. James' Church, on the Sabbath since Rev John Turner, the able and pure-minded pastor preached a sermon, which, for thrilling, soul-searching thought, we have seldom heard equaled. What makes brother Turner a blessing to this place is that his daily practice is of a piece his pulpit doctrine. A series of revivals were held preparatory to the Quarterly occasion, which has continued to increase in religious importance. Our daily services on

settled $20,000 for the relief of the Southern freedmen.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate on the 7th, the New England bill was passed, as always. Ayes for the conditional release of persons convicted of capital offences, who have been imprisoned for years without assertion of their innocence.—Hon. E. Scheetz reported his nomination of Col. Wm. B. Sipes to be Postmaster at Philadelphia.

New York.—A company of capitalists has just been organized for the purpose of dealing and filling the meadow between Bergen and the Hackensack river in New Jersey, opposite New York city. They intend to reclaim about fifty acres of already purchased, one thousand acres and to cover them with the choicest soil, dwellings, and all the modern out workings. They have a large capital, enough to create a city of business.

New Jersey.—Mrs. Lucy Stone has addressed the members of the Constitutional Convention in Capitol at Trenton, in favour of female suffrage.

A county-seat war is raging in Ocean county, caused the death of the passengers of sinking and filling the meadow between Bergen and the Hackensack river in New Jersey, opposite New York city. They intend to reclaim about fifty acres of already purchased, one thousand acres and to cover them with the choicest soil, dwellings, and all the modern out workingmen. They have a large capital, enough to create a city of business.

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Ohio.—

Kentucky.—Governor Stevenson and Lieut. Governor Boyd, Gen. Charles Buckner, have sailed for this State. Gen. Buckner and Stevenson will be released.

South Carolina.—The Common Council of Charleston has appointed Mr. Pashady for his gallant Southern education.

Virginia.—The municipal election in Alexandria, the negroes attempted to vote, but their votes were rejected by the commissioners, though over fifty of them were recorded by Radical commissioners. Judge Underwood and fourteen others have constituted Congress in regard to the Reconstruction act, and asked action to be master. Hence the bill to restore a Legislature to Virginia. The Legislature of Virginia beside passed the bill calling a State Convention, by a vote of 70 to 30. The Convention will convene at Norfolk Va., attempted to kidnap a colored boy at Alexandria and failed in the attempt.

Florida.—The Senate has appointed a committee to consult with the military commander as to the impediments of the Reconstruction act.

Louisiana.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions of thanks to Mr George Peabody for his gift to promote education in the South. Governor Wells issued a proclamation declaring the Legislature elected at the late election duly elected. Governor Wells has removed fourteen others from office, and appointed Democrats in their stead. A new Radical paper, called "The Republican," is to be issued in New Orleans. Articles of impeachment against Governor Wells have been referred to a committee of the Legislature, and the proceedings superseded if the municipal election was allowed to be held. Attorney General Stockton has issued orders that no polls shall be opened on the 4th, and the election will be postponed until the district commander, under the law is appointed, or special instructions are received concerning the election.

Tennessee.—Gen. Brownlow, has ordered the arrest of the publisher of a military force to serve under him as the commander of the forces in the State.

Georgia.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that the whites agree that the election in Georgia a military commander, who is to appoint registers and judges to rule the State. Money is necessary to carry out these orders before the election. The whites are all Northern capital and the employment of Negroes by the government.

District of Columbia.—The colored citizens of Washington have formed an anti-slavery organization under such association, the purpose of sending petitions to Congress in favour of the right of suffrage for the District of Columbia.

The Indians are more ready here to interfere. The minister to Japan to the Mikado, and the Minister to the southern portions of New Mexico, the militia to assist in case of necessity.

Political.—At the course of Republican Senator in the senate is not to fix a time for the passage of the supplementary Reconstruction bill shall have become a law. The will probably extend the session a week or two.

FOREIGN.

AT THE LATEST GAME.

March 5—*London*.—The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has accepted the Colonial Secretaryship.—The government promises that the Fenians who are in jail will be liberal in their clemency.—Plans a Imperial meeting of sovereigns at Salzburg is talked of.

March 6—*London*.—The government has postponed the Reform bill, from the 11th to the 18th of March.—Queen Victoria has left Cannes for Paris, the sad intelligence that Dr Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, died at Ilala, May 1st.—*Cadiz*.—The Fenians have torn up the rails and destroyed the bridges on the railroad to Seville. There have been no serious outrages committed against either the persons or property of Americans, others appearing to be under military discipline. The Fenians are reported to be in great force, and are making to suppress the rebellion of insurrection. Many arrests have been made, and the prisons there have been dispersed by troops. Many telegraphic wires have been cut in various places.—*London*.—Queen Victoria made by a body of Fenians, Dr Ireland barracks yesterday. The attacking party was conspicuous repulsed by the military and police and the assailants retreated on foot, leaving a number killed and wounded.—*Liverpool*.—A large mobil by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday was repulsed.—*London*.—The news of the United States against the ex-Confederate steamer Alabama has been decided by the Attorney General in favor of the U. S. Government.—A Service Prince has been appointed Governor General of the Ports.

March 7.—*London*.—The Fenians have made a well concerted rising in various parts of Ireland, and were well prepared to overthrow the Queen. In the North, the police Barracks at Dromore, county Down, have been captured, and a proclamation issued declaring a change of the Union Jack shall be hoisted. In the South, the police Barracks at Kilmallock, county Limerick, Waldron, have been attacked, and a constable shot dead. In the interior are now reported to be concentrating in Dublin, while the rising in Waterford have been put down. The Fenians have been defeated in Kerry and a body of police and soldiers defeated in Limerick, near Limerick, with great slaughter. The Great Liberty Association meeting have been dispersed by insurgents. Thirteen have been taken at Liverpool. Fenian Prisoners were received at Tallaght by the police, eight miles South of Dublin, with a loss of 200 prisoners, and six loads of ammunition. The main body are reported retreated to the south of Dublin, with Lord Southwestern, the commander of the British forces in Ireland at Kilkenny.

March 8.—*London*, noon.—Several newspapers have received and published the proclamation, purporting to come from the government of the Irish Republic. It declares that after years of patient and vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to force. It declares universal suffrage, and establish national arms; public safety; and political freedom; and brings about the complete separation of Church and State. As republicans, they appeal to the sympathy of republicans the world for sympathy and support. Troops are being rapidly despatched to Ireland from all the available points. A body of Fenians, 1500 strong, are reported to have crossed the Shannon, and are marching on Limerick. Fenians have been arrested in Dublin, and defeated with a loss of 200 prisoners. Fenians have been arrested in Dublin, and defeated with a loss of 200 prisoners. Fenians have been arrested in Dublin, and defeated with a loss of 200 prisoners.

March 9.—*London*.—

POETRY.

CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

BY KATIE WINFIELD [illegible].

And this was once my home! My infant feet
Chased the bright sunbeams o'er the sloping lawn,
Or brushed the dew from off the daisies sweet
Ere the pale shadows of the night were gone.

Within this shade I sported when a child,
Here, on this verdant [illegible], with sister dear
We startled echo with our laughter wild,
And roused the song birds with our voices clear.

And yonder glides the little purling brook
That floated once our fleet of mimic ships
Look! as of old, the while we stand and look,
The darting swallow in its current dips

And these old walls, could they but speak, how loud
A tale they'd tell of fireside, mirth and glee!
How thick the memories upon me crowd
As once again the dear old rooms I see.

The little chamber where at eve we knelt,
To breathe the prayer of innocence and trust,
Beside the sainted mother, who has dwelt
For years within the mansion of the just.

The hidden mysteries that clung about
The low-roofed attic, whence on rainy days,
In childish glee, with merry song and shout,
We banished silence with our noisy plays.

Dear childhood's home! how fondly memory clings
About the hallowed scenes of youthful days!
How springs the heart to greet the simple things
That bear us back to childhood as we gaze

Though far my footsteps stray in distant lands,
And statelier and prouder home is mine,
I'll ne'er forget the humble cot, which stands
Embowered and hid by many a clustering vine
—*S. S. Times*

HOME CIRCLE.

SELF-DENIAL—A STORY.

It was a bright winter's evening—so balmy as hardly to seem like the week before Christmas. Old Joseph Harper stood leaning against his door, talking to the minister—both too much interested in their conversation to notice the softness of the air or the beauty of the sunset. "Self-denial indeed!" said old Joseph, taking his pipe from his mouth; "I don't believe in it as a part of *religion:* it is quoted often enough, but there's always some selfishness behind it." "Your words prove this much, my friend," said the minister, looking at him regretfully, "that you have never practised it yourself;" and with a kind good-bye to Edward Harper, the old man's grand-son, who stood near his grand-father in the door-way, he took his leave.

"Why, grand-father," said Edward, looking up earnestly, "we Sunday-school children practise some self-denial almost every week." "Yes," said his grand-father, "you buy as much candy as you want with your money, and what's *left* you carry to your teacher; but did you or any other chap like you ever *deny* yourselves to give the money?" Edward was silent—he felt that his grand-father was much too bitter and severe, yet when he thought over it, he was hardly satisfied that their giving was always pure. A moment after they both left the door, and drew up to the blazing fire, where, between Edward's thoughtfulness and Mr. Harper's moodiness, there was silence until Edward said, "Grand-father, did'nt you tell the man that brought the wood to come in the morning and cut it up?" "Yes," he replied. "Will you give me the money you promised him if I will cut it?" "Yes, but I thought you said you didn't have time," his grand-father said. "Well, we boys were all going over to the old field before school and have a great bon-fire; but as you say the wood can't wait till evening, I will give up the bon-fire and commence on it before school."

To leave his bed next morning before sunrise would have been an effort even with the glorious bon-fire in view; but to leave it that he might spend the next three hours cutting wood and storing it away, was an effort so great that self-comfort might have proved stronger than the promised half dollar, had not the longing to carry a larger offering than usual on the Sabbath of Christmas week been strong enough to overpower other emotions.

"Pretty cold morning, Edward," said Mr. Harper, as they sat down to breakfast. "Yes, sir," he replied, "the coldest of the season." "The boys didn't feel it around the bon-fire, I reckon," Mr. Harper continued. "No, sir, nor I over my good exercise," Edward said smiling. Mr. Harper looked at him inquiringly for a moment. Wood-cutting he knew was a peculiar aversion of Edward's, and he was a little curious to know what had moved him to employ himself upon it, when he really wished to be elsewhere.

It was Friday, and when school was out the boys' shouts rang through the play-ground in honor of the next week's holiday. "Just waiting for you, Edward," exclaimed three boys whom he found standing near his door, as he followed some moments after them from school. "Father," continued the largest of the group, "says the fire works have come at the store, and if we come up after school he will have them open, and will sell us the kind we want, cheap, and what we three have got, with your half you showed us this morning, will buy us enough to send up a splendid welcome to Christmas holiday to-night on the common. Now come, Edward, no body knows the fire-works are here, and we will astonish the boys so."

To go up to the store and see the beautiful Christmas things, and then to be one to enjoy the fun on the common, was a most delightful anticipation; and though his face had lighted up a moment, he said nothing, and his brow clouded as he moved off, the only silent one in the chattering group. The boys looked about the gay store for some time, and then gathered around the fire-works. "I am very sorry, boys," said Edward, hesitatingly, "but I can't give my half dollar." "You hav'nt spent it!" said the boys. "No," he replied. "Well, what is there that you would rather spend it for than these?" "I am not going to buy anything with it; and before they could reply, or before they could see the tears that filled his eyes, he was gone, running in his haste over a gentleman, who, standing near them in the doorway, had heard their conversation. "I am glad I left," said Edward, as he ran on down the street. "I shouldn't have stood the temptation much longer."

That evening, after their rather silent tea, Edward and his grand-father took their seats near the fire, and there being no more lessons for a week, Edward took down his Bible to find a verse for Sunday. As he opened it his eye fell upon this verse: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver" Unconsciously he read it aloud. "Why didn't you show yourself one this evening?" his grand-father said, looking at him keenly. "Because I kept my gift to show myself on Sunday," Edward replied, and then said, "How did you know any thing about it, grand-father?" "I was standing near you and heard the whole affair," he replied, "and was somewhat mortified at your apparent want of liberality. What is it you are hoarding that money for?" "I thought," Edward said, "after what the minister told us about self-denial the other evening, that very few of my contributions to the Sunday school had been fruits of sacrifice, and though I had the ten cents you gave me to carry, I thought I would try and offer on Christmas Sabbath a real self-denial.

"It was a double denial that I hadn't looked for," he continued after a short pause, in which the bursting of a rocket and the shout of voices reached his ear from the common—"to cut up the wood was all I had expected, but—his lips quivered slightly—the last was the hardest. "I have found it" Mr. Harper said, as he looked at the boy's thoughtful face; "and if every feature in the religion, which the minister says to learn we must become as little children, be as beautiful as this, then I should like to be a Christian."

Every child is a minister in its little way, and even the giving of a piece of Sunday School money may be made as beautiful a sermon as that of the often-read "widow's mite."—*Christian Observer.*

PRETTY IS THAT PRETTY DOES.

BY ALICE CARY.

The spider wears a plain brown dress,
And she is a steady spinner,
To see her, quiet as any mouse
Going about her silver house,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner!

She looks as if no thought of ill
In all her life had stirred her.
But while she moves with careful tread,
And while she spins her silken thread,
She is planning, planning, planning still,
The way to do some murder!

My child, who reads this simple lay
With eyes down-dropt and tender,
Remember the old proverb says
That pretty is, which pretty does,
And that worth does not go nor stay
For poverty nor splendor.

'Tis not the house, and not the dress
That makes the saint or sinner.
To see the spider sit and spin
Shut with her web of silver in,
You would never, never, never guess,
The way she gets her dinner.

A TREACHEROUS HIGHWAY.

Once let the people get poisoned with the wretched falsehood, that in order to carry on the work of the church, and meet its costs, they must contrive some roundabout device of sale or fair or picnic, a mixture of merchandise, cajolery, and merry-making, by which the few shall be deluded into parting with more than they want to give, and the many shall be educated into the worse delusion of supposing they are not to surrender any thing to the Christ who died for them, without an ostensible equivalent taken back, and you strike at the root of all Christian charity while the name is on your lips You cast up a treacherous highway for the Lord's feet You hide out of sight the central reality of sacrifice; which is the giving up to God of that which cost the selfish heart something You eat out the heart of the church to extend its outward prosperity. No scheme to endeavor to carry up missionary zeal will bear inspection which interposes a worldly or self-seeking or ambitious motive between the soul and the Saviour.—*Dr Huntington*

INTO THE SUNSHINE.

"Come, Eddie," said Mrs. Lawson to her boy, who sat on the floor pouting in a very unhandsome way. His lips were pushed out, the corners of his mouth drawn down, and his pretty forehead disfigured by ugly frowning lines.

"Come, dear!" Mrs Lawson spoke to him again, but he neither moved nor answered, which was very undutiful of Eddy, as every little boy and girl who reads this will say.

"Open the windows, darling and let in the sunlight" Eddy's mother spoke in a gentle, yet earnest voice He did not understand just what she meant, for he looked at the windows and then back again to his mother, a puzzled expression coming into his face.

"My little boy has shut the windows of his soul and is sitting in darkness"

"What windows, mother? It isn't dark" Eddy seemed still more puzzled The ugly lines began to fade away from his white forehead; his lips no longer pouted Getting up from the floor, he came and stood by his mother, with his clear blue eyes looking steadily into hers

"Ah, the sunshine is coming back!" said Mrs Lawson, in a cheery way, smiles breaking over her face "My boy is opening the windows that were shut so tightly a little while ago"

"Won't you tell me about it, mother? I don't know. What windows?" Eddy was a little boy, and did not understand just what his mother meant, as you may know by his questions. So, taking him by the hand, she led him into the garden, to a place where the sunshine never came The ground was damp and slimy Moss covered the stones and rotten wood, and was creeping over the bare ground on which the grass would not take root A few sickly plants had sprung up in this shady corner, their pale leaves and weak crooked branches giving them a pitiable aspect

"What is this?" asked Eddy's mother, stooping over a poor little plant that was striving feebly to shoot up a flower stem

"It looks like phlox," the child answered

"Yes this is phlox. But why is it so small and mean looking while the phlox standing out in the garden is three times as large, and full of blossoms?"

"There isn't any sun there," said Eddy who though a very small boy, had learned that all plants needed the sunshine

"Just the reason, darling Nothing can grow in health and beauty without sunshine. No, not even little boys And that is why I told you, just now, to open the windows and let in the light You were sitting on the floor in the darkness of ill temper and for the lack of sunshine, your face had become as different from the true face of my Eddy as this weak and deformed plant is from the beautiful phlox in the garden. But you are in the sunshine again The darkness of a fallen temper is gone; you feel bright and happy And now my dear boy you must be very careful not to shut the windows of your soul, as you did just now You felt very unhappy, because the light was gone Shall I tell you about the light that shines into the soul?"

"Well; it is not from the sun that you see up in the sky"

"I know that" said Eddy "It's another kind of light And [illegible] danced intelligence

"The light from a loving heart. Is that it?" asked Mrs Law[illegible] me You know," answered the [illegible]

"Yes, dear it is the light from a loving heart and that makes us cheerful and happy It is the sunshine all the good affections of our souls like plants in a garden put forth their green leaves and bright flowers, You shut out the sunlight a little while ago by the hand of ill-temper, and were in dark ness How miserable you felt! But now you are in the light and happy Don't go into dark corners any more my dear but stay in the light so that you may grow up in the Garden of the Lord, healthy, and strong and beautiful —*The Children's Hour*

BISHOP SOULE ON DANCING.

One of the best things out" of late was recently given in the Memphis *Christian Advocate* "A friend," says that paper "sends us the following incident"

"Once in Alabama in a parlor filled with an intelligent and refined company, while the Bishop was conversing with a group of friends another group in a corner was discussing the innocence of modern dancing—most of them in favor of it At length they agreed to leave it to the Bishop, and approaching, asked his opinion. (Silence.) 'Well I never saw dancing but *once*, and I must confess I *was pleased with it* Great surprise, and glances exchanged, I have been to Paris and to London, and over most of our own land, but I have never seen the exercise *but once*. Eager attention) While I was in Paris, among other things, I saw several monkeys, taught to dance and keep time, and I *must confess I was pleased with it*, for I thought it *became them very much*"

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

COLORED RAIN AND SNOW.

In the London *Leisure Hour* is a paper discussing the subject of colored rain and snow The writer says:

"In the few examples we have given of rain, accompanied by a colored deposit, we have affirmed that the general cause has arisen in almost every instance, by the transportation, through the upper currents of the atmosphere, of innumerable particles of dust, volcanic or otherwise, or of bodies of animal or vegetable origin. We happen to know, from experience, that floating bodies, both organic and inorganic, do, at certain seasons of the year, follow the course of the atmospheric currents, and that they are perceived to pass in inconceivable numbers across the fields of view of an astronomical telescope It will be interesting to some of our readers if we give, briefly, a practical illustration of this fact. On the 4th of September, 1850, the Rev W Read, of South Mimms, Middlesex, was engaged observing the planet Mercury, near the sun, when he was greatly surprised to see an immense number of apparently meteoric bodies floating, as it were, in the atmosphere.

"Nothing, however, was visible to the naked eye, to which the sky appeared cloudless and serene Some of the bodies were as bright as the planet Venus, which was brought into view for the sake of comparison. Their color was white, with a slight tinge of blue. Mr Read says, they did not cease for a minute, passing often in inconceivable numbers from the time I first saw them, viz: from about half past nine A M., to about half past three P M., when they became fewer, passed at longer intervals, and then finally ceased. Mr. Read's impression, that the origin of these curious bodies was meteoric, or, in fact, a shower of shooting stars at some distance from the earth's surface, is not a very probable one; but they are now generally understood to have been of a vegetable structure, composed principally of the seeds of various plants. The writer of this paper has frequently seen them, in the dry autumn season, pass across his telescope in broad daylight, while engaged in astronomical observations The Rev. W R Dawes, whose acute vision is so well recognized by astronomers, has contributed to the Royal Astronomical Society a very graphic account of some observations made by him on the 9th of September, 1851. We quote his own words: "I directed my telescope on near the sun as my eye could bear, when immediately plenty of these luminous objects were seen, all passing nearly in the same direction, namely, from about E. N. E to W. S W., but a few proceeded from N. E. to N N E. Some of them were much larger than others, the largest being generally the roundest, and moving across the field of view in less time than the smaller ones. As a comparative standard of their brilliancy, I moved the telescope upon the planet Venus, which was then about 60 degrees to the west of the sun Plenty of the luminous objects passed through the field, and many of them were much brighter than the planet.

"Having ascertained on former occasions that appearances very similar to these were caused by feathered seeds seen out of focus, Mr Dawes re-adjusted his telescope, by which means he was able to select some of the principal specimens, and to bring them correctly into focus Their vegetable character now became visibly apparent, and they were seen to roll over and over, exhibiting a feathery down with great distinctness When near the sun they appeared extraordinarily bright till they passed on to the sun's disk, on which they immediately became dark spots, the feathery down becoming more distinctly visible than before. It is the opinion of Mr Dawes that the seeds belonged to many different sorts of plants, such as thistle, dandelion, groundsel, and some kinds of willow. He has also remarked that the air had been for some time previously very dry and calm, but that on the day of observation a brisk wind was blowing

"Colored snow doubtless owes its origin, in some measure, to the same cause as colored rain though by a slower and more permanent process. In consequence, however, of its locality being generally confined to unfrequented regions, it has seldom been looked upon as a result of miraculous agency, it has only, therefore, afforded an interesting theme for scientific inquiry"

ANECDOTAL.

JOHN RANDOLPH AMONG THE BOYS.

A correspondent of the *Central Presbyterian* furnishes some reminiscences of his school days more than fifty years ago The celebrated John Randolph, then at the zenith of his power as a leading member of Congress had three ward nephews at the school that of Rev Drury Lacy, Prince Edward county, Va., at which he used to be a frequent visitor The writer says

It was Mr Lacy's custom to hear his boys recite their Latin and Greek grammar lessons before breakfast, and I have known Mr Randolph more than once to come from Bizarre two miles and enter the school house by sun up At nine o'clock the school was formally opened, when all the boys read verses about in the Bible until the chapter or portion was finished Mr Randolph seemed always highly pleased with the exercise [illegible] his class in turn and with Mr. Lacy would sometimes ask questions On one occasion while reading one of the books of the Pentateuch he stopped a lad with the question

"[illegible] Miller can you tell me who was Moses' father?"

"Jethro sir," was the prompt answer

"Why, you little dog Jethro was his father-in-law"

Then putting the question to four or five others by name, not one of whom could answer, he berated them soundly for their carelessness and inattention in reading, saying:

"When you were reading last week, William Cook read the verse containing the name of Moses' father, and have you all forgotten it already?"

"Just then a young man caught the name and unable to repeat the verse of the Bible, repeated a part of a line from Milton 'The potent rod of Amram's son' etc

"Ah," said Mr Randolph, "that is the way you learn your Bible—get it out of other books what little you know of it"—and, with an exceedingly solemn manner and tone, added—and so it is with small—and a terrible proof of one deep depravity it is, that we relish and remember anything better than this book.

"The very utterance simply as it was, filled every one with awe, and made him feel guilty, while at the same time it imparted a reverence for the Bible which was never felt before and which, from one mind at least, will never be effaced Mr Randolph was so pleased, however, with the young man who quoted from his favorite author, that in a short time—as soon, perhaps, as he could get it from Richmond—he presented him with a beautiful copy of "Milton's Paradise Lost," with a suitable inscription in his own elegant handwriting."

IS SLAVERY DEAD?

Dead! Is it dead?
Bury it deep; bury it deep:
Lest it should waken and rise its head
Out of a sleep.

Dead! Is it dead?
Ring the bells that men may know
It goeth down to its burial bed,
And let it go

Dead! Is it dead?
Over its grave a tablet set,
And write "By all that rule is dread
This doom be met."

Dead! Is it dead?
Proclaim it to the universe
"The storm is past from overhead,
And gone the curse."

Dead! Is it dead?
Roll the rock over its tomb,
And plant a new growth overhead,
To rise and bloom

Ring! the old tyrant is dead!
The fair voice is free,
Ring for the brave new heir instead!
Come, Liberty!

Catskill, N. Y. CARL SPENCER

The most sacred things may easily be represented in so ridiculous a light as to excite profane laughter; a small measure of wit, united with competent malice, impiety and impudence will suffice; and such presumptuous jesters what one another's ingenuity and embolden one another to the most daring blasphemies *Scott on Neh.* iv: 1.

When the wheels of a clock move within, the hand on the dial will move without.

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July 2—1y.

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E. DEMUND & CO,

No. 226 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apl 15, 1866

EASTERN AVENUE HOUSE.

John A. Mulligan, Proprietor.

Numbers 25 and 27 EASTERN AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

This house has been built for the sole accommodation of BOARDERS.

ALL SINGLE ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water-Baths

Free for the Boarders.

Its situation is central; it has a large Sitting Room, good Beds and Rooms, a good Bath and Washing Room, with a constant supply of Hot and Cold Water.

Provisions of the best quality, and in a variety

Meals by the Day or Week.

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FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

now on hand

Ready-Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereto.

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

E. MATLACK & SON,
904 Market Street.

Oct 7 6m

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NO. 427 SOUTH 6TH ST,

Second Door Below Bethel Church.

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China, Glass, and Queensware

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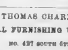

WM. H. LONGFELLOW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 1126 RODMAN STREET,

Between 11th & 12th & Lombard & South Sts,

PHILADELPHIA

Every Department of Dentistry attended to.
Persons waited on at their residence, if desired.
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COAL DEPOT.

COAL!! COAL!!!

THOMAS J. BOWERS,
634 Lombard St.,

Has constantly on hand a full supply of the best

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

At the lowest market price

Call and Try. Call and Try

NEWSPAPER LAWS

As there are certain definite laws in relation to the rights of publishers of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood, we will endeavor to make a plain synopsis of them, and solicit attention thereto.

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect so do so makes the Postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post-office whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the Post-office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud

LINCOLN HOUSE,

McAllister St., between 4th and 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Travelling public are respectfully informed that as comfortable accommodations can be had at any other establishment can be obtained at this house, which has been [illegible] fitted up with all the modern improvements. The tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and every arrangement is made to [illegible] transient or permanent boarders

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the *fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. David Rosell.

907 LOMBARD STREET.

Office Hours, Speech Hours } 7 to 9 A. M. 6 to 3 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M.

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MEDICINES WILL BE

THE MAIL

DR. J. W. CREEK,

Physician & Apothecary,

Cor. North and Pleasant Sts.

BALTIMORE.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

SENT BY

EXPRESS OR THROUGH

RESTAURANT,

Confectionery and Dining Saloon,

Corner Saratoga and Davis Street,

BALTIMORE.

Where he intends keeping Oysters and Meats of all kinds. This is an Old Stand. I have spared no pains in refitting it up.

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DANDRIGE KEL[illegible]tor.

$6 From 50 Cents.

Call and examine something urgently needed by every body, or sample will be sent free by mail for 50 cents, that retails for $6.

R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

Feb 11—1yr

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER,

RAGS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No. 34 South Sixth Street.

COAL YARD.

Nos. 1216, 1218 & 1220 Washington Avenue.

Above Twelfth Street, South Side.

The Subscriber, having been for a number of years engaged as a Stove and Coal Dealer, has concluded to relinquish the Store business, in order that he may give his entire attention to the Coal Trade.

In making this change, he has secured by purchase, at Nos 1216, 1218 and 1220 Washington Avenue, a lot well suited for an extensive Coal Depot, which he has fitted up in the very best manner, particularly with reference to keeping a full supply of coal, for family use, under dry gravel roofs. And he will use his utmost endeavors to keep none but the best qualities of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, well cleaned and as free from slate and dirt as any other Coal on any Yard in the city.

Thus, by honest dealing, and prompt personal attention in business, he hopes, in the future, as in the past, to secure the liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally

WILLIAM STILL.

Philadelphia June 15th, 1866 July 7 '66—1y

THE BOOK DEPOSITORY

OF THE

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH,

No. 619 Pine Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We keep on hand, in connection with our other books Sabbath School books of various kinds Question Books Catechisms, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. We have a good assortment of such books as are generally used in the Public Schools. Also, Stationary, Inks, Pens Pens Envelopes and Blank Books.

MRS. H. S. DUTERTE

General Undertaker and Furnisher,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues the Undertaking business at the old establishment, No. 834 Lombard St., and being thankful for past favors, hopes still to obtain a share of the patronage of the public.

Ready made Coffins always on hand. Also a handsome Hearses and Carriages, with careful drivers, to attend funerals on the most moderate terms.

F. CHAMPION'S

NEW AND SECOND HAND

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 13 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn,

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.

Also, Second hand Garments Cleaned, Repaired or [illegible], at short notice.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE.

5—1y.

AVERY COLLEGE,

Allegheny City,

PENNA.

This College, duly incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania has special claims upon the patronage of colored parents, and affords excellent facilities for obtaining an education to colored youths of both sexes.

Further information will be given upon inquiry addressed to the Principal,

GEORGE B. VASHON, A. M.
Pittsburgh, Pa

If you wish your clothing made to look equal to new, go to the Old Established

STEAM-DYEING, SCOURING, AND REPAIRING WORKS,

NO 130 S. FIFTH ST., ABOVE WALNUT, AND NO 1003 SHIPPEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JAMES W. BROWN.

Formerly with Granville Stokes, No. 308 Chestnut St.)

ICH DIEN

GLOBE HOTEL.

MRS WILLIAM P. POWELL,

Proprietor

No. 2 Dover Street, near Franklin Square,

NEW YORK.

April 15—1 yr

Dry Goods.

HOSIERY, DRESS AND REGALIA TRIMMINGS OF EVERY VARIETY,

AT

No. 615 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. C. BROOKER HAWKINS continues to keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of goods [illegible] to sell all seasons—at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

ALSO,

Ladies' Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

april 14—6 mo

W. P. POWELL,

ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR,

In the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States.

OFFICES, NO. 1 and 2 DOVER ST.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATES OF

Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Passports and Protections Secured.

Careful attention paid to the collection of PENSIONS,

BOUNTY,

BACK PAY,

PRIZE MONEY, &c.

And Real Estate Agent.

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Hon. Horace Greeley, Ex-Judge Beebe,
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Samuel Sloyne, Esq.

Jan 26, 1866-tf

LEIZEARE BROWN'S

Boot and Shoe Depot

907 South Street.

(Fourth door above Ninth, Phila.)

Constantly on hand an assortment of

LADIES'
GENTS'
MISSES'
and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Repairing neatly done Orders promptly attended to.
March—6m

EUREKA

Boarding House.

MRS L. C. CRAWFORD

Respectfully announces to the travelling public that she has opened a

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE

For their special accommodation, in Washington City, D. C., at No. 234 K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, being one of the most desirable locations in Washington city. The best accommodations on the most reasonable terms can be obtained here.

Oysters and Refreshment rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, are connected with the establishment.

No pains will be spared to accommodate the guests and make their stay pleasant. oct 6—6m

For Sale!

GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES

OF A

CHINA STORE.

Also Stock if Wanted.

TERMS EASY

Inquire of J H Moore,
716 Lombard Street, Phila.

Feb 15—tf.

JAS. B. RODGERS,

(Successor to Wm. S. Young,)

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK, NEWSPAPER, AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE

52 & 54 North Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 23, 1867. Vol. VII. No. 12. New Series. Whole No. 324.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Is published every Saturday on behalf of the AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY

REV. ELISHA WEAVER,

General Book Steward.

No. 821 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

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All letters pertaining to private matters, should be directed Box No. 2075, Philadelphia.

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Rates of advertising will be fifteen cents per line Obituaries, Notices, Acknowledgments, and all matters of a private nature, will be charged twenty cents per a half cents per line of nine words. Marriages, not exceeding four lines, thirty cents and all over will be charged in proportion to stand regular.

All Advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.

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POETRY.

For the Christian Recorder

IN MEMORIAM.

[Mem: respectfully inscribed to Mrs. Frances Brown, on the death of her aged mother, who departed this life, Sep. 16th. 1866.—By J. MADISON BELL.]

Threescore and ten revolving years,
In fancies restless lie,
Whose joys and griefs and hopes and fears,
Have been to some here to die.

The not to flee from mortal pain
Or Satan's wiles, that I
Cannot life, so strenuously complain
And so repine to die.

But in thy cause, dear Lord, I've stood,
And toiled through days gone bye.
Till all my pow'rs decay'd and
Are spent, hence I would die.

These pulsed limbs, this sinking frame,
Bespeak death's presence nigh;
I would live were't meet his claims,
And let a Pilgrim die.

For O, I long to be away,
I long for rest to fly,
I long to quit this house of clay,
I long, I long to die!

For while this outward form shall live,
Till then, no Christ can rest,
Nor Heaven's glories e'er receive,
My pardon in the sky.

Then come in haste, dear Saviour come,
And I seal earth's latest sigh,
And take me to my glorious home,
Triumphant to the sky.

I have no friends nor treasures here,
From which I seek to fly,
And hail with glad acclaim cheer,
The privilege to die.

For O, my spirit longs to range
With kindred souls on high;
But patience bids me wait my change—
Wait for that hour to die.

Welcome blest hour, come when it will;
I wait,—dear friends good bye, —
With Christ my pride and portion still,
I wait while here to die.

And when my spirit's wholly free,
From every mortal ill,
And crowned with joy eternity,
And saved no more to die.

In hallelujahs to the Lamb,
With angels I will vie,
And bow before the Great I Am,
No more, no more to die.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL WATTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been about ten months in my present charge at Columbus O., I send you this communication.

Our people at Columbus, are loyal and hospital to those who are laboring for their literary, moral, religious and political elevation. And they appreciate the efforts of efforts that are put forth at the National Capitol and elsewhere, for their enfranchisement.

In regard to the church, I can safely say, it has not been altogether barren of good results during my administration. There has been an accession to its numbers, of about thirty, twenty of the number professed to have received a change of heart, during a protracted effort put forth by the church some two or three months ago, which lasted about five weeks. At present we have no particular religious stir in our midst, yet we have peace and good will one toward another. Our services are generally well attended and orderly conducted.

We have a good Sabbath School, though not so large as it should be. Our pastor is the principal manager of the school, is Mr. I. Wearing; he is assisted by the pastor of the church, Mr. Wearing's ability and tact in the public day school, and is a man of considerable literary ability, and takes particular pains in instructing the youth who are sent to him.

We have organized in the church, (composed of its members and others) a Sinking Fund Association, for the purpose of raising money and other means necessary to the building of a church, the present one being quite dilapidated and inconvenient. In connection with the same effort, a number of sisters of the church, and others, have formed a Sewing Circle. Since their organization they have held a public demonstration, in the way of a fair, from which they realized one hundred and six dollars, ($106,00) clear. It was controlled by the following ladies:

Mrs. A. Roberts, Pres. Mrs. M. Reape, Vice Pres. assisted by her accomplished and gentleman-hearted daughter, Mrs. Lee Redman; Mrs. Susan Barnett, Mrs. E. Redman, Mrs. N. Jessups, Mrs. M. A. Watts, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. E. Roberts and other ladies; also, by Messrs. F. Roberts and Stanton.

I will here mention that Mr. A. M. Taylor is President of the Sinking Fund Society, and Mrs. S. M. Baily is Secretary.

Since I have been living in Columbus, there have been a number of public demonstrations, of a literary social and political character.

We had a political speech from Mr. Pool Douglas, some months ago, delivered in Town's Hall to a large and appreciative audience, composed of colored and white. In getting up the occasion, Mr. J. Ward proved himself as being a man of more than ordinary tact and energy.

The Ladies of Mutual Relief Society of which Mrs. James Poindexter is President, held their second anniversary in the Baptist church.

It was certainly an improved demonstration. The exercises of the evening were first, prayer, by Mr. Poindexter; second, the presentation of an album to the President, accompanied by a neat little speech, delivered by Mrs. G. A. Jones, which was handsomely responded to, by the receiver: third, singing by the ladies; fourth, an address by Samuel Watts; fifth, remarks by Rev. James Poindexter, at the close of which, under the direction of the President, Mrs. L. Dickey and other ladies of the Society, succeeded in raising from the audience present, between eighteen and nineteen dollars as a contribution for the benefit of the Society as may be sick and needing aid, who are not members of their Society, after which all present partook of a sumptuous repast of cake, ice cream &c.

Also more recently, the Sabbath School connected with the A. M. E. church, held a demonstration in their church, which consisted of the following exercises: First, singing by the school conducted by Mr. J. Wearing; second, prayer by Mr A Ewing; third, singing by the school; fourth, an appropriate address to Sabbath Schools by Mr. J. Bibuey; fifth, singing by the school; sixth, an address by Mr. I. Tyler on the moral and prosperity condition of our people in this country; seventh, singing by the school; eighth, a lecture by S. Watts on the origin of the human mind, its cultivation &c., after which the exercises of the A. M E. Church have labored among them for the last two or three years, with undeviating success, and they are scores that are ignorant and superstitious.

And we hear daily the cry coming from the Southern plantations, and the free soil states, (like a thunderbolt,) "come over and help us," and we have to turn a deaf ear to them, on account of the want of means to pay our fare, and they not being able to pay it for us.

They are satisfied if they can get a minister to come to them once a month, and then under some shady tree in the woods, they can be seen, worshipping God.

Oh, let me appeal to you in our cities, you who have fine churches and comfortable homes to which your children go to be the gospel preached to you from three to five times a week, and live houses to live in and all the comforts of life, in these days of a free ministry. Those of a sanguine temperament are apt to become easily excited and zealous, while those of a melancholy temperament are apt to be cautious, or lay hold of the gracious promises of the Gospel. In illustration of this, I will refer you to the many signs of aiding young ministers in directing inquiring souls, and also of affording ministerial aid, when pressed with the care of many cares, I will relate some cases in my own ministerial experience.

About thirty-six years ago, a deep interest was manifested among the young people of the congregation of which I was then pastor. It commenced in the prayer meeting. We got to the order of salvation, we found conviction followed, and then we had conversations about their salvation. A more marked attention was paid to the conversations imparted. The half suppressed sigh which heaved from the breast of the inquiring soul, the tear which stole from the eye, could not escape our notice. This induced me to appoint special meetings, for conversation with such. Among those that attended these meetings, was a young lady. After conversation and prayer, I endeavored to ascertain the state of her mind, and found that she knew Jesus as an ever able and willing Saviour, and urged upon her the necessity of making her submission to Him Mary thought as many do, that she could not come as she should, and that she must wait for God to pardon, and become better first, before she could be accepted. She soon escaped, and asked how she was getting on, she replied, "I am as yet in darkness, but I am still a greater sinner every day." My answer was, that the Holy Spirit was striving with her, the Spirit of God is nigh you, making you to feel the hidden evil of your heart, so that you may be prepared to come to Jesus, just as you are, and be willing to be saved by Him alone.

On another occasion, she said she believed that her sins were no more, and was under great joy, and a short time after, she was married to Mr. Wm. Morgan, who was a member of the church. Mr. Morgan was then a young son of mine whom I first recommended to the Quarterly Conference, in Boston, to exhorter's license. A. M. E. and Presbyterian churches (colored) with able, eloquent and instructive sermons. At the close of the evening services at the A. M. E. church, a liberal collection was taken.

On the evening of the 29th ult., he delivered an able and interesting address in the A. M. E. church, on the "Social, Moral and Religious Condition of the Freedmen." The lecture was received with marked attention, during which the speaker evinced a personal knowledge of many of the facts and incidents referred to in his address.

On the evening of the 27th ult. the Rev. gentleman delivered a sermon to a large and intelligent audience of white citizens in the Ebenezer M. E. church, one of the first churches of this city.

The citizens seem inclined to respond liberally to the heart-stirring appeals that have been so forcibly impressed upon them

W. G Hegner.

For the Christian Recorder

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 11, 1867

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would speak through our excellent organ for the first time, an item or two, which I saw fit for insertion the Queen city of the East. The Rev Joseph P Shreeve has been in charge of Bethel church, for the present year. The people is morally, like him very much. As a pastor he has performed his duty faithfully, and he has succeeded in getting money and finishing the church. It is quite large, having a twenty under-roath. The church is mostly furnished, and it will be used free hundred persons It has a gallery which extends from one side of the pulpit to the other It has also two furnaces which heat the church well. I think the pastor should be proud of the edifice. The church seat last week two and four books, abothing South, in Rev Armstrong, who is teaching among the freedmen. The Rev. Joseph P Shreeve has commenced a series of meetings in the church which have been continued two months, during which time, the anxious seat has been crowded with sinners, weeping for the Lord to have mercy, and truly the Lord has heard the cries of many, and answered in the conversion of many souls, by the saving Baptists churches and others, as the Lee of the East, he spoke well, showing and explaining the Methodist belief in baptism. I will close by asking you to pray for us.

ROSABT H. TAWASEED.
Church Clerk.

For the Christian Recorder

FROM COLUMBIA, S. C.

MR Editor—Now but those who are in the work can form an idea of the many duties that are incumbent upon the ministry.

When we consider our race in all parts of the South, kept without light for ages, we can scarcely refrain from dropping a tear in sympathizing the maintenance of the A. M E. Church have labored among them for the last two or three years, with undeviating success, and they are scores that are ignorant and superstitious.

And we hear daily the cry coming from the Southern plantations, and the free soil states, (like a thunderbolt,) "come over and help us," and we have to turn a deaf ear to them, on account of the want of means to pay our fare, and they not being able to pay it for us.

They are satisfied if they can get a minister to come to them once a month, and then under some shady tree in the woods, they can be seen, worshipping God.

Oh, let me appeal to you in our cities, you who have fine churches and comfortable homes to which your children go to be the gospel preached to you from three to five times a week, and live houses to live in and all the comforts of life, in these days of a free ministry. Those of a sanguine temperament are apt to become easily excited and zealous, while those of a melancholy temperament are apt to be cautious, or lay hold of the gracious promises of the Gospel. In illustration of this, I will refer you to the many signs of aiding young ministers in directing inquiring souls, and also of affording ministerial aid, when pressed with the care of many cares, I will relate some cases in my own ministerial experience.

About thirty-six years ago, a deep interest was manifested among the young people of the congregation of which I was then pastor. It commenced in the prayer meeting. We got to the order of salvation, we found conviction followed, and then we had conversations about their salvation A more marked attention was paid to the conversations imparted. The half suppressed sigh which heaved from the breast of the inquiring soul, the tear which stole from the eye, could not escape our notice. This induced me to appoint special meetings, for conversation with such. Among those that attended these meetings, was a young lady. After conversation and prayer, I endeavored to ascertain the state of her mind, and found that she knew Jesus as an ever able and willing Saviour, and urged upon her the necessity of making her submission to Him Mary thought as many do, that she could not come as she should, and that she must wait for God to pardon, and become better first, before she could be accepted. She soon escaped, and asked how she was getting on, she replied, "I am as yet in darkness, but I am still a greater sinner every day." My answer was, that the Holy Spirit was striving with her, the Spirit of God is nigh you, making you to feel the hidden evil of your heart, so that you may be prepared to come to Jesus, just as you are, and be willing to be saved by Him alone.

On another occasion, she said she believed that her sins were no more, and was under great joy, a short time after, she was married to Mr. Wm. Morgan, who was a member of the church. Mr. Morgan was then a young son of mine whom I first recommended to the Quarterly Conference, in Boston, to exhorter's license. A. M. E. and Presbyterian churches (colored) with able, eloquent and instructive sermons. At the close of the evening services at the A. M. E. church, a liberal collection was taken.

On the evening of the 29th ult., he delivered an able and interesting address in the A. M. E. church, on the "Social, Moral and Religious Condition of the Freedmen." The lecture was received with marked attention, during which the speaker evinced a personal knowledge of many of the facts and incidents referred to in his address.

On the evening of the 27th ult. the Rev. gentleman delivered a sermon to a large and intelligent audience of white citizens in the Ebenezer M. E. church, one of the first churches of this city

The citizens seem inclined to respond liberally to the heart-stirring appeals that have been so forcibly impressed upon them

W. G Hegner.

JUDGE KELLEY AND LIBERIAN COLONIZATION.

The following passages from the *Cincinnati Gazette* of March 1st, will be read with interest

MR KELLEY I move to strike out the last words of the amendment

MR. Hamilton, I am against this appropriation, but I hope it will be stricken out. I do not oppose it because I accept the views of my distinguished colleague [Mr. Kelley] as to the results of Liberian colonization, but because the government has exerted more care at this time in labor, to develop and recover the wealth of the States lately in rebellion. It would be a double folly to apply the money gathered by onerous taxation unwisely imposed on industry to aid in the expatriation of laborers from our country. I am also opposed to making any appropriation which would even by the most remote implication commit the government to any scheme of colonization. I would gladly vote for such an item year by year, from the Treasury, for that purpose. No experiment seems certain, this darkened has produced results equal to the benefits conferred on the race in the slaves upon the pestiferous coast of Africa. Had they been left to the ordinary operation, protected from the pestilential coast to the high land where the fever is unknown, and which might be established in the territory. The climate would be found to be growing, then gentlemen, when they talk of want of assiduity, speak of the early traditions of the first settlements, and the sufferings of the coast and the live lands upon the months of rivers near the sea"

SELECTED.

A PASTOR'S EXPERIENCE,—NO. 2

BY REV. A. H. LOCHMAN, D. D.

It is frequently no easy matter, and the conscientious minister of the Gospel finds a great difficulty in dealing with a difficult and inquiring mind, and in directing young converts. This, at least, has been my experience; especially in the early days of my ministry. Those of a sanguine temperament are apt to become easily excited and zealous, while those of a melancholy temperament are apt to be cautious, or lay hold of the gracious promises of the Gospel. In illustration of this, I will refer you to the many signs of aiding young ministers in directing inquiring souls, and also of affording ministerial aid, when pressed with the care of many cares, I will relate some cases in my own ministerial experience.

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The citizens seem inclined to respond liberally to the heart-stirring appeals that have been so forcibly impressed upon them

Yours for God and humanity,
WM. JOHNSON.

Boston, Mar. 17, 1867

and confidence filled my soul, and I could scarcely wait until I got home, to tell my mother, and could not rest until I told you of it. I longed to see her rather undeservingly to me the last time we met, but I found it was the very thing to receive me, and drive me to the Saviour. O, I thank you, I thank you now for it. Mary, by her consistent walk and Christian deportment, her prayers and counsels, proved a friend to God for many years, proved that she had, indeed, given her heart to Jesus.

For the Christian Recorder

THE UNITY OF CHRIST AND THE BELIEVER. ITS ORIGIN. —

BY REV. H. J. BAUGHER, D. D.

From the nature of the union, we can conclude, without fear of mistake, that Christ is the author. Whatever good thing there is in man is assuredly not the product of his own unaided powers. He is by nature "dead in sin," and all tendency to progress is opposed to the making any approximation to it. It would even be the most remote implication in man to suppose that he could be the author of his own salvation. It would gladly vote for such a proposition, were it possible, but it is not. Whatever good thing there is in man is assuredly not the product of his own unaided powers. He is by nature "dead in sin," and all tendency to progress is opposed to the making any approximation to it. It would even be the most remote implication in man to suppose that he could be the author of his own salvation. It would gladly vote for such a proposition, were it possible, but it is not. Whatever good thing there is in man is assuredly not the product of his own unaided powers. He is by nature "dead in sin," and all tendency to progress is opposed to the making any approximation to it. It would even be the most remote implication in man to suppose that he could be the author of his own salvation. It would gladly vote for such a proposition, were it possible, but it is not.

From this dissension we learn:

1. That Christianity is a living reality and not a dead letter. It is not a membership, or an ordinance, or a creed, but it is a spirit; its appropriate fruits, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, temperance, fasts, and if these fruits do not appear, there is no evidence of its existence. The professing world is quite prolific text and to benefit man, and this particular exercise partakes of the same character in itself

2. We learn further, that Christianity goes with the believer through life, and is with him unto death. It is not a garment that can be laid aside for a time for the purpose of re-habilitation, and then re-assumed, and then to resume it again. It cannot be left behind when we go abroad, neither can it be resumed on our return. It is a part of our being, and as much a part of us as the animating, all restraining, and all impelling, and all controlling power in the body. With the believer it is not one thing abroad, by land or by sea, in action or in rest, but it is with Him in prosperity, it is with Him in adversity, in joy and in sorrow, in retirement, and in the midst of the world, illustrate our sensibles, as well as to illuminate our intellects. It regulates our passions, our thoughts and feelings, words and actions. In a word, it is the life of the believer. It is engaged in "I live, yet not I, Christ liveth in me," and when He dies, it puts this last enemy under His feet. Then, in the midst of our earthly losses of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, &c. 2. We learn, finally, that perseverance is the only pathway to the city of God. The world of God makes this certain. All the warnings and exhortations, its threatenings and its promises, point directly to this conclusion "Hold fast your profession without wavering." "Fight the good fight of faith." "Be faithful unto death." "He that endureth to the end, he shall be saved." "Be thou faithful to the power and looks back, is not fit for the kingdom." No matter how great the trial may be for the moment, no matter what sums we may expend to secure her, no matter what sacrifices and solicitations we may make to retain her, if we do not hold fast our confidence to the end, we shall not be saved. The same is true of the Christ only can save, and we can be saved only by his unity through a perpetual one with Him.

ECCLESIASTICAL INVASION.

BY REV. J. M. PEEY

There are in every age men, who, standing upon a higher intellectual elevation than their fellows, see the path of duty and of the future pass before them. From the eminence they occupy they are enabled to warn each other, and the influence they exert upon society, is proportionate to the degree of ascendancy which they may be calculated from the superior position they occupy. No one can be perfect in intellectual culture or scholastic knowledge, for when the mind is filled with one class of facts, it is only a question of time its freshness and vigor, because the mind cannot be stored with a variety of knowledge, without the branches of literature, science and art being more or less neglected. The comparative length of time does not remain for deep thought, reflection and profound research. The secret of Mr. Lincoln's almost instinctive perception of the relation of men and things, was the result of his close observation of the history of mankind, and the study of the principles which underlie all governments. Hence he was familiar with the classics, that his mind had wandered over the mystic regions of fable and song, and that he could draw from the fountain of history with profit, and had profoundly meditated upon the great throbbing pulse of the nation's progress, which, accordingly as they were felt, he was enabled to prophesy, and decide a nation's destiny, and thus from the past he learned what it was proper to do in the present; so that he was one of the wisest though not one of the most polished statesmen that ever occupied the executive chair.

Yet he was misunderstood, maligned and persecuted, and finally received a most disgraceful Innovator. His opponents exhausted the contemptible expedient of redecorating and belittling his abilities.

The Pharisees could neither comprehend the source of Christ's popularity nor appreciate the beneficence of the mission He came to fulfill. Hence they, like the Jews of the former everything connected with His mission was involved in ignorance. Some men's minds were bedeviled with prejudice and superstition; to the latter His mission was a mystery, involved in ignorance. Some came to their wants; but to both Jesus appeared as an ecclesiastical innovator.

When, therefore, these haughty ecclesiastical tyrants were required to lay down their open door to the hearts of our brethren, and they welcome as so sent from the Lord, Beginning at Charleston, our cause is known and influence felt in nearly every part of the State, and comforting religious freedom and responsibilities upon the people who join us; the natural consequences of activity, refreshing, revivals, and rising unanimous over every where seen. Did men seize their opportunities, how much more would be done.

Leaders from the plantations come forth and are

clothed with authority and filled with fervor, and go back among their fellows armed with that new power, which sympathy, and encouragement, and ideas of responsibility give to spread devastation and terror among the ranks of sin, and to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. Ah! The Lord is truly building up Zion again in these lands, and will have a people to do him honor. Oh, may our church look to it more earnestly, and win a great share to the glory that shall descend upon instrumentalities.

YOURS, T. G. STEWARD.

Charleston, S. C., March 14th, 1867.

The Christian Recorder.

Rev. James Lynch, Editor.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Mar. 23, 1867.

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REV. GILBERT HAVEN.

We rejoice to learn, that Rev Gilbert Haven has been unanimously elected to the editorial chair of *Zion's Herald*, published at Boston. He is an ideal man in Christianity, patriotism and scholarship; by nature a Reformer, he stands untrammeled amid the fiercest opposition of error. He will fill the position resigned by Dr. Cobleigh, who was held in high esteem by his brethren.

BALL AND BAR-ROOM INFLUENCE vs. THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

We are strengthened and encouraged by the many words of praise from influential men which have been received, approving of the course of the *Christian Recorder* in its censures of those who promote the interests of Bar, Ball, and Billiard-rooms. We stand now, and shall continue, fully committed against these institutions, while they exist, untime to blast the brightest human hopes, to sink humanity into the depths of degradation, and cause our young people to nod wrecks along the shores of time.

If there are those who are ministers that can afford to act as their religious champions for the reward of the bar-room sheer and the ball-room smile, we can only regret with sadness the misuse of ministerial influence.

REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN.

We have received a remarkable epistle from this good brother, and are free to confess, that, notwithstanding the great ability of the writer, we have to lose to understand what he is driving at. As he warns us that it is "private," we do not feel free to allude to its contents; but Rev. Brakeman, wrote so explanatory letter?—private if he prefers). We are always glad to hear from Louisiana, the scene of "doomed elsewhere."

COLORED LAWYER FROM PENNSYLVANIA

A Montrose paper says:—

APPOINTMENTS.—J. J. Wright, colored attorney-at-law, a native of this county, now of Beaufort, South Carolina, has lately been appointed by the President's Bureau agent for St. Helena, Ladies', and other islands, "for the purpose of assisting the freed people in their affairs and suits, and to aid in the arrangement of difficulties of long trifling a nature to be brought before a Court, and for exercising a supervision over their interests."

[Mr. Wright will be of great service to the people, on account of his strict integrity and ability.] EDITOR.

BY WAYMAN lectured in Bethel, Balt., on Thursday evening the 14th. The audience was respectable in numbers, and the strictest attention was given to the Bishop as he told of his Southern travel. Half the proceeds, we understand, were given to Rev. Mr. Tanner, to assist him in publishing his "Apology for African Methodism."

Alas! for colored authors, their work is double—work to produce the book—work to get it published. But we say to them in the words of the sonnet—

"There's a good time coming, boys,
Wait a little longer."

THE COLORED KENTUCKIAN.—This is the name A new weekly paper started at Louisville, Kentucky, edited by J. P. Thompson, a man of great ability and practical force. The columns of the first issue promise much for the future. Mr. Thompkins may truly feel proud of this enterprise. We hope they will rally to its support.

The colored people of Kentucky need a paper conducted by colored men. Whenever a colored man fills a position wherein he demonstrates the ability of his race, he does ten times more than a white man could do under like circumstances for their elevation.

SOUTH CAROLINA A. M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference, which embraces the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and a part of Florida, meets at Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th of this month. We have no doubt that the good people of Wilmington have made every arrangement to accommodate the ministers who will be in attendance. At the last session of this Conference, twenty-three thousand Church members were reported, and during this year its number has greatly increased. It is proposed to set off the Georgia Conference, which, we are informed, will be organized by Bishop Payne shortly after the adjournment of the South Carolina Conference. These Conferences will be held at a time when the colored man is helping to finance the governments of the Southern States. They will represent, too, a very great number of the Southern people, and we sincerely trust that the effect on the present condition of our people will be all that is expected.

Let this Conference take decisive action in reference to securing the Church property which belongs to the race, and cease to ly devote to the use of the colored Methodists who have since joined us. The Methodist Episcopal Church South would not strive to take advantage of any legal technicality which might deprive the colored congregations of such property. It is highly important that the transfers be made at once.

Let each member secure for himself, by subscription, the *Christian Recorder*, the organ of his denomination, and the forerunner and ministering servant of his career. Let him introduce it among his people and thus spread light and truth in every corner of the South. Do not rest until the *Recorder*, the organ of your Church, is read in every parlor counting-room, store, kitchen and hut in the States within the bounds of the South Carolina and Georgia Conferences. The Louisiana Conference has done nobly for the *Christian Recorder*. Only yesterday Rev. C. H. Pearce sent in his cash subscription and Baton Rouge. Rev. John Turner, of New Orleans is almost continually sending on cash subscriptions as are other brethren. Several brethren in the South Carolina Conference seem to be fully alive to the necessity of an extensive circulation of the *Recorder* in the South; but should not every one be alive to it?

We hope that we shall get from the Secretary of these Conferences two or three copies of the printed minutes.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF LIBERTY.

A short time since we chronicled the fact that the State of Penna. had, by a fair, free vote of all the Republicans present, with a single exception, passed the bill to prevent the disfranchisement of persons from railroad, public conveyance, or any seats therein, on account of their color. This week we have the great satisfaction of chronicling the message by the House, and we trust that next week we shall be able to say that Governor Geary has affixed his signature, and made it the Supreme law of the Commonwealth.

We have suffered in consequence of the inhuman regulations of the railroad companies that grid-iron our city, to an extent that would have made white Americans rebel, but the sooner of the White race. Here we have been patient, and yet active, in presenting our complaints before the sovereign power of the State and the law-makers of both of our great State. We had little to expect, however, from the Legislature that elected Simon Cameron and John Cessna and placed as their representatives in the Senate of the United States, and we got no redress But we saw "light" when the Democratic Legislature requested Mr. Cowan to resign, and felt that it had reached the point of preventing our exclusion from the cars, when Mr. Cameron, committed fully by word and deed, to the doctrine of Universal Suffrage, could be induced to vote for the Civil Rights Bill.

Indeed, the Legislature that would elect Simon Cameron to the Senate, and, at the same time ignore our remonstrances against the disgraceful surgeries of the railroad companies of this city, would so stultify itself before the eyes of the world, that it would lose the respect of every honest or intelligent man.

The passage of this one bill is a triumph *of right*. Whatever force corrupt influences may have in engineering bills through a State Legislature, no one is so simple as to suppose that our people had the resources to bring them to bear, and if any such influences had force to secure the passage of this bill it was with its opposers, for the history of legislation records no triumph of right that is secured by corrupt influences.

With nothing to aid them but that of the justice of their cause, the colored people of this city have memorialized the Legislature,

and an amendment to enable the people in the States affected to decide whether they wished a convention or not, was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 27.

March 1[illegible].—The bill exempting steamboats from the obligation of carrying [illegible] watches in [illegible] was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, and an amendment, providing that the voting at elections should be by ballot, was rejected, as were amendments to make the call of a constitutional convention depend upon the legal expression of the provisional government in favor of so doing.

March 16.—A resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury was adopted. The House joint resolution relating to the Richmond bank coin was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and amendments making the elections by ballot, and requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote on the question of a convention, were adopted. The bill as amended was passed (yeas 38, nays [illegible]), and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

March 18.—A motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was postponed.—It was rumored that Mr Thomas had spoken disloyally of the Senate, and in a letter resigning his office as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr Buchanan's Cabinet he said the United States had no power to collect customs at Charleston.—The Supplementary Reconstruction bill, with the House amendments, was taken up. All the amendments were concurred in excepting that inserting "registered" before the word "electors," which was rejected, and the bill goes back again to the House.

House.—March 12.—A joint resolution was passed appropriating $500,000 for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Reconstruction act. A bill was passed directing the issue of suits of clothing annually to invalid soldiers in public and private institutions. The joint resolution appropriating $15,000 for the freedmen of the District was concurred in.

March 13.—The resolutions thanking Mr. Peabody were agreed to as passed by the Senate.

March 14.—Bills and resolutions were reported but no important action taken.

March 15.—A resolution for the immediate appointment of the Military Committee, to sit during recess and consider ordnance matters, was postponed until the first Monday in December next, by a vote of 72 yeas to 56 nays. Resolutions that the Speaker appoint a Committee on Public Expenditures, and that such committee consider the report on the New York Custom House, and report if action be necessary, and providing for an investigation of the conduct of Collector Smythe, of New York, but looking to his impeachment, if proof were found of the charges against him, were adopted.

March 18.—The supplementary Reconstruction bill, as passed by the Senate, was passed, with amendments adding a clause to the prescribed oath inserting the word "registered" before the word "electors," and inflicting punishment for false swearing. A joint resolution suspending payment of commutation for drafted slaves was introduced and passed.—A joint resolution making the duty on imported umbrellas of silk, 60 per cent *ad valorem*, and of other material than silk, 50 per cent.—A resolution was passed, directing the payment into the Treasury of the proceeds of captured property during the rebellion, not to be withdrawn therefrom except by authority of law. A bill exempting from internal tax writing paper made from wood, and wrapping paper made from corn stalks, was passed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Bullock has appointed George L. Ruffin, a Justice of the Peace in Boston. Mr Ruffin is an American citizen of African descent.—Harvard College, during its existence, has had 6,736 graduates, of these 2,770 are now living. The alumni of Yale College, (Conn.) are 7,548 in number, of whom about 4,000 are now living.—During the last week four hundred and eighteen persons in this State gave notice to the State constables that they had stopped selling liquor. The lower branch of the Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.—Dr. S. G. Howe sailed for Boston Wednesday before last, with $16,000 relief money for the Cretans.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate, March 13, bills regulating weights and measures, giving Quarter Sessions Courts the power to annex lands of one district to another for school purposes, exempting stockholders of corporations from local taxation; and authorizing the issue of registered for coupon bonds of the State, were passed finally. In the State Senate, March 12, the Pension Committee were directed to report a bill amending or repealing the act granting pensions to soldiers of 1812. The House bill giving inebriates into the custody of the "Citizens' Association" was passed. The bill adding 20 per cent. to fees of county and other officers in Philadelphia, has passed the House. In the State Senate acts authorizing three additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia, and extending the term of the City Solicitor one year, were passed.—The State Senate on the 15th passed the bill relating to soldiers' orphans, with an amendment admitting children of permanently disabled soldiers, only at the discretion of the Governor and Superintendent. They agreed to consider the Sunday Car bill at a special session on Tuesday. —At the Harrisburg election, last Friday, the Democratic candidate for Select Councilman at large was elected 225 majority. The Democratic majority last year was 147. Gov Geary's vote was refused in the Fourth Ward of that city, on the ground of insufficient residence and non-payment of assessment tax. —The colored Passenger bill has been passed by both branches of the Legislature.

New Jersey.—The taxable valuation of New Jersey for the present year is set down at $448,474,-578.—The Republican majority for Mayor in Camden is 73. Last November it was 290. The Republicans carried Orange, N. J. by 25 majority; at the previous election by 60.—Out of 477 male prisoners in the State Prison, 317 can read and write, and 59 are able to read only. 383 of the prisoners accuse drunkenness of causing their downfall. 330 of the whole number were not connected with any religious denomination.

Connecticut.—Among the appropriations of the last Legislature was $400 for "whiskey, lemons and sugar, for the use of the Legislature."

Ohio.—A new Radical paper is to be published at Columbus, to be called "The Republic," and to be "organ of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Indiana.—The Legislature, which adjourned last week, passed a registry law, bills making a new apportionment of the Congressional and Legislature districts, punishing "bolting" in the Legislature, and establishing a House of Refuge for youthful offenders. The appropriations of the session were $1,500,000.

Michigan.—The State Constitutional Convention will meet at Lansing on the third Wednesday of May. The election for delegates to this Convention is to be held on April 1st, and the most prominent subject which the Convention will discuss will be the suffrage question. Michigan has followed the bad example of Ohio in refusing to enfranchise the negroes.

California.—At the municipal election held in Sacramento, the Republicans were successful by a large majority.

Maryland.—The Senate (March 12) passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the suffering people of the South, by a vote of 17 to 1.—Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas has been elected Senator by the Legislature.

Tennessee.—The flood in East Tennessee, it is estimated, has destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property.

Kentucky.—The United States Court (March 12) decided in favor of the owners of the steamboat Sam. Orr, which was seized by the rebels in 1861, at Paducah, Ky., and gave damages in $56,000. Paducah has to pay the bill.—"*The Colored Kentuckian*" is the title of a new weekly paper in the freedmen's interest, to be started in Louisville. There are 80 Radical papers in the South, and they are mainly supported by $500,000 worth of Government advertising.

Texas alone, of all the Southern States, expects to produce large crops this year.

Missouri.—The Senate has concurred in the bill for payment of interest on the State bonds, with an amendment cutting down the appropriation therefor to $300,000.—The House of Representatives has passed an Eight-hour Labor bill.—The Democratic State Central Committee publish a call for a National Democratic Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 7th.—The Circuit Court of St. Joseph county, Mo., has dismissed all the cases before it against clergymen who preached without having taken the "iron-clad" oath.—The new iron bridge to be built across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, will cost $5,000,000. It will be of altitude sufficient to allow steamers to pass under it at high water.

Virginia.—The colored citizens of Portsmouth have put up one of their own color for Mayor.—The Senate has passed a resolution for a joint committee to wait on Gen. Schofield, and offering him their co-operation in passing and enforcing laws to promote peace and harmony.—The delegation of the Virginia Legislature, to consult in regard to the Reconstruction bill, have had interviews with the President and U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee. They assured the Committee of the intention of their State to re-organize under the bill. The President informed the delegates that he would execute the law, and commended the action of the Legislature. The Legislative delegation to Washington say they were kindly received, and are satisfied that a compliance with the Congressional terms of reconstruction would be followed by representation in Congress.—Letters from the South, received in Washington, show a general disposition to reorganize under the new R[illegible]

[illegible] law. [illegible] burg and [illegible]

Alabama.—The [illegible] take up [illegible] of the people of [illegible]. The Supreme Court of Alabama has [illegible] Mr Lane's [illegible] Proclamation [illegible] take effect [illegible] May, 186[illegible].

Georgia.—The [illegible] been [illegible] $2000 [illegible] one month [illegible] arrested at Atlanta.

The Floods.—Twenty-seven persons, mostly freed men, have been drowned by the flood at [illegible], Arkansas. Twenty-five dead bodies floated down the Tennessee [illegible] Ala., on [illegible]. The water was [illegible] the town of Chattanooga on Tuesday. Nearly all the bridges and culverts south of Louisville have been carried away [illegible] along the river [illegible] between New Albany and Evansville, was [illegible] wide, and [illegible] Rail road communication between Memphis and Louisville has been suspended. At Fourche [illegible] miles below Memphis, the Mississippi is higher than ever before. Mound city, [illegible] on the Ohio river and Smithland, Ky., at the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, are both inundated.

City.—By the annual report of the Count[illegible] Prison the number of commitments in 1866 exceeded by several thousand those of any former year, reaching the extraordinary aggregate of 1[illegible],64[illegible].

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

March 12.—*London*, noon.—The Fenians in Ireland have all been dispersed, and the entire island is tranquil. The authorities, however, have good reason to fear another rising, and have prepared for it.—*Dublin*, evening.—Arrests are being made in all parts of the country. Large quantities of arms have been seized. A detachment has been sent in pursuit of large numbers of insurgents who have gathered near Mallow Junction, an important railway centre in county Cork.—*Paris.*—The laborers employed on the Universal Exposition have struck for higher wages.—*Berlin.*—Bismarck has recommended a compromise between the factions in the German Parliament, in order to adopt a new constitution.—*Vienna.*—The Emperor is gone to Hungary.

March 13.—*London*, evening.—Despatches from Dublin this evening state that Ireland is quiet. There has been a great fall of snow. A number of Fenians were arrested in Limerick, and while on their way to the police barracks, were cheered by the people. Placards have been posted in the streets of Clonmel, and in Waterford and Tipperary counties, forbidding the people to pay their rents.—*Berlin.*—Herr Munchausen, the premier of the Hanoverian government of the late King, has challenged Bismarck for words spoken in debate in the German Parliament.—*Vienna.*—The Emperor has given orders for strengthening the Austrian forts on the Servian frontier.—The Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute of that country, to meet the expenses of crushing the insurrection in Candia.

March 14.—*London*, noon.—The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The government has just despatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be stationed at different points in the river Liffey. The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow Mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extreme cold weather.—*Florence.*—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. Garibaldi is at the head of the opposition party.—*London*, evening.—The European Powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The Turkish government is determined to continue the war in Crete, and is preparing to send ten fresh battalions of troops to the Island, under Hussain Pasha.—*Liverpool.*—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city gave a grand banquet to-night, in honor of the heroes of the Atlantic cable, at which fine gold medals were presented to Cyrus W. Field, Captain Anderson, Mr Canning, and Mr. Willoughby Smith. The American Minister, Mr. Adams, and all the leading American merchants of this city were present.

March 15.—*London.*—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace. The emigration from Cork, for the last few days has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the rising near Killarney.—*Noon.*—The Servian question has been settled. Lord Derby says officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade, the capital of Servia, and that the country will be practically free. The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.—Lord Lyons announces that Turkey will hasten the reforms in favor of the Christians in Crete and elsewhere in her dominions.—*Paris.*—General Castelnau, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who went on a special mission to Mexico to confer with Bazaine and Maximilian, has returned.—The Moniteur officially announces that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.—*Vienna*, noon.—The Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the Christians in Thessaly.—The government has also consented to the return of the Cretan exiles. The Crete deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.—*Madrid.*—In a general election held throughout the kingdom the government candidates were mainly successful.

March 17.—London.—The Tory Reform bill will give the right of suffrage to rate-paying householders of ten years' residence to men paying £1 yearly taxes, or having £30 in a savings bank or £50 in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions, and graduates of the universities. The bill also provides for a £15 franchise in the counties.—Liverpool.—No disturbance was created here to-day [St. Patrick's day] by the Fenians, as was feared. Despatches from all parts of Ireland report the country quiet. Frequent arrests are made.

March 18.—London.—The Sublime Porte shows a disposition to grant the demands of the Viceroy of Egypt.—It is asserted that France, Austria and Russia have made a joint proposition to the Turkish Government for the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

BY STEAMER.

Conciliation.—On February 27th a bill throwing open the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Catholics and Jews, by amending the oath required, was passed to a second reading by 102 majority, as was also another bill opening professorships in Dublin University to Catholics.

The British Army, according to the estimates of the War Department, will cost $7[illegible] in gold during 186[illegible], an excess of $2,06[illegible] over the expense of 1866. The numerical strength of the army is to be 1[illegible],174.

French Finances.—The French government asks for its support, during 1868 the sum of $[illegible] for ordinary expenses, an increase of $5,119,1[illegible] [illegible] the expenses of 1867. Besides this, however, under the head of "extraordinary expenses," there are asked about $90,000,000. The receipts of the government during the year are estimated at $334,[illegible], [illegible] so that $60,000,000 will have to be supplied by additional taxation.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

At the bi-monthly election of the Garnet Lyceum, connected with the Lincoln University, of Oxford, Chester county, Pa., the following officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing two months:

James Dorsey, President; J. P. Davis, Vice President; Garret Adams, Secretary; W. F. Powell, Recording Secretary; H. Brown, Marshall; L. Johnson, and D. Johnson, Critics; R. Baker, Treasurer; W. L. Johnson, and J. S. Thompson, Chancellors, or Court of Equity.

The four last named were elected for one year.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

W. F. Powell.

Lincoln University, Oxford, Chester co., Pa.

A GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies, commencing on Monday evening, April 22d, 1867, to continue during the Easter holidays, at John Wesley Church, Shippen street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Proceeds for the benefit of said Church. There will be a Refreshment table, with all the delicacies of the season.

The committee earnestly ask the patronage of their friends and the public in general to aid them in this laudable cause. No pains will be spared to make every thing agreeable.

Season Tickets 25 cts. Single 10 cts.

NOTICE.

[illegible] will hear one of the most [illegible] lecturers of the day. Rev. [illegible] Coleman, will deliver a Lecture on Wednesday evening, March 20, 1867, at the A. M. E. Wesley church, Hurst street. Subject: [illegible] and Observations among the Freedmen of the southwestern States.

Tickets [illegible] cts. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

W. M. Watson, *Pastor.*

A table of Refreshments will be kept by the Ladies.

NOTICE.

The consecration of the A. M. E. Church is postponed on account of the inclement weather, and will take place March 24th, 1867, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sermon preached by the Rev. Bishop J. P. Campbell.

Come and help us.

H. J. Rhodes, *Minister in charge.*

NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for Galesburg Station, is to be held at Galesburg, April 20th, 1867.

M. Patterson.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of John and Lavina Teamer, or Teamoh, who were sold in 1853, from Richmond Va. by one John Lindsay, formally of Fortress Monroe, Va. John was nine years old, and Lavinia eight at the time of the sale. Their mother Sarah, was sold by the same party to Rosinfield, of Richmond, Va. It was thought they were sold to Texas. Ministers of the Christian Church will please inquire, as any information of the parties, will be thankfully received by their father.

Geo. Teamoh.

Portsmouth, Va., P. O., Box 152.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Isaac Hicks and his sons Carter, Sam, and Jack; also his daughters Harriet, Eliza, Hattie, they formerly belonged to the children of Billy Hicks. They were brought up between Berlin and Danbarg, Herkimer co., Tenn., and moved from there to Tipper co., Miss., and were there when the war broke out. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother.

Daniel W. Hicks,
832 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Ministers South please read in church.

March 23d—2t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following information is wanted of my three brothers:

Thomas, Theodore and Dennis Williams. When last heard from they were in Washington city, D. C. Any information of their whereabouts will be gladly received by a dear sister and brother-in-law as I want them to come to Chicago, Ill. My name now is Rachel Ann Martienas and George Martienas.

Address, care of Rev. Wm. C. Trevan, 4th Avenue, No. 7, Chicago, Ill.

March 23—1f.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Christopher Jones, sometimes called John Allen, formerly of Baltimore. He is about 24 years of age, of medium heighth, light complexion, curly hair, gray eyes, and of stout build. He enlisted in March, 1865, at Baltimore, in the 2d United States Colored Cavalry. When last heard from he was in New Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother,

Mrs. Rebelia Jones,
No. 25 Edward Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Ministers will please read this from their pulpits, in New Orleans churches.

March 16—4t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my three children. Two boys and one girl. Their names are Washington, James, and Lucy Greene. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their mother, Kitty Greene. They formerly belonged to Dr Patrick, Wilkinson county, Miss.

Address Catherine Greene, Allegheny City Pa., in care of Rev. J. W. Devine, Box 13.

Allegheny City, Feb. 28th, 1867. 3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my children, Harris Dickerson, Mary Ann Dickerson, Joseph Henry Dickerson, Charles Garrison Dickerson and Enola Dickerson, who were sold in Virginia, in 1852. Also my sister Louisa Gaiter. Any information would be thankfully received by their father and mother, Enols and Mary Dickerson.

Southern ministers please inquire. Direct to Mrs. Mary Dickerson, care of H. T. Rhodes, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9th, 1867. 4t

WANTED.

On the 1st of April next, three young ladies are wanted to learn dress-making. For particulars address

Mrs. E. J. Sterrett,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

March 2—2m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of a lady by the name of Hariet Holland, of Alleywhite Co., Va. Her husband's name is Sam Holland. My mother was sent to Georgia in 1863, by Alfred Butler. She formerly belonged to Mills Henry Hortre, of Virginia. Her children's names were Charlotte, Sam, Hartwell and Isom. I will be extremely glad to hear from my parents. Any information will be gladly received by their daughter,

Hannah Holland,
Care of Mr. William H. Smith,
(Steward of Little Zion A. M. E. ch'h,)
Harlem Post office, N. Y.

Ministers will please publish.

Mar. 16—3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted, by Amanda Bekley, of my two sons. The eldest named William Bekley and the youngest Archibald Bekley. When I last saw them William belonged to Jeff Thomas, of Minerva, Ky., and Archibald to Langan Tabb, of Dover, Ky.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

Address Amanda Wood,
Sylvania, Lucas Co., Ohio.

Mar. 16—1m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my parents and their children, who were the slaves of Augustus Wallis. His plantation was one mile and a half from Fredericksburgh. My father's name was John Turi[illegible], my mother's name Jane. The names of my brothers and sisters were Reuben, Oscar, Elvira and Milley. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by

Carrie Turi[illegible],
Alfred Centre, Allegany Co.,
New York.

Died.

At Germantown on the 11th inst., Lemuel Wilson, infant son of Anthony and Anna E. Ballard. Aged one month, one week and two days.

For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT

NATRONA

REFINED SAPONIFIER; OR

Concentrated Lye,

THE READY

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

One paper box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water and three and a half pounds of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring occasionally) till it becomes transparent and all the fat has disappeared; now add ten gallons of water, boil a few minutes, as soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in ten gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 POUNDS of good Soft Soap from one package of

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. Ask for

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Mar. 2—3t.

THE ADAMS' HOUSE,

137 and 139 North Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mrs. JAMES H. ADAMS respectfully informs her numerous friends and the public generally, that she still continues to keep her House open for their accommodation and comfort.

HOT AND COLD BATHS,

For those who desire them.

MRS. MARTHA A. ADAMS, Proprietress,

1[illegible] and 1[illegible] North Street.

March 9—6m.

BOXES! BOXES!! BOXES!!!

Wholesale and Retail.

Band, Shelf and Fancy Boxes made to order. Orders through the Post, or otherwise, thankfully received.

N. B.—Girls wanted to learn.

M. A. Williams,

1019 Rodman St., Philadelphia.

March 9—3m.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

POUDRETTE AND DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE, the cheapest and most powerful and best fertilizer known for corn, cotton, hops, tobacco, and garden vegetables.

Send for a pamphlet, price list, &c., to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

EXTRACTS.

"It did me good service, and you are welcome to refer to me in any way." *Hon. Horace Greeley.*

"My gardener thinks it indispensable within the garden fence." *Daniel Webster.*

"I consider it the most valuable and cheapest fertiliser which I have ever used." *Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont.*

"Where the Poudrette was used it gave us half a bale of cotton more to the acre." *Henry P. Stoles & Brother, N. C.*

March 2—3t.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,

PAPER HANGERS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

No. 902 Spring Garden Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A variety in both branches always on hand.

Also,

LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Oct. 27, '66—1y.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Subscribe for the

"Hammonton Culturist,"

A Monthly Journal of sixteen pages, devoted to small fruit culture. Address

E. MATLACK,

No. 904 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Specimen Copies sent if Desired.

March 2, '67—1y.

DENTISTS AND HERB DOCTORS.

DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.

Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have opened their Office at

832 Carpenter Street,

Where Dentistry, in ALL its branches, will be attended to. Dr T. M. Kennard flatters himself that, after a practice of twenty five years in the United States and Canada, he can give satisfaction in any branch of the business.

Dr Kennard has also turned his attention to the study of Botany and the medicinal qualities of herbs, and can be consulted at all times at his office, where a large variety of herbs are constantly for sale.

Can be seen from Tuesday morning till Saturday evening. Office Hours, 10 o'clock.

Feb. 7, 1866. 1y

CAP. R. SMALLS — R. H. GLEAVES

FREEDMAN'S

CHEAP STORE,

F, between 4th and 5th Streets.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Trimmings,

HOOP SKIRTS and NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of the latest styles. Highest Market Price paid for Sea Island Cotton.

Smalls & Gleaves,

Beaufort, S. C.

March 2—6m.

IMPORTANT

TO

MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of

Dr McLane's Celebrated

VERMIFUGE,

Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr McLane's Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific cure for Liver Complaint and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South west, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated

LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr McLane's.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr McLane's

Celebrated LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In offering to the public Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been, in every respect, favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection that exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convinces me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools term hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in this country are to be considered as having their seats in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them: Indigestion, deranged state of the bowels, irritable and vindictive feelings and passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed,—last, but not least, more than three fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side, the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side, sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility. He is easily startled. His feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed; yet examination of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.

Dr McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.

Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. But a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache,—also in slight derangement of the stomach.

Prepared only by

Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S

American WORM SPECIFIC,

OR

VERMIFUGE.

No disease to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the case is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease be not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked that, although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails, in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, it a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, even headed and with success.

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks, the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, an azure semi circle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds, swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears, an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue, breath very foul, particularly in the morning, appetite variable,—sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone,—fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, violent pains throughout the abdomen, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, cough sometimes dry and convulsive, uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth, temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.

Prepared only by

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,

Sole Proprietors of Dr McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of orders enclosing 12 3-cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 13 3 cent postage stamps.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

On and after Monday, December 24, 1864, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore.

The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railways, connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.

Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.

On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. at 7.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.25, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express will, hereafter be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.		
ERIE EXPRESS	at	7.30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8.00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10.00 "
FAST LINE	"	12.00 M.
PARKESBURG	"	1.10 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2.30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4.00 "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	5.30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	8.30 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11.10 "
ARRIVE.		
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	6.30 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	7.05 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8.20 "
PARKESBURG	"	9.00 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12.30 P. M.
FAST LINE	"	12.50 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4.40 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	5.45 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9.40 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	11.20 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, (except Saturday.) All other Trains daily, (except Sunday.)

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,

At the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, (except Sunday.) For full information or to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,

137 Dock Street.

Jan '66.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

One Price

CLOTHING HOUSE,

604 Market Street,

(Above Sixth.)

At JONES' Crescent One Price Clothing Store, the lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All buy alike, whether judge or not. The stock is gotten up in a superior manner, expressly for retail sales. Those wanting a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to

JONES',

604 *Market Street,*

One Price Store.

Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing! Bargains in Clothing!

Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.

No. 302 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South east Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones')

Messrs. Perry & Co. have undoubtedly the largest stock of ready made clothing, and finest variety of styles now presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, got up in the best manner, and sold at

Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.

Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.

Attention is also called to

Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,

In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand

All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,

And can guaranty to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

No. 302 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)

Perry & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,

NO. 257 RASPBERRY STREET,

(Second door above Spruce,)

Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that she continues her old business of Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.

Having been engaged at the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed in her line, and at the very lowest rates.

The patronage of all is most respectfully requested.

Sept. 1—6m.

Dry Goods!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

A. J. JONE'S

Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.

No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS CASH!

July 25—6mo.

COAL! COAL!

Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small measure by,

T. J. BOWERS,

Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,

No. 634 Lombard Street.

April 15—4f

SHROUDING

AND

Laying out of the Dead.

MRS. SARAH IRONS

(an old citizen of much experience)

Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is assured to all who call upon her. Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at

No. 320 Union Street,

Philadelphia.

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SINGER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machine.

No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantage of Singer's Improvement will be plain at the first glance.

Jan 1 1867—1 yr.

OLIVE BRANCH

BOARDING HOUSE.

No. 814 Lombard Street, Phila.

Mrs H. M. Cropper respectfully announces to visitors that she has opened a first-class

BOARDING HOUSE

for their special accommodation, in a central (to business or churches) part of the city, or above named, where she will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M. BENNETT

HERB DOCTRESS,

NO. 405 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE.

Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Bilious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Convulsions, Colic, Cancer, Rheumatism, Mumps, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tumors.

The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury. Her Indian syrups alone are used by her. She can stop bleeding, and take out fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SARAH H. BUSTILL.

WIG MAKERS,

HAIR JEWELLERS,

AND

LADIES' HEAD-DRESSERS,

No. 403 South Sixth Street,

Philadelphia.

WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,

STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED.

Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.

BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.

Bustill's Celebrated Nerolian Hair Tonic.

A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair—removing Dandruff—cleansing, Moistening, Softening, Odorizing, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Premature Baldness.

Bustill's Compound Eradicator,

One of the most useful articles ever offered for shampooing the hair, removing dandruff, preventing premature baldness, restoring soiled garments, removing grease spots, and curing rheumatic pains, Tetter, &c.

HAIR BOUGHT.

Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale.

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Cupping, Leeching &

BLEEDING

ATTENDED TO BY

NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,

911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,

Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."

jan 7—no 3—1y

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where you will find skilful hands, who are superior torten..ents, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.

Pictures are made all sizes; from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices which can guarantee good work, and at the same time be within the reach of everybody. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes.

1y

JAMES C. CLARK, M. D.

(ECLECTIC.)

No. 618 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 to 8 A. M.
From 12 to 2 P. M. } PHILADELPHIA.
From 6 to 8 P. M.

Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Ulcers, recent or chronic. Treatment and cure, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted.

jan 7—no 7—1y

Hudson's City Hotel.

"I am going to Hudson's City Hotel! It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore."

You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.

You can get your Meals at All Hours in this First-Class House.

No Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in this House.

Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel.

Nos 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts.,

(Near the Harrisburg Depot.)

BALTIMORE.

DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application

FOR

COLORED PEOPLE.

MRS. MARIA BUTLER,

Has for five or six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at

NO. 1718 SANSOM ST.

Philadelphia, Pa.

24 1y

POETRY

"IS IT WELL WITH THE CHILD?"

Yes it is well! though not the tears trembling
And sobs of anguish rend the breast
We know it was the Saviour gently calling,
Come to my bosom, little one and rest.
So it is well!

Well lead our little child, and look to eternal spirit
Up to our own all-glorious home
In deed with angelic and their bliss inherit,—
For Jesus said, "I will receive them."
And it is well!

His love a stronger than our cold affection,
However well we think we love,
And better than anxious care his protection,
Better than anxious love his home above.
Then it is well!

In that safe fold, no pain or want intruding
Sorrow their childhood's still shall know,
Forever bless, our precious lamb is resting
Sweetly in the Good Shepherd's loving arms.
Yes, it is well!

Their little feet could never here in ease weary,
And feel misery in paths of sin—
Shadowed too oft by clouds and dampness dreary,
Might fail, at last, the victor's crown to win.
Ah! it is well!

Now, safely saved from life's stern care and sigh,
From Time's assails and Death's dark dart,
Our darling lives, to grow in angel beauty,
And taste fresh bliss with every added year.
Yes, sir, 'tis well!

Father! be pitiful—grant resignation!
In this our love we bless our sting,
Forgive our human grief, bring consolation,
And give us strength and manner who of thee,
Lord, it is well!

Let us not murmur, tho' our heart-strings quiver,
With pangs of bitter pain,
But meekly wait till, soon "beyond the river,"
We fondly clasp our angel-child again.
And know 'tis well!

HOME CIRCLE.

UNCLE JOHN'S STORY.

"Uncle John is coming!" shouted the children, and instantly four pair of little feet went scampering down the gravel walk, each striving to be the first to receive the cordial embrace and affectionate kiss from mamma's brother, dear Uncle John.

Uncle John was always a welcome guest at Elm Cottage. There was a pleasant room overlooking the garden, which had been for a long time reserved for his special use, and which had been on this very day thoroughly swept out and garnished in anticipation of his arrival. The vase on the mantel was new, holding a child by each hand, with two more clinging to the skirts of his coat, he looked the picture of good-nature and content.

Uncle John had the most unwavering faith in and reverence for children, and they, with their morning instinct, knew it. The afternoon had been oppressively warm, and the children had been allowed, as an especial favor, to sit up hour beyond their usual time. They were heartily enjoying a romp on the lawn when mother's voice was heard, in gentle but decided tones, summoning them to the nursery. Reluctantly they brought their games to a close, and with sober step soon entered the house.

"Mamma," said Jack, "please give us half an hour longer! I, for one, am not a bit sleepy, and our game is not half finished."

"No, my dear," replied his mother; "I have already indulged you as far as I intended.—Now, but Uncle John good night, and Addie, come and kiss mamma, and then go up to nurse, who is waiting for you. Obedient children, do not forget to thank your Heavenly Father for having given you such a happy day."

The children's faces, which had been slightly overcast, reminded their fond mother-fulness as they severally bade as good night, excepting Jack, who walked sullenly up stairs without waiting civilities upon any one. Mamma sighed audibly, but said nothing further.

On the following day, as we had had the promise of a ramble and a pic-nic in the woods, you may be sure we were up betimes betimes. Jack's brow was unclouded as he gave mamma his usual morning kiss. The ceremony of breakfast having been gone through—for, of course, none of us children had any appetite to speak of—in manner conference I am about to relate, the recollection of it still rankles in my heart, awakening even as it does the most painful emotions of grief and shame. I was a headstrong and wilful boy, and although I loved my mother dearly, I often wounded her kind and loving heart, and as I have reason to believe caused her many hours of pain and bitter sorrow.

"When I was about the age of Jack my mother's younger sister came from her home in the West Indies to spend the summer with us, and to whom, my mother, whose family had been for a long time delicate, of none of her household cares. She had brought as a present to myself and my youngest sister, who bore her name, a set of battle-doors and shuttlecock.

"One lovely evening we were out upon the lawn playing in high glee. We had protracted until we became quite expert in the game, and had cast the shuttle-backward and forward for the hundredth time without allowing it to touch the ground, when, in the midst of our eagerness and excitement, Susan, the nursery-maid, came with a message from mother, to the effect that it was past our usual bed-time, and, as the day was fair ing, we must come in immediately. Long good and obedient child that she was, would—at a word three down her battle-door and run into the house.

"But I stood rooted on the spot, declaring flatly that I would not go; that I was not a baby to be sent to bed at dark, and Susan might tell mother so. I lingered out of doors until the twilight was rapidly merging into night, when I stalked sullenly in my own into the room, so carefully fitted up by his mother's watchful care, whose tender, loving spirit I had so deeply grieved. I sat tossing on my pravertees bed long after midnight. I had not invoked the care of my Heavenly Father, or implored his forgiveness for my sin and follies of the day. How could my sleep be guarded by angels?

"I awoke from my feverish restless slumbers at the first dawn of day, and with the morning light came bitter repentant thoughts, and a resolution to seek forgiveness, first in Him who is ever ready to receive the penitent children, and then of my dearest mother, to whom my next obedience and love were due. I hastily dressed myself, and on knocking at my mother's door, it was softly opened by my aunt, who told me sorrowfully that mother was very ill, that the physicians had given orders that she must be kept very quiet, and free from everything that could agitate her. I rushed back to my own little room, and threw myself on the bed with a perfect agony of grief and remorse.

"Five weary days dragged themselves along, and all the while my mother lay dangerously ill, until the fifth night, one second evening, as the sun was going down in a perfect sea of glory, angel forms bore her pure spirit up the shining ladder to that immortal land where there is no more pain.

"Those loving lips were forever sealed, never to speak the words of forgiveness, which my penitent agonizing heart so longed to hear;—those words can be spoken in grace and remorse. It seemed beyond endurance. It was only at the foot of the cross, and at the bosom of a merciful and compassionate Saviour, that my sad heart found at last peace and comfort.

"My dear children, God has placed over you parents, who have a right to your instant and unqualified obedience. Disobey cheerfully and without a murmur, although you may not always see the wisdom of the command. Let it be your constant aim to seek the happiness of those who have all your love being murdered and toiled for you. Then you will never know the feelings of remorse and overwhelming sorrow which, sooner or later, must plant with thorns the pillow of the thankless and disobedient child.

There was a pause. Each one in our little group when Uncle John finished his touching recital, and we wended our way home ward, sadder but wiser Children.—*The Quiver.*

THE FIRST FIRM STEP.

It is the first bold act of determination that commits the soul to ways of better life. It is the first firm step that secures progress, and produces the presentation which has hardly observed. This example of the Saviour Wilson, is more instances than we expect from which it derives its chief value to consideration.

The following is quoted from the New England Temperance Convention in Boston:

In 1845 I went to Washington to carry petitions, signed by 6,000 women, against the commonwealth, against the admission of Texas as a slaveholding state. John Quincy Adams, in whose district I resided, made a dinner party for me. Eminent men sat around that table. One of that number was a distinguished Senator of the United representatives, two have been foreign ministers and two have been governors, all of high information and reverence. During the entertainment Mr. Adams asked me to drink a glass of wine with him. I was embarrassed more than the question. It was the first trial of my life. But somehow I succeeded better than others. I never had a taste for it. That answer settled the matter for me. I have never found it hard since to utter those words, but to fill my glass with cold water. I have often sat since at the tables of governors, senators, foreign ministers, consuls, officers, generals, admirals and presidents. But I have ever found it easy to decline the proffered wine-cup. The real difficulty is next to others; it is in ourselves. Temptations are ever around and about us. The only thing for the temperance man to do is to stand inflexibly by, how to his principles. He who is ready to live by his temperance principles will win the respect even of men who indulge in excessive use of intoxicating drinks."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

WHAT MAKES THAT BOY SO SOUR?

We have seen the following question and answer in more than one of our exchanges:

"I ladies, what makes you so sour?" said a boiling mother to her little boy, as she pressed him to her bosom.

I dess when Dod make me out of dust he put a little sugar in, said the baby.

Then, in commutingion it, says.

This was a queer comment for a little boy. There was no sugar put into the dust of the body, but I suspect that some sugar—the sugar of love—had been put into his heart. And that was what made him so sweet and precious to his mother."

When we find a cross, crabbed, sour little boy, we should like him a great deal better if he had more sugar in?

Well, I don't know what he would say; but I don't think it is so. When God made man, he made him good; but man has since converted into vinegar by sins. The little boy is right, then. He turned the "dust" into "vinegar."

Here is another comment:

God has put a little sugar into the disposition of all children. Some of them keep it there, and their tempers are sweet, and we cannot help loving them. Some lose the sugar that God gave them, and then they become sour and disagreeable. Keep your hearts always sweet, dear boys and girls, by the sugar of love, and you will always be loved."

Mother," said a dear little girl, "I always mean to do right, but sometimes I do not. I find myself naughty."

"Mamma to do right is not enough my love," said the mother; "you must do right, and then naughty will go away from you."

"DO THY LITTLE."

A certain king would build a cathedral, and that the credit of it might be all his own, he forbade any from contributing to its erection but himself. He had employed the noblest in the sole of the building, and on it his name was carved, as the builder. But that night he saw in a dream an angel, who came down and erased his name, and the name of a poor widow appeared in its stead. This was three times repeated, when the enraged king summoned the woman before him, and demanded, "What have you been doing? and why have you broken my commandment?" The trembling woman replied, "I loved the Lord, and longed to do something for his name and for the building up of his church."

I was forbidden to touch it in any way, so to my poverty I brought a whisp of hay for the horses that drew the stones." And the king saw that, for had labored for his own glory but the widow for the glory of God, and he commanded that her name should be inscribed upon the tablet.—*Ralph Wells.*

THE SONG OF THE BOWER

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Descriptive, the author's touch is done
The seed is in its winter cell,
Nor has the lily learned to bloom.

To tell it from the soil,
And hoard it in the earth's dark cave
Till the still earth and it knowledge are
So when the mother bear of heaven
Lays the hushed babe apart to rest,
And shades its eyes and seals its ear
And weaves its curling smile will be
The deepest snow may smile the sow
Till spring departs and plants are free
And winds that, from the shoaly bed
Of ocean, bear the lily's seed,
Bid us to stem the nation mould,
Yet safe shall be the silver seed
Till, one of these soft influences that
Shall wake again the genial year,
To wake with warmth and to mate with dew
The germs we lay in slumber here.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

OLD OCEAN.

The shades of color observable in the ocean differ as widely as its different depths, as the light reflected by the sky and earth and their existence. As a rule, a greenish tinge is the undeviating hue of shallow waters, which is the most universal of characteristic of the ocean, is lighter or more opaque in proportion to the depth of the sea, the color becoming darker the depth or more profound. The green color always prevails over the meridian of London, and is liable to frequent changes in position and intensity, has been attributed by Dr Scoresby to the existence of sea-weed, to changes, and nothing to others the comparative shallowness in that sea; with the quantity of earthy matter brought into them by the numerous rivers, is sufficient to account for the green hue that flows from the Elbe, and, however, in clear, calm weather, "the deep sea water is of a dark indigo-blue color, which is due to the fact that the waters absorb all the prismatic rays except the blue, and the blue alone. The general color is greatly altered by reflection of the sky, and at almost every tint may occasionally be seen under the brilliant sunlight, which, at times, gives the waters the appearance of emerald green.

The Red Sea, and the Vermillion Sea off the coast of California, is admitted, over their colors to myriads of animalcules, and the Arctic green and Antarctic brown are attributed in the same cause. The peculiar tinge of the Chinese Yellow Sea, is also, probably, due to this influence. The beautiful phosphorescence of the sea, which is frequently observed, is attributed to the same organic. The Black Sea often presents the aspect from which it derives its name, which is considered to be due to the quantity of earthy matter brought down by the great rivers that flow into it, together with the atmospheric influence of the frequent storms which occur in those latitudes.

Why the sea is salt is a question which has often affected as a theme for philosophers and formerly it was conjectured that this peculiar quality arose from the presence of ammonia salt lassies at the bottom of the ocean, by experiments and extensive investigation, are nowhere justified this theory, and there we have no doubt that its saltness is due to the original qualities received from the hands of the Great Creator. The amount of common salt held in suspension by the ocean is estimated at three million cubic miles, or five times more than the present of the entire opinions. Some waters are far more salt than others. The Dead Sea, which is above the Atlantic in this respect. In the Baltic there is found only 1 part of salt to salt, while in the Mediterranean the percentage is 4.5. The saltness of the sea is a prevalence of influence in preventing its contents from putrefaction.

We cannot here dwell on the innumerable curiosities of the ocean, which every where teems with life of various kinds, and we touch upon its active influence in changing the surface of the land, and in the continuing or sweeping over a coast, and there receding and leaving dry land where once it found its place. We will now prefer in this direction its limits are circumscribed. One neighborhood, for example, is Holderness, and which none, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." He hath evidently passed the waters with bounds, until the day and night come to an end."—*Quiver.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY TREE.

Dr Stanley G Haynes in a short pamphlet entitled *A Rambler in the New Zealand Bush*, tells the following remarkable tree story. The pass from which we have a specimen is a remarkable mode of commencing its existence. The young plant begins its life as the head of a caterpillar, which burrows itself before it dies—or is killed by the strange parasite, and so enables the young plant to obtain a legitimate and radical nourishment from the soil for the future season keep specimens of the *Insect Nature*. In three of them the stem grows from the caterpillar's head. In the other it grew straight forward between the body, we should like him as much as we do now, and the head. The caterpillars are three inches long and half an inch in diameter, and are quite dry and brown, without any appearance having been decomposed. In the contrary, the head and feet and the eyes and mouth are well preserved.

A BRAVE SAILOR.

Many a Christian must covet the fearless-ness and devotion of Felice Orsini, as recounted of whom in some of the writings of Dr. Robert Newton is so well adapted to stir energy that loyal gaze [illegible] and thus [illegible] deed, if they would sincerely try the experiment, they always sweet, day by day, to the sailor's courtesy.

Master and shipowner of New York was standing at the entrance of his warehouse on the right hand of a gentleman of business. A pious sailor belonging to one of his vessels came to the warehouse to enter it, but observing that his door was open, he modestly stepped aside, not willing to interrupt the conversation.

While waiting there he heard the name of Jesus frequently used on account of his profession, with the lowest movement and he but a few days before addressed the same hand in this language.

"Sir, will you excuse me if I speak a word to you?"

The gentleman, recognizing him as one of the crew of his vessel recently arrived and supposing he might have something to say about the business of the ship told him to speak on.

"You won't be offended then, sir, with a poor ignorant sailor if he tells you his text?"

"Certainly not—repeat thy message."

With tears and [illegible] the honest hearted sailor, with much [illegible] was soon be-fore him and to [illegible] the name of my blessed Jesus in vain." He is a good Saviour. He took my sentence of [illegible] put and [illegible] sure, that [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No. 13

first sheet missing.

with the imprisonment for life in Canada of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Indiana, and report what means should be taken for his release; also to inquire why certain claims of American citizens against the British government have not been paid. The Colorado contested election was called up and Mr. Chilcott was declared entitled to a seat as delegate. The resolution authorizing the contract price of artificial limbs to be paid to soldiers entitled to such aid, if they so desire, was passed.

March 21.—The Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, said the committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpated one or more Senators, and he offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the transmission of such testimony to the Senate for information. The Southern Relief bill was considered, and amendments were adopted dispensing the relief through the Freedmen's Bureau and limiting the expenditure to the appropriation already made for the Bureau.

March 22.—The Southern Relief bill, as amended yesterday, was passed—yeas 97, nays 31. The Senate amendment to the bill exempting wrapping paper from tax was concurred in, with amendments, including paper made of manilla, and also exempting wooden ladders. The Senate resolution directing arms to be furnished Tennessee was passed, with an amendment increasing the number to 10,000. A resolution looking to the impeachment of Collector Smythe, was agreed to, and the Committee on Expenditures were empowered to sit during the recess.

March 23.—The Senate amendments to the bill relating to importation of agricultural models were considered, and amended so as to include only steam plows, and passed. The President's message, vetoing the Supplementary bill, was read, and the bill was passed over the President's objections by a vote of 114 yeas to 25 nays.

March 25.—A resolution was agreed to, directing the payment into the Treasury of unexpended balances in the Navy Department. These balances amount to over $117,000,000. The resolution prohibiting the wearing of uniforms by our diplomats abroad was concurred in. A resolution was adopted, expressing the desire of the House that the lately rebellious States adopt a system of free schools.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Massachusetts—The supreme court has decided that the $5,000 lately bequeathed by Francis Jackson of Boston, to secure the right of suffrage to women, was not a legal charity, and ordered its division among his heirs.—The Constitutional Amendment has passed the Legislature.—A resolution looking to female suffrage has failed in the House of Representatives.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate, the act to prevent hucksters from occupying the pavements near market houses in Philadelphia, was passed, with an amendment allowing sales of produce at residences. —In the State Senate on the 20th bills were passed for improving the Delaware river front; taxing non-resident traders in Philadelphia; beginning the terms of members of Philadelphia Councils with the first Monday in January; limiting the temporary city loan to $1,000,000, and requiring a two-thirds vote in each branch of Councils to authorize it; allowing disabled soldiers to peddle without a license; allowing military records as evidence, and enabling the administrators of deceased tax collectors to collect for two years. The Governor's veto of the supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad charter (to authorize the Company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage), was received, and the bill was passed over it—20 to 9. The Sunday Car bill was defeated—12 to 14. The Legislature adjourns April 11.—Valuable iron mines have been discovered in Schuylkill county, in immediate contact with the coal mines. It is expected that that region will soon become a great iron and steel manufacturing country.—The Senate on the 21st, passed an act authorizing manufacturing corporations to sell real estate and issue coupon bonds. The House passed the Senate bill for a bridge at South street; the bill giving the appointment of School Controllers to the Courts; and a bill declaring eight hours a day's labor, after the 1st of July next.—The bill authorizing a further issue of Pennsylvania Railroad stock has passed both Houses and has been signed. A bill has passed the Senate authorizing the Southwark Railway to renew its track on Swanson street. Gov. Geary has signed the bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored persons from the public conveyances, and has sent a message to the legislature in relation to disturbances in Schuylkill county, where the miners are banded together in a secret organization for the purpose of controlling the mines, and resort to murder and robbery. It is impossible to punish them, as, when arrested and tried, the juries are packed with confederates and they escape.—A young lady named Bennett, aged 16, has been refused admission to the Methodist College in Pittsburg, on her second term, it having been discovered that she has African blood in her veins. Bishop Simpson approves of this disgraceful conduct.

Delaware.—The Republicans will invite the colored people of that State to send delegates to their next State Convention, and they will go into the next election advocating universal suffrage.—The Legislature adjourned on Friday evening. Among the bills passed during the session was one equalizing punishments for crime without regard to color.

New Hampshire.—The election, on the 12th inst., resulted in the choice of Gen. Harriman, the Republican candidate for Governor, by over 3,000 majority. All the Congressmen elect are Republicans, and the Legislature is strongly Republican. Last year the Union majority was 4,656.

Ohio—The citizens of Mansfield, under the operations of a vigilance committee, have cleared their town of the blacklegs who have been infesting it. Belleville, eighteen miles distant, has made a similar purgation, also closing all the drinking saloons.

Wisconsin.—The Assembly has resolved (63-22) to submit the question of female suffrage to the vote of the people.

Tennessee.—The Conservative Unionists have called a State Convention to meet on the 16th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Brownlow. The decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, sustaining the new Franchise law, will secure the State to the Radicals.

Maryland.—The House has concurred in the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the Southern destitute.—The Senate has passed a bill calling a State Constitutional Convention.—The Legislature has passed a bill allowing the street cars to run on Sundays in Baltimore, if the people shall so vote at the next election in that city.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday. The bill admitting negro testimony into the courts failed to become a law, but it is understood that the principle will be incorporated in the new State constitution. The bill authorizing the election of new municipal officers for the city of Baltimore also failed.

Georgia.—Judge Walker, of the State Supreme Court, addressed a meeting at Dalton, on the 5th, advocating acceptance of the new terms of reconstruction.—A meeting was held in Augusta, to nominate a Mayor, last Saturday night, and it was resolved to allow the colored people to vote at the election.

Alabama.—A very large meeting was held at Selma, on the 17th, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted urging acceptance of the Congressional terms of reconstruction.—In 36 counties the whites are in the majority, while the negroes are most numerous in 16 counties. The majority of white voters in the State is estimated at 11,492.

Louisiana.—The Senate has passed a resolution appropriating $30,000 to test the constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction bill.—Returns from three-fourths of the sugar-growing parishes show that the sugar crop of the present season will be but a trifle over one quarter of the crop of six years ago.—The Legislature has repealed the act calling a Constitutional Convention.—Gen. Longstreet has written to the *New Orleans Times* advising Southern people to accept the Congressional terms of reconstruction. [Senator Wilson, in reply to an inquiry, says that all persons not excluded by the Constitutional amendment can vote in the South under the Reconstruction act.]

Virginia.—A negro recently refused to take the oath as postmaster, at Forest Depot, because he "sympathized" with the South during the rebellion.—A Radical State Convention has been called to meet at Richmond, on the 17th of April.—The *Richmond Times* thinks women will vote in less than ten years.

City.—There were 44,169 arrests in this city by the police force during the last year. The records of the courts and aldermen show that of these at least three fourths were cases of disorder arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. It has been estimated that there are as many tippling houses in Philadelphia at this time as there are public lamp-posts in the streets. The sum of $166,384.39 was paid last year for licenses by retail dealers in intoxicating liquors.

FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

March 19.—LONDON.—In the House of Commons, yesterday evening, the Ministry asked formal leave to bring in their Reform bill to-morrow, and Disraeli, in explaining its features introduced copious statistics to support the principles on which it was grounded. Gladstone said the figures of the government were absurd, but he would defer debate till the bill came before the House.—Evening.—The debate on the bill is postponed to the 25th.—The arrests of Fenians still continue to be made in Ireland. Head Centre Dennis Donovan has been caught at Cork. General Burke, and forty others, have been carried in irons to Clonmel jail.—PARIS.—In the Corps Legislatif last evening, Representatives Thiers and Favre attacked the Foreign policy of the Emperor, on the ground that it favored unity in both Germany and Italy, which was hostile to the interests of France. Minister Rouher stated that the Emperor was in favor of the partition of the Papal debt amongst the Catholic Powers—each of them assuming its share of the burthen and guaranteeing its payment.—BERLIN, evening.—It is reported that a secret treaty was made between Prussia and Bavaria in August, providing that Prussia may assume the direction of the Bavarian army.—It is stated that Bismarck has refused to protest against the absorption of Poland into the Russian Empire.—PESTH March 18.—The Hungarian Ministry to-day took their oaths of office in the presence of the Emperor and the National Diet.—Evening.—The coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, during his present visit to this city, is strongly urged by all parties.

March 20.—LONDON.—Labor riots have broken out at Roubois (?) France.—BERLIN.—A treaty has been concluded between Prussia, Bavaria, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, which gives to Prussia command of the armies of the two latter countries in time of war.

March 21.—LONDON, evening.—Disraeli promises to bring forward a liberal reform bill for Ireland. *Paris.*—The foreign policy of the Emperor, under discussion in the Corps Legislatif, has been indorsed by an overwhelming majority.—*Florence.*—In the general election General Garibaldi was returned for three different places.—*Messina.*—The insurrection against the authority of the Sublime Porte is rapidly spreading throughout Thessaly.—*St. Petersburg.*—Hostilities between Russia and Bokhara in Central Asia, have been temporarily suspended.

March 22.—*Paris.*—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors a confederation of the governments of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia.—*Florence*, evening.—The National Parliament was inaugurated to-day by King Victor Emmanuel, who delivered the usual speech from the throne.

March 23.—*Berlin.*—King William of Prussia has just succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the kingdom of Wurtemburg, providing that in time of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.—The recent treaty between Prussia and Bavaria and Baden, whereby Prussia is to have command of the armies of the two latter countries in time of war, has engendered a bitter feeling in France. Hence the proposal for the confederation of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia.—*Brussels.*—It is officially announced that King Leopold of Belgium, will not enter into the proposed confederation with France.—VIENNA.—Assent to the proposition of the great Powers relative to the cession of the Island of Candia to the Grecian Government has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte.

March 24.—DUBLIN.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners for high treason will commence on the 9th of April in this city.

March 25.—LONDON.—The Turkish government denies that the European Powers have made any proposition for the cession of Crete to Greece; and that Turkey will never consent to do so.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone declared against the government plan of reform, and opposed the second reading of the bill.—TURIN.—Kossuth, now in this city, publicly protests against the arrangement made between Hungary and the Emperor of Austria.

NOTICE.

A GRAND RALLY.

A Collection to procure a Parsonage for Bethel Church, will be made on Sunday next. Let the people rally.

NOTICE.

There will be a grand rally at the A. M. E. Macedonia Church, Camden, N. J., on the first Sunday in April, 1867, for the purpose of raising money to assist in making up a deficiency in the Pastor's salary. "There's a cry from Macedonia. Come over and help us."

Rev. G. E. Boyan,
Pastor in charge.

ZION'S MISSION A. M. E. CHURCH.

A series of meetings are in progress at Zion's Mission, A. M. E. church. The Lord is visiting the church and people with a shower of his grace. The altar is crowded with anxious souls every evening. Six or eight persons have professed to have received the Divine blessing during the past week, and still they come.

Bishop J. P. Campbell, will preach on next Sabbath, the 31st, inst., at 3 P. M. This meeting will continue during the following week. Let our sister churches help little Zion, whose pastor and people, are doing, by the help of the Lord, a great work.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

Appointments:—Wednesday, April 3d, Richmond, Indiana. Thursday, April 4th, Dublin, Indiana. Friday, April 5th, Indianapolis, Indiana. Sunday, April 7th, Evansville, Indiana. Wednesday, April 10th, Lexington, Kentucky.

MEETING OF CONFERENCES.

Saturday, August 10th, 1867, the Indiana Conference, will meet at Blue River, Wayne county. Saturday, August 31st, the Missouri Conference, will meet at Nashville, Tenn. Saturday, November 2d, Louisiana Annual Conference, will meet at Helena, Arkansas. The members of the Louisiana Conference, please take notice that their Conference will meet as stated above, except otherwise ordered, but it is very probable that we shall be obliged to change, necessarily, the time and place of holding the said Conference, of which due notice will be given, after consultation with the Superintendents of Missions.

J. P. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, March, 26th, 1867.

For the Christian Recorder.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those ministers of the Philadelphia Conference that I have appointed to visit next week and the week after. You will please have them recalled—Bishop Payne having requested me to attend the South Caroline Conference for him, which meets on Saturday, March 30th.

A. W. WAYMAN.

Baltimore, March 23, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Thomas Scott, formerly of Kent county, Eastern Shore, Maryland. He formerly belonged to Joseph Reason. Any information of the said Thomas Scott, will be thankfully received by his son James Scott. Please address, James Scott, care of Mr. David Reeves, Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Mar 30—1t

NOTICE.

Quarterly meetings will be held, at Chester, April 6th and 7th, 1867. At Horntown, April 13th and 14th. At Chichester, April, 20th and 21st.

JEREMIAH YOUNG.
Minister

NOTICE.

Quarterly Conference of Burlington Circuit, Mt. Holly, Saturday, April 6th.

Quarterly meeting at Evesham, Sunday, April 14th. At Burlington, Sunday the 21st. Let the friends come from all quarters.

MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCES OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

South Carolina Conference, Wilmington, N. C., March 30th, Bishop Payne. Ohio Conference, Lexington Ky., April 9th, Bishop Quinn. Baltimore Conference, Baltimore, April 11th, Bishop Payne. Georgia Conference, Macon, Ga., Bishop Payne. Philadelphia Conference, Philadelphia, May 18th, Bishop Wayman. California Conference, May, Bishop Campbell. New York Conference, Newark, N. J., June 15th, Bishop Wayman. New England Conference, New Haven, Conn., June 16th, Bishop Quinn. Indiana Conference, Blue River, Indiana, Aug 10th, Bishop Campbell. Louisiana Conference, Helena, Ark., Nov 2d, Bishop Campbell. Missouri Conference, Nashville, Tenn., August 31st, Bishop Campbell. 4t

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A stated muster of Post No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Benezet Hall, Seventh street below Lombard, on next Tuesday evening, April 2d, 1867.

Important business requires the punctual attendance of each comrade.

By order,

Comrade George E. Stephens,
Post Commander.
Comrade Isaiah Mayhugh,
Post Adjutant.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Newport, March 5th, 1867.

Information wanted of two brothers named Nero and James Henry Blay. When last heard from they were in Memphis, Tenn. Any information of them would be thankfully received by their sister, Henoch R. Barrett, No. 8 Ann st., Newport, R. I.

Ministers please read to your congregations.

Mar 30—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my mother, Cordney Whyders. I last seen her in Elizabeth City, N.C., in 1863. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Joanna Whyders, at 631 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Ministers please read in your congregations.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Isaac Hicks and his sons Carter, Sam, and Jack; also his daughters Harriet, Eliza, Hattie, they formerly belonged to the children of Billy Hicks. They were brought up between Berlin and Danburg, Harkimer co., Tenn., and moved from there to Tipper co., Miss., and were there when the war broke out. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother,

DANIEL W. HICKS,
932 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Ministers South please read in church.

March 23d—2t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following information is wanted of my three brothers:

Thomas, Theodore and Dennis Williams. When last heard from they were in Washington city, D. C. Any information of their whereabouts will be gladly received by a dear sister and brother-in-law, as I want them to come to Chicago, Ill. My name now is Rachel Ann Martienas, and George Martienas.

Address, care of Rev. Wm. C. Treven, 4th Avenue, No. 7, Chicago, Ill.

March 23—tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Christopher Jones, sometimes called John Allen, formerly of Baltimore. He is about 24 years of age, of medium heighth, light complexion, curly hair, grey eyes, and of stout build. He enlisted in March, 1865, at Baltimore, in the 2d United States Colored Cavalry. When last heard from he was in New Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother.

MRS. REBECCA JONES,
No. 25 Edward Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Ministers will please read this from their pulpits, in New Orleans churches.

March 16—6t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my three children. Two boys and one girl. Their names are Washington, James, and Lucy Greene. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their mother, Kitty Greene. They formerly belonged to Dr. Patrick, Wilkinson county, Miss.

Address Catherine Greene, Allegheny City, Pa., in care of Rev. J. W. Devine, Box 19.

Allegheny City, Feb. 28th, 1867. 3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my children, Harris Dickerson, Mary Ann Dickerson, Joseph Henry Dickerson, Charles Garrison Dickerson, and Enola Dickerson, who were sold in Virginia, in 1852. Also my sister Louise Geiter. Any information would be thankfully received by their father and mother, Enole and Mary Dickerson.

Southern ministers please inquire. Direct to Mrs. Mary Dickerson, care of H. T. Rhodes, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9th, 1867. 4t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of a lady by the name of Hariet Holland, of Alleywhite Co., Va. Her husband's name is Sam Holland. My mother was sent to Georgia in 1863, by Alfred Butler. She formerly belonged to Mills Henry Dortre, of Virginia. Her children's names were Charlotte, Sam, Hartwell and Isom. I will be extremely glad to hear from my parents. Any information will be gladly received by their daughter,

HANNAH HOLLAND,
Care of Mr. William H. Smith,
(Steward of Little Zion A. M. E. ch'h.)
Haslem Post office, N. Y.

Ministers will please publish.

Mar. 16—3t.

WANTED.

On the 1st of April next, three young ladies are wanted to learn dress-making. For particulars address

Mrs. E. J. STERRETT,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

March 2—3m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted, by Amanda Bekley, of my two sons—the oldest named William Bekley, and the youngest Archibald Bekley. When I last saw them, William belonged to Jeff Thomas, of Minerve, Ky., and Archibald to Langan Tubb, of Dover, Ky.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

Address, AMANDA WOOD,
Sylvania, Lucas Co., Ohio.

Mar 16—1m

Marriage.

At Bristol, Pa., on the 14th of February, 1867, by the Rev. Henry F. Lee, Joseph H. Morgan of Philadelphia, to Miss Anne E. Fry of Byberry, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER; OR
Concentrated Lye,
THE READY
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

One paper box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water and three and a half pounds of clean fat or grease: boil (stirring occasionally) till it becomes transparent and all the fat has disappeared and it becomes stringy or ropy, as it leaves the stick; now add ten gallons of water, boil a few minutes; as soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in ten gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 POUNDS of good Soft Soap from one package of

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. Ask for

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Mar. 30—8t.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

NOTICE—All persons engaged in the

MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF

Caustic Alkalies Saponifier,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

are hereby cautioned against infringing the patented rights of the

PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA.

March 30—8t.

THE ADAMS' HOUSE,
137 and 139 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. JAMES H. ADAMS respectfully informs her numerous friends and the public generally, that she still continues to keep her House open for their accommodation and comfort.

HOT AND COLD BATHS,
For those who desire them.

MRS. MARTHA A. ADAMS, Proprietress.
137 and 139 North Street.

March 9—6m.

BOXES! BOXES!! BOXES!!!
Wholesale and Retail.

Band, Shelf and Fancy Boxes made to order. Orders through the Post, or otherwise, thankfully received.
N. B.—Girls wanted to learn.

M. A. Williams,
1019 Rodman St., Philadelphia.

March 9—1m.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

POUDRETTE AND DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE, the cheapest and most powerful and best fertilizer known for corn, cotton, hops, tobacco, and garden vegetables.

Send for a pamphlet, price list, etc., to
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

EXTRACTS:

"It did me good service, and you are welcome to refer to me in any way."—*Hon. Horace Greeley.*

"My gardener thinks it indispensable within the garden fence."—*Daniel Webster.*

"I consider it the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer which I have ever used."—*Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont.*

"Where the Poudrette was used, it gave us half a bale of cotton more to the acre."—*Henry P. Strite & Brother, N. C.*

March 9—3t.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
PAPER HANGERS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
No. 902 Spring Garden Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A variety in both branches always on hand.

ALSO

LINEN FOR CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Oct 27, 66—1y.

DENTISTS AND HERB DOCTORS.

DR. T. M. KENNARD & BRO.

Respectfully inform their friends and former patrons, that they have opened their Office at

832 Carpenter Street,

Where Dentistry, in ALL its branches, will be attended to. Dr. T. M. Kennard desires himself, that after a practice of twenty five years in the United States and Canada, he can give satisfaction in any branch of the business.

Dr. Kennard has also turned his attention to the study of Botany and the medicinal qualities of herbs, and can be consulted at all times, at his office, where a large variety of herbs are constantly for sale.

Can be seen from Tuesday morning till Saturday morning. Office Hours, 10 o'clock.

Feb. 7, 1866. 1y

CAP. R. SMALLS.   G. H. GLEAVES.

FREEDMAN'S
CHEAP STORE,
F, between 4th and 5th Streets.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
Dry Goods. Trimmings.

HOOP SKIRTS and NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of the latest styles. Highest Market Price paid for Sea Island Cotton.

Smalls & Gleaves,
Beaufort, S. C.

March 2—6m.

IMPORTANT
TO
MERCHANTS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of

Dr. McLane's Celebrated
VERMIFUGE,

Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge, now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the NAME IN FULL, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South-west, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived.

Dr McLane's Celebrated
LIVER PILLS

Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLane's.

Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

Dr. McLane's
Celebrated LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF HEPATIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In offering to the public Dr. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, there can be no doubt. The testimony we hold offer you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been, in every respect, favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

Diseases of the Liver.

The LIVER is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously deranged, it not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection that exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become a bad tool to hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in this country are to be considered as having their seats in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of those indigestion, deranged state of the bowels, irritation and feebleness of pulse, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed,—but, as I have already said, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness. The bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility. He is easily startled. His feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed; yet examination of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.

Take two or three pills, going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. But a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache,—also to slight derangement of the stomach.

Prepared only by
Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

DR. McLANE'S
American WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.

No disease to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease be not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remembered that although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, as soon as the constitution is invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed then it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails, in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, and handled with success.

Symptoms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks, the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate, an azure semi circle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds, swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears, an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue, breath very foul, particularly in the morning, appetite variable,—sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone,—fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, violent pains throughout the abdomen, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, cough sometimes dry and convulsive, uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth, temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr. McLane's Vermifuge may be depended upon to effect a cure.

Prepared only by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Vermifuge and Lung Syrup.
Sold by Dealers Every Where.

The Proprietors will forward per mail to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of orders enclosing 12 3-cent postage stamps, or one Vial of Vermifuge on receipt of 13 3-cent postage stamps.

Sold by Dealers Every Where.
Beware of Counterfeits!

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME AND DEPOT.

On and after Monday, December 26, 1864, the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Sts., instead of Eleventh and Market Sts., as heretofore.

The Second and Third, Fourth and Eighth, Green and Coates, Fifth and Sixth, Union Line, Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth City Passenger Railways, connect with the Market St. Railway, whose cars run to and from Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot in West Philadelphia.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway leave Front Street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the times of departure of each train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip.

Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train to convey passengers into the city.

On SUNDAYS—Cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts at 7.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.25, P. M., with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express will, hereafter, be located at No. 31 South Eleventh Street. Parties desiring baggage taken to the trains, can have it done at reasonable rates, upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.		
ERIE EXPRESS	at	1 30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN	"	8 00 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	10 00 "
FAST LINE	"	12 00 M.
PARKESBURG	"	1.10 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	2 30 "
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION	"	4.00 "
PAOLI TRAIN, No. 2	"	5.30 "
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	8 30 "
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	11.10 "
ARRIVE.		
PITTSBURG AND ERIE MAIL	"	6 30 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	"	1.05 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1	"	8.20 "
PARKESBURG	"	9.30 "
LANCASTER TRAIN	"	12.30 P. M.
FAST LINE	"	12 30 "
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2	"	4.20 "
DAY EXPRESS	"	5.45 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	"	9.40 "
MAIL TRAIN	"	11.20 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, (except Saturday.) All other Trains daily, (except Sunday.)

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

JOHN P. FAMLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
At the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, (except Sunday.) For full information as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
137 Dock Street.

Jan '66

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 Market Street,
(Above Sixth.)

At JONES' Crescent One Price Clothing Store, the lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied. All buy alike, whether judge or not. The stock is gotten up in a superior manner, especially for retail sales. Those wanting a good, substantial and fashionable article, should not fail to go to

JONES',
604 Market Street,
One Price Store.

Bargains in Clothing!	Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing!	Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing!	Bargains in Clothing!
Bargains in Clothing!	Bargains in Clothing!

Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.
Offered by Perry & Co.

No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut St., (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)

Messrs. Perry & Co. have undoubtedly the largest stock of ready-made clothing, and finest variety of styles now presented to the public in this city. Their stock is new, bought at the lowest rates, got up in the best manner, and sold at

Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.
Wonderfully Low Prices.

Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, and be convinced that it is to their advantage to deal with us.

☞ Attention is also called to
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,
Our Custom Department,

In connection with each establishment, where we have constantly on hand

All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,
All the Latest and Best Styles,

And can guaranty to our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

No. 303 Chestnut St., above Third.
No. 609 Chestnut Street, (Granville Stokes' old stand.)
And South-east Corner Seventh and Market Sts., (Jones'.)
PERRY & Co.

Mrs. Edith Mayhew,
NO. 257 RASPBERRY STREET,
(Second door above Spruce.)

Takes this method of informing her friends and the public in general that she continues her old business of Shrouding and Laying out the Dead.

Having been engaged at the business for years, she is fully prepared to furnish all things needed in her line, and at the very lowest rates.

The patronage of all is most respectfully requested.

Sept. 1—6m.

Dry Goods!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

A. J. JONE'S
Auction Dry Goods and Trimmings.
No. 718 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.
TERMS CASH!
July 28—6m.

COAL! COAL!

Coal delivered to any part of the city, by large or small measure by,

T. J. BOWERS,
Coal and Kindling Wood Depot,
No. 634 Lombard Street.

April 15—tf

SHROUDING
AND
Laying out of the Dead.

MRS. SARAH IRONS
(an old citizen of much experience)

Solicits the patronage and attention of our citizens and the public generally, as she is now engaged in the business of Shrouding and Laying out of the Dead. Her terms are moderate, and satisfaction is ensured to all who call upon her. Her knowledge in this department is complete. She can always be found at

No. 320 Union Street,
Philadelphia.

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SINGER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machine.
No. 810 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The superiority of the New Family Machine consists in the introduction of an entirely new arrangement of Sewing Machinery. The novelty is that all unnecessary complication is dispensed with, and a very rapid, perfect and noiseless operation is secured by the utmost simplicity of construction. To any one at all familiar with ordinary Sewing Machines, the advantage of Singer's Improvement will be plain at the first glance.

Jan 1 1867—1 yr

OLIVE BRANCH
BOARDING HOUSE
No. 814 Lombard Street, Phila.

Mrs. H. M. Gropper respectfully announces to Transients that she has opened a first-class

BOARDING HOUSE

for their special accommodation, in a central (to business or churches) part of the city, as above named, where she will spare no pains to make her guests comfortable.

MRS. M. BENNETT,
HERB DOCTRESS,
NO. 406 S. SEVENTH STREET, BELOW PINE,

Is prepared to cure Debility of the System, Billious Fever, Diseases of Bladder, Diseases of Women, Nervous Disease, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dropsy, Piles, Cholera, Ague, Convulsions, Colic, Cancer, Rheumatism, Mumps, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, Consumption, Deafness, Gout, Influenza, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Croup, Gravel, Dysentery, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Neuralgia, and Tumors.

The Doctress will give her personal attention to any of the above diseases, and guarantee a cure without the use of mercury. Her Indian syrups alone are used by her. She can stop bleeding, and take out fire without blistering.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

JOSEPH C. BUSTILL AND SARAH H. BUSTILL.

WIG MAKERS,
HAIR JEWELLERS,
AND
LADIES' HEAD-DRESSERS,
No. 403 South Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

WIGS,
BRAIDS,
TOUPEES,
FRIZETTES,
CURLS,
PUFFS

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c.,
STRAIGHT, WAVY, OR CRIMPED

Bracelets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.
BRAIDED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Choice Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, and Head-Dressing.

BUSTILL'S CELEBRATED NEROLIAN HAIR TONIC.

A splendid preparation for promoting the Growth of the Hair—removing Dandruff—Cleansing, Moistening, Softening, Odorizing, Invigorating, Beautifying, and preventing Premature Baldness.

Bustill's Compound Eradicator,

One of the most useful articles ever offered for shampooing the hair removing dandruff, preventing premature baldness, restoring soiled garments, removing grease spots, and curing rheumatic pains, Tetter, &c.

HAIR BOUGHT.

Letters for information in relation to the purchase of Hair will receive prompt attention. Barbers and others having Hair can find ready sale.

sep 24 tf

Cupping, Leeching &
BLEEDING.
ATTENDED TO BY
NATHANIEL L. DURHAM,
911½ CHRISTIAN STREET,
Also Solicitor for "Security Life Insurance Company."

Jan 7—no 3—1p

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."
REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 615 & 617 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where you will find skilful hands, who use superior instruments, and have the advantage of a well arranged light.

☞ Pictures are made all sizes; from a Carte de Visite to a life size in oil, at prices which can guarantee good work, and at the same time be within the reach of everybody. Pictures are made life size from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes.

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JAMES C. CLARK, M. D,
(ECLECTIC,)
No. 618 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE HOURS.
From 7 to 8 A. M.
From 12 to 2 P. M.
From 6 to 9 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA.

Also, particular attention directed to all classes of Disease, recent or chronic. Treatment and cure, without the use of Mercury, or any other injurious drug, warranted.

Jan 7—no 7—1p

Hudson's City Hotel.

"I am going to Hudson's City Hotel. It is the Best and Cheapest House in Baltimore.

You can entertain your guests in Public or Private Parlors.

You can get your Meals at All Hours in this First-Class House.

No Improper Language or Behaviour allowed in this House.

Ice Cream Saloon, and Barber-Shop attached to the Hotel.

Nos 28 and 30 Corner of Bath and Davis Sts.,
(Near the Harrisburg Depot.)
BALTIMORE.
DR. D. HUDSON, Proprietor.

House of Application
FOR
COLORED PEOPLE.

MRS. MARIA BUTLER,

Has for five or six years opened her house for the application of colored people, male or female who wish to obtain situations for any capacity in life. Any person who desires a situation should apply to her at

NO. 1718 SANSOM ST.
26 ly. *Philadelphia, Pa.*

POETRY.

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.

I'll weeping journey o'er the plain,
Hands unto grace at every;
And calls upon some spirit flown,
Oh, say, shall those on earth our own,
Be come again—in Heaven?

Amid the lone sepulchral shade,
Where clods on dear ones rest,
Is not some lingering spirit near,
To tell if those divided here,
Unite and dwell—in Heaven?

Shall friends who o'er the waste of life,
By the same storms are driven,
Shall dear ones, torn in twain by strife,
The fortress and the train of life,
And love again—in Heaven?

The warmest love on earth is cold
Imperfect when 'tis given;
But there's a purer clime above,
Where perfect love is perfect love
Unite, and this—in Heaven.

If love on earth is but "in part,"
As light and shade at even;
If on dark plant's there between
The truest hearts; there is, I wean,
A perfect love—in Heaven.

Oh, happy world, life, glorious place,
Where all who are forgiven,
Shall find their loved and lost before
And hearts, like meeting streams, shall flow,
Forever one—in Heaven.

HOME CIRCLE.

LITTLE HARRY.

BY LILA.

No! not Harry, your naughty boy; come back, this moment! The little fellow heeded not the call of his aunt Mary, but ran swiftly on through hall, dining-room and kitchen, my very arms, as I was dusting the room, before leaving it. Putting up his rosy face for a kiss, he said, breathlessly, "don't let her take me!" then, suddenly stooping, he crawled under the sofa, saying, softly, "don't tell her!" As the moment his aunt entered it, "Harry! where is the boy? I'm sure he is here. Where is he Lila?" His is here, Miss Waters, but let him stay." "Why? he has been here at most time every day for a week." "True, but new comers always excite him." "We do, indeed, Miss Waters," said my father, entering the room as he spoke; "let Harry stay if he likes to. Come on from your hiding-place, my boy; you shall not be driven away." "Do let me," said Harry, "I will be a good boy all the time if you will only let me come in here to dinner and supper." "Well, Harry, your papa is conferring a favor if you prove good, and not troublesome. I will indulge you this once." So saying, he went to dinner to Mrs. Sherwood's. While Harry fairly danced for joy.

Harry Sherwood, a little golden-haired curly-headed boy of four years, was staying with his aunt at his grandma's, some weeks. This was his first visit to the old family mansion. His papa was a wealthy gentleman, who lived some miles away. But, although he was a pleasant, indulgent papa, he did not read his Bible, and had never taught his little son about "Our Father in Heaven," or of Him who said, "Suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." So little Harry seemed very much astonished when my sister asked him if he ever knelt to pray. But afterwards family prayers so amazed him, that he thought a shy little fellow—he asked about it many questions. "What did you kneel for? to hide in God? Where does He live? How could He hear as when He is in heaven and we in the house? How can He be where?" and "How do you know He loves us?" Some of my little readers would have thought this strange of heathen if they had heard him. He was delighted with the story of the baby Jesus, the little boy Jesus, who was lost, and the wise Redeemer, who died for little children as well as every one else. When his aunt Mary rebuked him for staying with us at meal-time, more than his grandma's, he said, mournfully, "I like being there, because that was (meaning my father) prayer."

In the forenoon and afternoon he would play in the snow, making snow-balls and snow-men, playing with his sled, and sliding on the hill when the boys were at recess per bell rung. Harry was in, begging to have the fire and hands washed, and asking my father "not to pray till Harry is ready."

The next day was the Sabbath. Harry was up bright and early. "Papa is going this afternoon, dear Lila," he said, kissing me. "You will tell little Harry about the beautiful Jesus once more, so he won't forget." His letters on the little Bible are to beside me, listening earnestly as I told him much that I knew about God, dear Jesus, Heaven, and many of the wonderful things we read of in the text of Books. Harry's papa came in the afternoon to take him home; so, after a very loving good-bye to both as, the sons were shining brightly on the moon just rising, and Harry sleeping soundly upon the sleigh stopped at his beautiful home. The sleeping boy was carried to bed by his kind papa, and knew not that he was at home till morning.

The dear little fellow was very happy to see baby brother, mamma, and all his little pets. But, at breakfast, his papa noticed that Harry, instead of eating, sat looking at his well-filled plate very soberly. "What is the trouble, Harry," he said, "aren't you well?" Harry looked up at his face very wistfully for a moment, and then, folding his little hands and closing his eyes, he said, "thank you, dear Jesus, for my nice breakfast; please make me a good boy for Christ's sake, Amen." What does this mean?" exclaimed his papa, very much astonished. "Why, I wrote you about it," said aunt Mary. "I don't believe you received the letter you see it." "You don't mean," said his mamma, "that they have really taught him to pray?" "What did they teach you, my boy?" "Nothing, mamma, only Lila told me how little sinners about baby Jesus and His dying on the cross for us." Weeping, and worse!" "I never mind, mamma, said Mr. Sherwood, "we can easily make him forget it. I've no doubt." After breakfast, Harry, intent on his own wishes, brought to his father a large Bible, and said, "please read papa, to little Harry!" "What shall I read?" "About Jesus." So, to please the little fellow he read a few verses, and closed the Book. "Now, papa, pray!" "No, no, Harry; papa has passed you now will you do something to please him?" "Yes, dear papa!" "Then, my son, dear Harry, papa says and none prays, or any was also, and these things again, and never say you may." But why, papa?" said fearful Harry. "Because papa thinks it is best." When he thus you no old enough to know about these things, he will tell you." Poor little Harry did not know what to do, he wanted to hear more about his loving Redeemer, and to pray; but he loved his papa, and he said it was naughty. So Harry, with an obedience, which children who have better parents might copy, said, though with a quivering lip, "Harry will promise, dear papa," and sealed it with a kiss.

Harry is almost a man now. He has always been an upright, moral boy. Whether he has any remembrance of this little event in his early life, I know not; but as early impressions are apt to be very vivid and lasting, it is to be hoped he may yet become a follower of Him, the story of whose life and death so interested his little children heart.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.

"Mayn't I stay ma'am? I'll work, eat wood, go for water and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a bad that stood, one cold day in winter, at the door of a cottage on a bleak moor in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the poor boy looked very cold and hungry.

"You may come in at any rate till my husband comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;" and the dame's voice was kind, warmest gesture then suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered, wearied with his day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He looked at the boy but did not seem very well pleased: he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

Day after day passed, and the boy begged to be kept "until to-morrow," so the good couple after due deliberation, considering that, as long as he was such a good boy, and worked so willingly, they would keep him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a neighbor who often traded at the cottage, called, and after drinking a measure of ale or gin, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman:

"You have a boy out there splitting wood I see," pointing to the yard.

"Yes, she does know him"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler.

"Where? Who is he? What is he?"

"A jail bird," and the peddler shouldering his pack over his shoulder. "That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard him sentenced—Ten month. You'd do well to look carefully after him."

Oh! there was nothing so dreadful in the word "jail!" The good woman trembled as she had never done before. Perhaps she had brought of the peddler; nor could she say till she called the boy in, and assured him that she loved him in spite of his history.

Ashamed and distressed the poor boy hung down his head; his cheeks seemed burning with the hot blush that lit up even his ears; "Well," he muttered, his whole frame shaking, "there's no use trying to do right any more; everybody hates and despises me; nobody cares about me."

"Tell me," said the woman, "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where is your mother?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, "Oh! I never had a mother! I hadn't no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother," he continued, while tears poured from his eyes, "I wouldn't have been bound out, and kicked and cuffed and horse-whipped. I wouldn't have been sweary and ragged and down, and run away, and then stole, because I was hungry. Oh! I'd only a mother!"

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees, sobbing great shocking sobs, and rubbing the tears from his face with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman was a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and said from that time on he should be to her as a mother. She would put her arm around the neck of that forsaken, deserted child; she poured from her mother's heart words of kindness, of hope and love and tenderness. Oh! how sweet was her step than that of a mother to the boy, and she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal.

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead, his foster-mother aged and infirm, and she knows no want. The "poor out-cast" is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

"Where is your mother?" asked Jesus of old, when the Lord will take me up."—*The Standard Banner.*

JESUS A HIDING PLACE.

What a beautiful appellation is this given by our Saviour! How rich and full of meaning! What a stronghold to run to for consolation in time of trouble! What a refuge wherein to flee as the storms of life beat fiercest upon us! What a filled confidence does it encourage, mingled with child like simplicity! As a babe, when frightened with its petty cares, runs to its fond mother for rest so as trials come too severe to endure alone, we are prompted in the same weakness to run soon the throbbing head finds a hiding place in the mother's arms, unconscious of the pollen of the Christian's refuge.

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

The celebrated Gerson, although Chancellor of the University of Paris, and the theological professor of that seminary quarrels of Pius and Constance in the early part of the fifteenth century felt that he had a greater work to do. After taking a promi nent part in the Council of Constance of that age, he retired to a convent at Lyons, and found his chief delight in the instruction of little children. He wrote a great book for children that the reformation of the church should commence. And on his death-bed, he sent for the little ones that they might pray for him.

"YOU'VE COME OVER IT."

One Sunday morning an old gentleman was passing by a church. He was a very rich, cheerful Christian, who had a very great regard for the Sabbath. He was, however, somewhat singular in his manner of giving reproof. As he was going along, he met a man driving a heavily loaded cart through the town.

"Are you aware you are going over it, you have gone your right over it.

The driver was frightened, and instantly cried out "Whoa, whoa," and brought his horse to a stand.

He then looked under the wheels, expecting the mangled remains of some innocent child, or at least some poor dog or pig, that had been crushed to death.

But, after looking all about, and seeing nothing under the wheels, he looked at the gentleman, who had so strangely arrested his attention, and anxiously asked, "What have I gone over, sir?"

"*Over the fourth commandment, my friend,*" was the reply; *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.*"

CATCHING THE BUNBEAM.

BY S. H.

Tired of playing, tired of toy,
Little Johnnie sat one day,
With his bright blue eyes and golden hair
Sat on the floor by his mother's chair.

Tears just on the day was beginning to die,
And the sun, ere descending the Western sky,
Threw a parting glance through the open door,
In a golden beam upon the floor.

Quickly he seized his little white hat,
And scrambling away as fast as a cat,
He held it firmly upon the floor,
To catch the beam he saw before.

"You may come in at any rate till my husband comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;" and the dame's voice was kind, warmest gesture then suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

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WANTED!

THE
Great Union Intelligence Office

Wants servants of all kinds,

COOKS,
WAITERS,
NURSES,
CHAMBERMAIDS,
SEAMSTRESSES,
AND COACHMEN.

Also, men and women, just from the South, who wish to engage in

FARMING,

Can procure good homes by calling at the Office, No. 226, Market street.

GOOD WAGES

Paid in Good Currency, from $8 up to $20 per month. We hope persons wishing situations will improve this opportunity.

E. DEMUND & CO.,

No. 226 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 20, 1866.

EASTERN AVENUE HOUSE.

John A. Mulligan, Proprietor.

Numbers 25 and 27 Eastern Avenue,

BOSTON, MASS.

This house has been built for the sole accommodation of BOARDERS.

ALL SINGLE ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water Baths

Free for the Boarders

In attractive Reception Parlors, Dining Room, good Beds and Rooms, a good Bath and Washing Room, with a constant supply of Hot and Cold Water.

Provisions of the best quality, and in a variety.

Meals by the Day or Week.

E. MATLACK & SON,

FINE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 804 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

now on hand

Ready Made,

embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have also on hand a full assortment of

Full and Winter Goods

adapted to

Men's and Boys' Wear,

and would invite your early attention thereto.

These Goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

E. MATLACK & SON,

804 Market Street.

Oct 7 6m

THOMAS CHARNOCK,

GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER

No. 437 SOUTH 8TH ST.,

Second Door Below Bethel Church.

J. H. MOORE'S

China, Glass, and Queensware

STORE,

No. 716 Lombard Street,

(Under Liberty Hall)

PHILADELPHIA

Orders received for COAL.

Sept. 22—3m.

WM. H. LONGFELLOW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 1126 RODMAN STREET,

Between 11th & 12th & Lombard & South Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Every department of Dentistry attended to.

Persons called on at their residence, if desired.

mar7—1yr

Fairs, Festivals,

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